Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV...NO. 13,505. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1894. PRICE THREE CENTS.

ALL ABOUT FURS.

Where They Come From. Where They Are Dressed and Dyed. Each Country Has a Specialty. The Difference Between the Genuine and the Imitation.

An Interesting and Valuable Mass of Information from a Leading Manufacturer.

The entire world looks to America for its supply of standard furs. Mink, Otter, Seal, Beaver, Marten, and Chinchilla are all at their best in this country. The only furs that Europe furnishes are Russian Sable, Persian Lamb, Astrakhan, Squirrel, and Ermine, and the only advantage England can offer is in the character of the dye of the seal. In this respect no other nation has been able to compete with England, whereas America dyes Otter and Beaver better than any other nation, and Germany dyes Persian Lamb and Astrakhan better than other nations.

BLACK PERSIAN.

Neither England nor America can dye Persian Lamb skins well; Americans, however, have attempted to dye Persian skins, but up to date they have not been successful. The skins lack the beautiful gloss of the German dye, and the pelt is dressed in such a manner that the dye makes it brittle, consequently they will not wear more than two or three seasons, whereas the German-dyed Persian skins will wear from six to eight years and always retain their pristine beauty. There are a great many garments manufactured from American-dyed Persian skins offered in this market, and they can be purchased at about one-half the cost of the genuine Leipsic-dyed. I hope, however, that in the near future America will be able to dye Persian Seal and other furs as well as it does Otter and Beaver, but until that time comes I will not sell any furs except those which are dressed and dyed properly by the nations which excel in their specialty. The American-dyed Otter, the English-dyed Seal skin, and the German-dyed Persian Lamb skins are the best.

SKINS SHOULD BE PROPERLY DRESSED.

It is important that all skins used for manufacturing be thoroughly dressed, and it is to be regretted that more attention is not paid to this important factor. Garments made from properly cured and dressed skins will wear well and retain their color and beauty, while garments made from poorly-dressed skins soon fade, shed the fur, and get shabby looking after being worn a short time.

DYEING FURS.

The art of dyeing furs has reached such a high state of perfection that the commonest kind can be made to look like the genuine. Coney skins are dyed to look like Seal, and are advertised as Electric Seal. Muskrat skins are dyed to look like Seal, and are called Canada Seal. Opossum is plucked and also dyed to look like Seal, and is called China Seal. Coon skins are dyed to imitate Alaska Sable, and are called Black Marten. Natural Muskrat is advertised as Brook Mink. Muskrat costs 10 to 20 cents, while the genuine Mink costs from $1 to $4 per skin.

BELIEVES IN ADVERTISING.

I believe in advertising. In this rapid age unless one does advertise he will soon lose his identity in the commercial world, but I do not pay money for advertisements that are contrary to facts. What is the use of advertising to sell a gold dollar for fifty cents? Every sensible person knows that it cannot be done. The same holds good with regard to reliable merchandise. If the public wants a good article it must expect to pay the value, and the best place to buy is where it is manufactured.

FUR BUYERS DEMORALIZED.

There are so many different kinds of merchants advertising furs under so many new names (names which never appeared in natural history or the encyclopedia up to date) and at prices of the imitation, while the genuine name is used, that it is no wonder the ladies become demoralized and hardly know whom to believe or where to buy. There is one fact, however, that all must admit, and that is that a good article cannot be purchased at the price of a poor one.

VARIETY STORES CRITICISED.

It is impossible for merchants who deal in dry goods, books, hardware, shoes, carpets, furniture, upholstery, drugs, groceries, furs, &c., to be thoroughly informed on everything they sell, especially furs. There is no class of goods which requires so much knowledge as furs, which knowledge is obtained only from long experience. The variety-store buyers go through the market, not to look for the best, but for something cheap. It matters not how poorly made if it has a handsome exterior and can be advertised to undersell their neighbors, and they often advertise goods at less than the first cost of production and yet they are growing rich all the time!

These variety stores buy furs from manufacturers who make a profit, and they in turn sell at a profit, hence the customer who buys there pays two profits, and is not always sure of getting the furs she expected. I do not imnute dishonesty to any of the merchants who deal in everything, but I do claim that they are not judges of furs. Many of the ill-fitting, shabby-looking garments that are worn come from these variety stores.

I ask in view of these facts, if a lady desires to purchase, is it not better to go to a reliable manufacturer than to run the risk of purchasing from those houses which deal in everything? Ladies who are good judges, who have worn furs for a number of years, can detect a variety-shop fur garment on the street, and these ladies do not go to the variety shops to buy their furs.

It is only the inexperienced who depend upon the size of the establishment and the advertisements which appear in the newspapers who purchase their furs at those places which deal in everything under the sun.

SHAYNE RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS

The Russian Sable, Seal, Otter, and Mink garments, also Pelts of Black Persian Chinchilla, Ermine, Marten, and Fisher in the Shayne Exhibit at the World's Fair were awarded highest prizes. This season I am making over to the new shapes Otter garments which I sold twelve years ago, and Seal skin garments sold ten years ago. I buy in large quantities in the fur centres of the world, manufacture on my own premises at small expense, and claim, without fear of contradiction, that I am better prepared this season than any other reliable house in America to offer first-class furs at low prices, for the reason that mine was the only establishment that worked its factory during the panic last Summer, when help was willing to work at low wages. Then, too, I purchased an unusually large stock of fur skins in both Europe and America when holders were anxious to sell and buyers were few, thus enabling me (with material purchased at low prices and having the work done at low rates of wages) to sell the manufactured article at as low prices as can be furnished by any other reliable fur house in the world. Intending purchasers are invited to call and examine my stock, assuring them of polite attention whether they purchase or not.

Respectfully,

C. C. Shayne

Manufacturer, Nos. 124 and 126 West 42d Street, Between Broadway and 6th Avenue.

The firm name is a guarantee of reliability.

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS

Attendance of Members of the Two Houses Surprisingly Large.

CROWDS PRESENT IN THE GALLERIES

Much Interest in the President's Message — Disposition Manifest to Consider Well His Currency Plan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The third session of the Fifty-third Congress began tamely and without unusual incident. Contrary to general expectation, the attendance was large, the number of absentees from the Senate being in marked distinction to that noticed toward the close of the second session, when the Sugar Trust ordered away a considerable number of Democrats and Republicans, thus postponing the chances of the passage of the Free-Sugar bill and some of the other "popgun" measures. The galleries of both the Senate and the House was so crowded to-day as to indicate a popular interest in the opening that was quite as great as it usually has been, though not so great as it was at the beginning of the last session, when there was expectation that the opening would mark the first steps in a Democratic march to reform and victory.

If the audience that crowded the galleries and struggled unavailingly to get in after all the seats had been occupied came to see signs among the Democrats that they were suffering from the recent election, they went away disappointed. Republicans, who cared little how the Democrats comported themselves, but who sought for signs of rejoicing among the members of the present minority, were able to find them. The Republican Senators and Representatives were not boisterous; they did not shout nor crow, nor did they manifest any unkind disposition to "rub in" the defeat, but they were generally buoyant, and in their exchanges of greetings they were hearty and comfortable in the prospect of taking possession in a year of the two houses as their rightful share of the victory at the polls.

President Cleveland's message was the sole communication of importance to the Congress. It was looked for with some impatience, as it had been a subject of speculation in the minds of members of both the leading parties. It was listened to with close attention, and received with respect, but being a plain business document, reviewing the doings for the year of the Administration, it did not excite any animated controversy, nor provoke any applause. Before the close of election week The New-York Times had informed its readers with great accuracy as to the tone of the message on financial matters, and its forecast as to the advice the President would give to the Congress was verified to-day. Persons who have been at all acquainted with the conduct of our foreign affairs during the year, and who feel that Secretary Gresham now occupies many diplomatic positions with decided advantage to the United States, would have been gratified if the message could have made this condition more impressive and plainer to all American citizens. The message avoids any brag about the success this country has achieved in its dealings with foreign nations, particularly China and Japan, in the Nicaraguan matter, and notably in the case of Brazil. If it would have been proper to indulge in expressions of satisfaction in a Presidential message, the use of the opportunities presented in these cases would have been pardonable.

Neither in the Senate nor in the House were there any outbursts of Democratic criticism on the financial suggestions of the President. What is set forth as Mr. Carlisle's plan had been considered pretty well by the press before it was submitted officially by the President. Among Northern and Eastern men it is more than half liked. Southern men are divided on the proposition, but they are willing to consider it more fully, and evidently will not fly at it in rage under the impression that it is a contrivance by the hated banking class to undo the class that borrows.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

Over Seventy Members on the Floor in the Course of the Day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—In the Senate there was unusual warmth in the greetings between members. Some of the gentlemen, particularly those from the granger States, showed their pleasure at being back again in the meeting place of "the most exclusive club in the world." Senator Peffer was the first one to appear on the floor. His attenuated form was clad in its usual suit of black, and his bountiful whiskers had been brushed to a nicety. The great exponent of the ex-Kansas idea settled himself in his chair, adjusted his two pairs of eyeglasses, and was ready for anything in the way of excitement that might occur. The galleries at that time were nearly full of spectators. Women predominated, as usual, and most of them wore dark clothing. In the past the galleries, on occasions like that of to-day, have been marked by the wealth of color displayed. To-day the effect was sombre in the extreme, and a waggish Republican Senator, whose attention was called to it, said that it undoubtedly had some connection with the results of the late election. The men's galleries contained many habitual observers of the work of the Senate, and there was also a fair sprinkling of strangers.

Enter the Senators.

The early comers found much to engage their attention as the hour of 12 o'clock approached. The doors leading to the cloakrooms began to swing on their hinges soon after Mr. Peffer appeared, and Senator after Senator entered. The Kansas man was on the alert, and it was doubtful if any member of the body failed to receive from him a smile and a hearty grasp of his hand. Mr. Wolcott of Colorado, clad in a dark suit and looking the picture of health, was among the early arrivals. His face showed that he had been benefited by his foreign tour, and he assured his friends that he was enjoying the best of health. Until the gavel fell, he was the centre of a group of friends. Mr. Manderson, looking unusually happy for a man about to lose his seat in the Senate, shook hands with Mr. Ransom, who is also to sever his connection with that body. For the first time in many years Mr. Ransom appeared to-day in a full suit of gray. The senior Senator from North Carolina, until to-day, has worn nothing but black since the war, and this radical departure, taken in connection with the recent upheaval in North Carolina, which is but the forerunner of his departure from the Senate, naturally attracted much attention. Mr. Ransom carried a cane, upon which he leaned heavily. He has not yet recovered fully from the injury he sustained recently through being thrown from his carriage.

Senators Hoar and Sherman met at the latter's desk and cordially greeted each

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DEPOSITS FOR BONDS COMPLETED

New-York Subscribers Pay $50,409,425.50 in Coin for $42,850,000 in New Government Bonds.

Payments by New-York subscribers for the purchase of new Government bonds were completed yesterday by the deposit at the Sub-Treasury of $1,298,544.73 in coin. This covered a face value purchase of $1,105,000, to which were added in premiums $188,700.85 and for interest $4,843.88.

The subscribers who engaged to make deposits here have bought bonds having a face value of $42,850,000, for which they have paid in addition $7,402,878.50 in premiums and $156,547 in interest, making total coin deposits of $50,409,425.50.

Deposits at other sub-treasuries, which are understood also to be complete, cover payments for bonds of a face value of $7,150,000, of which deposits were made at Chicago of $2,350,000, at San Francisco of $2,030,000, at Philadelphia of $1,520,000, and at Boston of $1,250,000. To these deposits there were added in premiums $1,135,621.50, and for interest $25,700, making total coin deposits at sub-treasuries elsewhere than here $8,311,321.50.

Gross proceeds of the issue are $58,720,747. Proceeds of the February issue were $58,660,917.63. The present issue is immediately more productive, because, although the premium now paid is 117.077, against 117.223 in February, interest charges have now run against buyers for nearly one month. In February the time between the date of issue and allotment was only a few days.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Treasury Department so far has delivered $20,000,000 of the new bonds, and there is not an unfilled requisition for bonds on hand. The department agreed to begin the delivery of the bonds to-day, but the Bureau of Engraving and Printing turned out the new bonds with an expedition heretofore unknown and enabled the Treasury to deliver the bonds in advance of the promised time.

AIDS MISSIONS AND SMUGGLES

DUAL OCCUPATION OF A SYRIAN WOMAN AT DETROIT.

Seven Arrests Are Made and Customs Officers Are Temporarily Relieved from Duty.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 3.—Asaph Gholbreen, a Syrian, aged about twenty-five years; his sister-in-law, Mrs. Salma Gholbreen; Mrs. Kate Moore, and her sister, Miss Annie Kirk; George Mashany, a Syrian, and John Nichols and Joseph Lazerus, two men employed on the Windsor Ferry Line, are under arrest charged with smuggling.

The smugglers, according to the belief of the customs officials, have been operating between Windsor and Detroit for a long time, and it is said thousands of dollars' worth of Turkish and Armenian rugs, table spreads, embroideries, silks, and damasks have been smuggled across the river. When Mrs. Gholbreen and Mrs. Moore were arrested, $200 worth of goods were found wrapped about their bodies.

It is alleged that the two employes of the ferry company were in the habit of bringing over bags filled with goods on the last boat at night, and, after the Custom House officials had gone home, the bags were taken to the headquarters of the smugglers on Jefferson Avenue.

Mrs. Gholbreen is the leader of the smugglers. Her husband is supposed to be in New-York, and the police in that city have been notified to arrest him.

Mrs. Salma Gholbreen, under various names, has been a lecturer among religious people, appearing at churches to address foreign missionary societies and raise money for the advancement of religion in Syria. Incidentally she carried a line of rare Syrian fabrics, which she sold for fancy prices. She has in her possession letters from Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Eugene Hale, and other prominent people recommending her to the confidence and charity of Christian people.

Mrs. Moore and Miss Kirk have made confessions. According to Miss Kirk's story the gang must have smuggled $30,000 worth of goods in the last eighteen months.

While there is no evidence of any collusion on the part of the customs officers, Deputy Collector Smith has relieved all the men on duty at the ferry dock pending investigation.

"DOVIE" COMSTOCK IS DEAD.

In Her Brooklyn Flat Gen. Meserole's Son Killed Theodore Larbig.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 3.—Mrs. Edith Armstrong, once Edith Forney, of an aristocratic Virginia family, and niece of John W. Forney, founder of The Philadelphia Press, was found dead in her cell in the county jail this morning. She was a slave to morphine and opium, and had committed a number of thefts to obtain the drugs. She was arrested for drunkenness.

Mrs. Armstrong obtained notoriety here when in June, 1891, Darwin J. Meserole, son of Gen. J. V. Meserole of Brooklyn, shot and killed Theodore Larbig in her apartments, at 378 Sackett Street, Brooklyn.

Young Meserole said he was protecting the woman from Larbig. He was acquitted on his trial for murder.

Mrs. Armstrong at the time Larbig was killed was known as "Dovie" F. Comstock. She was well known to the police of this city, Providence, R. I., and Brooklyn. In Washington, in 1881, she had been married to Walter S. Comstock, a son of a wealthy business man of that city, and a nephew of the Armours of Chicago. Comstock procured a divorce.

Alderman Flynn Is Ill.

Alderman Cornelius Flynn of the First Assembly District is seriously ill, at his home, 7 Broadway. He was attacked with pneumonia three days ago, and fears are entertained that, owing to his age, he will not recover. He is sixty-eight years old.

Flynn has been in the Board of Aldermen for years, and he is a unique and conspicuous figure in it. His sobriquet of "Sojer" has made him very familiar. He is over 6 feet 2 inches in height. He did not secure a renomination this year. He is a veteran of the Mexican war.

To Carry Cotton from Galveston.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—By the terms of a charter just consummated, the steamer Shawmut will tow the big four-masted barge Atlas to Baltimore. There both will take on cargoes of bituminous coal and proceed to Galveston. At Galveston they will take on cargoes of cotton for some Northern city north of Newport News, not yet determined upon.

English Replaced by Americans.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Laredo, Texas, Dec. 3.—E. W. Jackson, General Manager of the Interoceanic Railway, formerly General Manager of the Mexican Central, is discharging all the chief employes of the former road, most of whom are Englishmen, and is filling their places with Americans. Intense feeling is being manifested in the matter.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY MEETING

Charter Annulment Question Not Discussed, Members' Say—Col. McClellan Installed a Sachem.

For the first time in months the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, met last night in the wigwam. It was the first meeting of any kind held there since the election, and appropriately enough the society's ritual declares this to be the "season of snows." One of those present last night said he thought it was the season of cyclones as well.

The society claims to have nothing to do with politics—that belongs to the General Committee—and so there was no political discussion last night. There was a fair attendance. The meeting was brief.

Col. George B. McClellan, Congressman-elect, was installed as a Sachem. He was elected last Spring, but was in Europe when most of the other thirteen Sachems were installed. Richard Croker, W. Bourke Cockran, and Commissioner of Charities and Correction Charles E. Simmons, who were re-elected Sachems last Spring, have never qualified.

The Tammany people took a grain of comfort out of the fact that forty-one names were proposed for membership last night. Among them were those of Col. Asa Bird Gardener, Peter J. Dooling, the Tammany leader in the Seventeenth Assembly District; Emil Muhlhaus, James Murphy, Assemblyman Tobin, Philip A. Smyth, Patrick Glennon, Julius Eisner, Vincent C. King, Jr., and John J. O'Brien.

Register John Reilly, leader of the Tenth District, handed in ten new names. Police Justice Feitner acted as Grand Sachem in the absence of Mayor Gilroy.

All declared after the meeting that there had been no discussion whatever as to the proposal of John Brooks Leavitt and other Good Government Club men to have the society's charter annulled because it had not been lived up to. Most of the members treated the suggestion as a thing for jest. They said that such attempts had been made before, that the society had been incorporated since April 9, 1805, and that it would keep right on. Judge Robert A. Van Wyck, in speaking of the matter, said:

"There is nothing to base an effort to annul the society's charter on, however much certain people may claim there is. I do not think that any one who is familiar with the history of the society would make the attempt. It has lived up fully to the requirements of its charter and has always transacted its business in the legal way."

ASSAULTED IN OPEN DAYLIGHT

MERCHANT ROSENTHAL SET UPON WHILE IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Knocked Down and Stoned by a Gang of Young Hoodlums—Caught One Boy—No Policemen in Sight.

Benjamin Rosenthal, a dealer in glassware at 103 Chambers Street, was assaulted and knocked down at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue shortly after noon yesterday by a gang of boys.

He captured one of them and took him around to the West Thirtieth Street Station House.

Mr. Rosenthal told the following story in the Jefferson Market Police Court later in the afternoon:

"My ousiness takes me on Fifth Avenue three days every week. I have noticed for some time past that a gang of about twenty young fellows, ranging from fifteen to twenty years, have been infesting the street. They follow the women along the street, asking them for money and annoying them in various ways.

"I was in Delmonico's this morning, and, on looking out of the window, I saw the crowd standing in front of the place. As soon as I came out they followed me and asked me to give them money. I told them that I would not, and that they ought not to annoy people on the streets. I went into the Brunswick Hotel. I was there for ten or fifteen minutes. When I came out the fellows were still in front of the house. As soon as they saw me they began to yell: 'Sheeny! Sheeny!'

"I did not mind that, as I am rather proud of being a Jew. I walked up Fifth Avenue with the crowd following me. From Twenty-sixth Street to Thirty-fourth Street I did not see a policeman. At Thirty-fourth Street, in front of the club, the crowd upset a stand of candy kept by a poor Italian. Then they turned their attention to me. A big red-headed fellow ran up and hit me in the face and knocked me down. I got up and made a rush for him, grabbing him by the coat collar. Then the whole gang pitched on me, while I shouted for help.

"This red-headed fellow finally broke away from me, and then the whole gang ran around me in a circle, throwing stones at me. I finally succeeded in catching one of them, this boy here. Then one of the fellows came close to me and hit me in the head with a stone. They then all ran away.

"I clung to the boy I had caught and went to a telephone station, where I rang up the West Thirtieth Street Station and asked them to send an officer over. I waited for half an hour, and then, as none came, I took my prisoner to the station house."

Mr. Rosenthal was badly cut in the head, just above the temple. It was necessary to take four stitches in the wound at the station house.

In court Mr. Rosenthal's prisoner said that he was Walter Johnson, fourteen years old, of 345 West Forty-fourth Street. The lad admitted that he had been with the crowd of boys and was fined $10, in default of which he went to the Juvenile Society.

The boy's mother was in court, and said that he was a bad son.

The Earl of Aberdeen at Yale.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 3.—The Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, was the guest of the Yale Faculty this afternoon, and visited the university buildings in company with President Dwight and Prof. O. C. Marsh. In the evening he addressed members of the university on "College Life." The meeting was crowded, and the Earl was warmly received. He treated of various sides of student life, comparing the university system of America and England, and treating of the practical value in college life of sports. He recommended strongly a change in the football rules, which, he thought, should make the game less dangerous.

No Elmira Investigation Report Yet.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Gov. Flower says that the Elmira Reformatory Investigation Commission has not yet filed a report with him. The evidence has been submitted to the Governor, but he has not read it yet, as he is waiting for the findings of the commission.

Shipwrecked Sailors Arrive.

Capt. McKenzie and three men of the crew of the three-masted American schooner Waterman A. Taft, Jr., were on the Ward Line steamship Orizaba, which arrived from Havana yesterday. The schooner was wrecked Nov. 12 on Amegadas Reef, Bay of Campeachy.

FIRE DROVE OUT ARTISTS

Narrow Escapes in the Old Manhattan Club Building.

ARTIST RAND RESCUED TWO GIRLS

A Paralytic Lowered with a Rope—Christian Science Woman Would Not Budge—The Damage Slight.

The artists occupying the upper part of the building on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, formerly occupied by the Manhattan Club, were routed from their studios about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a fire in the basement.

The smoke penetrated to the offices and studios up stairs, and some of the occupants found escape by the stairway cut off. They were carried down the fire escapes by the firemen.

The fire is thought to have been due to an overheated furnace. Smoke was first noticed in the piano warerooms of Shoninger & Co. A porter was sent down to the cellar to investigate. He ran up in a minute, shouting that the building was on fire. The alarm quickly spread to the different floors, and a mad rush was made for the street.

George Rand, an artist on the third floor, when he ran out of his studio found a girl groping her way through the smoke-filled hallway. He grabbed her arm and told her to follow him through his studio to the fire escape.

"There is another girl in there," she cried, pointing to a room occupied by a stenography firm. The artist found the other girl standing at the window, in a bewildered condition. She followed him into his studio, which the firemen had by that time reached.

Two of the firemen carried the girls safely down the fire escapes to the grounds of the old Van Buren homestead. The names of the girls could not be learned.

An artist, who is slightly paralytic, was unable to make his way down stairs before the smoke swept up to him. The firemen found him in his studio and lowered him to the ground by a rope.

Miss Harriet Bradley of Portland, Me., was visiting an artist in the building at the time of the fire. After every one was supposed to be out, it was said that she was still in the building. The firemen searched every floor and room carefully. She was found on the sidewalk later and said she was one of the first to run down stairs.

Among those occupying studios in the building are J. P. Champney and F. A. Shaw, the sculptor. Several pieces of statuary that were exhibits in the Paris Salon were in Mr. Shaw's rooms, but escaped damage.

In the rooms of the Christian Science Society, on the second floor, a woman was found who refused to move. The firemen carried her to a safe place.

The fire looked so threatening at its outbreak that three alarms were sent out. Fifth Avenue in the vicinity of Fourteenth Street was blocked with engines and trucks more than an hour. The cross-town street cars were delayed for some time.

The New-York Hospital is almost directly opposite the building in Fifteenth Street, and the front balconies were lined with nurses and convalescent patients.

The damage is not thought to amount to more than $5,000.

THE "AUTOCRAT'S" SON A SUITOR

Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes Wants to Prevent Infringements.

Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, son and sole executor of the late Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, applied to Surrogate Abbott, of Kings County yesterday for ancillary letters of administration, and his application was granted.

Judge Holmes stated that his father died in Boston, Oct. 7, 1894, and that his will had been admitted to probate in Suffolk County, Mass., Oct. 25; that his father left no personal property or real estate within the State of New-York, but left some claims against persons living in Brooklyn.

These claims, he states, result from alleged infringement of copyrights issued to the author of the "Autocrat" and "Elsie Venner," by the United States Government.

He also provided for the payment of $5,000 to his grandson, Edward Jackson Holmes, and the remainder of the estate was left to the petitioner.

The sole object in making the application, Judge Holmes states, is to enable him to begin proceedings in the United States courts to stop all infringements on the copyright of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." The damages to be claimed, it is said, are very heavy.

Killed by a Brooklyn Trolley.

William Farrell, fourteen years old, of 205 Troy Avenue, Brooklyn, a messenger, was killed by Trolley Car No. 2,301 of the Tompkins Avenue line at Fulton Street and Marcy Avenue last night. Bernard O'Donnell, motorman, and Patrick Mulhill, conductor, were arrested.

Five-year-old Lillie Denevender of 8 Main Street, Brooklyn, had a miraculous escape from death last night. She was knocked down by Trolley Car No. 1,559 of the Fulton Street line in Front Street, but fortunately was picked up by the fender. She was taken home, where a physician found that she had escaped injury.

A truck owned by W. H. Belford of 61 Wyckoff Street was run into on Smith Street by Trolley Car No. 302 of the Smith Street line. The damage was $25.

Spent Much and Wants More.

Register Thomas J. Kenna and Supervisor at Large Fitchie had a tilt at the meeting of the Board of Estimate in the Brooklyn City Hall yesterday over the block system of indexing. Out of the $75,000 appropriated last July for the work $71,000 has been used by the Register, and he now asks for $35,000 more to complete the necessary work preparatory to the inauguration of the block system.

"I want to say," replied Mr. Kenna to the Supervisor's questions, "that the Register has lived up to the resolutions."

Mr. Kenna is to report next Friday just how much money will be required to pay for what must be done by Jan. 1, 1895.

A Police Justice Arrested.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Dec. 3.—Police Justice Harry F. Gill of this place has been arrested on a charge of making illegal decisions and misappropriating money collected for fines. He was arraigned before Justice Augustin at Hicksville and declined to plead.

The charge against Justice Gill is made by William Canning of Glen Cove, and is based upon the Justice's action in a case of illegal liquor selling against Mrs. Sweeny, tried last Summer. The woman occupies one of Canning's houses, and it is said the latter has made the charge against Gill in retaliation for his decision in the case.

Dry-Royal.

Only a connoisseur can find value when price is low. —Adv.

THE NAME "SURRENDER" TO STAND

And the Name Appomattox Will Designate Another Place than That Where Lee Capitulated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Post Office Department has issued an order changing the name of the Post Office heretofore called Nebraska, which town is now the county seat of Appomattox County, Va., to Appomattox.

It will be remembered that some weeks ago a great stir was created over the action of the Post Office officials in changing the name of the old Post Office at Appomattox Court House, three miles from Nebraska, to Surrender. As this was the historical place where Gen. Lee capitulated to Gen. Grant, objection was made to the new name because of its suggestiveness.

The reason for the change was this: Some time ago the old Appomattox Court House was burned down, and a new Court House was built at the town of Nebraska, in Appomattox County, which became the county seat. It is the custom in Virginia to have a county seat called by the same name as the county, and the Post Office Department, not desiring to have two Appomattox Post Offices, changed the name of the old Court House Post Office to Surrender.

The name Appomattox could not be applied to the new office at Nebraska until a new Postmaster was commissioned for the place, and this was done a few days ago.

TWO CARS GO INTO THE LAKE

AN EXPRESS AGENT AND A MAIL AGENT ARE DROWNED.

The Passenger Coaches Remain on the Trestle, but Five Persons Are Injured.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Two persons were killed and five injured by a peculiar railroad accident on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The Dead.

The dead are:

QUIM, RICHARD, of Ballston, N. Y.; express messenger; drowned.
ROUSE, SAMUEL, of Rouse's Point, N. Y.; mail agent; drowned.

The Injured.

The injured are:

COBORNE, JAMES, of Green Island, N. Y.; baggageman; bruised; narrowly escaped drowning.
McLAUGHLIN, JAMES, of Whitehall, N. Y.; conductor; slightly bruised.
PERSONS, ALFRED, of Detroit; badly bruised.
PLACE, GEORGE, extra baggageman; slightly bruised.
Unknown woman, a passenger; hand slightly cut.

Several emigrants of the large party which was on its way back to Norway and Sweden were hurt somewhat, but managed to get about. The injured were taken to Albany to-night.

Train No. 4 left Montreal at 9:10 o'clock this morning for New-York. It was in charge of Conductor McLaughlin and Engineer George Long. The train consisted of a mail and express car, baggage car, smoking car, emigrant car, passenger car, and drawing room car.

The story of the accident is best told by Robert Fairweather of Minneapolis, who is on his way to Liverpool. Mr. Fairweather says:

"The train was forty minutes late, and was running at about fifty miles an hour. Above Port Henry are several sharp curves.

"When the train struck a point about a mile and a half north of Port Henry, the train gave a lurch and the mail and baggage car, emigrant car, and smoking car went over the embankment.

"The mail and baggage car rolled into Lake Champlain and lodged in 14 feet of water. In it were four men. Two escaped by the top of the car coming off.

"Two others, supposed to have been held down by baggage, were drowned.

"The smoker was three-quarters in the water, and the emigrant car was on its side at the edge of the lake. A small boy in a boat rescued the two men from the baggage and mail car.

"The emigrants crowded out of the windows, while the men in the smoker came out of the door, which was not submerged.

"The passenger coach left the track, but was prevented from going down the embankment by lodging against a telegraph pole.

"The engine went along for some distance before stopping. It did not leave the track; neither did the drawing room car.

"The track where the accident happened remained unbroken, but the spikes were drawn from the ties, showing that the momentum of the train was too great a strain on the curve."

Mrs. Ross Loses a Point.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 3.—In the Supreme Court to-day Mrs. E. A. Webster Ross filed an affidavit declaring that she was the next of kin of William H. King, whose release from an insane asylum she asks. Her counsel declared that to state the exact relationship at this time would prejudice her case.

The court refused to permit Mrs. Ross to become a party to the suit. It was afterward agreed that a guardian ad litem should be appointed for King.

Tillman's Last Day as Governor.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 3.—This was Gov. Tillman's last day as Governor of South Carolina, and he made free use of the executive pardon power. His most notable pardon was that of Jack Bladon, who, as a State Liquor Inspector, shot and killed a negro named Wilson at Spartanburg.

Democratic Club's Election.

The Democratic Club held its annual election last night at the clubrooms, 617 Fifth Avenue. The following officers were elected: President—John Fox; Vice President—Edward F. O'Dwyer; Treasurer—S. P. Freshman; Secretary—James A. Briggs.

Bremer for a Commissionership.

Alexander Bremer, President of the Musical Union and a member of the Independent County Organization, is being urged by some of the German organization as a candidate for appointment as Fire Commissioner under Mayor Strong.

The Recount in New-London.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Dec. 3.—In the recount to-day of the Mayoralty vote cast in this city last October, James P. Johnstone, Democrat, is found to have a majority of 2 votes, and counsel for petitioner, A. J. Bentley, has relinquished further contest.

Francis Kossuth Is Eligible.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 3.—The High Court of Justice has decided that Francis Kossuth is eligible to the Reichstag. Deputy Fouszek, an aged adherent of Ludwig Kossuth, will resign his seat next February in Francis Kossuth's favor.

Flushing's New Trustees.

FLUSHING, L. I., Dec. 3.—The election for Village Trustees to-day resulted in the selection of John Hepburn, James Connors, and John H. Wilson. They received 1,004, 776, and 726 votes, respectively.

THE NEW FINANCIAL PLAN

Indorsed by the Next Chairman of the Banking Committee.

A GOOD SCHEME FOR THE COUNTRY

The Recommendations of the President's Message and the Controller's Report on Bank Issues.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Representative Walker of Massachusetts, who will be Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency in the next Congress, and who is generally regarded as the leading authority on finance on the Republican side of the House, after reading the report of the Controller of the Currency and that portion of the President's message recommending finance reform, said, in response to a request from the correspondent of The New-York Times for his views upon them:

"Of course the scheme of reform of the finances of the country and banking is not fully developed, either in the report of the Controller of the Currency or in the President's message; but so far as it is developed, the recommendations, with one or two exceptions, seem to be not only wise, but absolutely necessary in order to give the country a sound currency. First, they recognize that it is impossible for the Government to safely undertake the onerous duty of the current redemption of the paper money of the country, and that in order to have a sound currency the current redemption of every dollar of paper money must be done by the banks of the country. They seem to clearly see that it is undertaking a thing impossible to be done, and that it devolves great expense upon the Government to undertake the current redemption of paper money.

"They also reject bonds as a security for the issue of paper money, because of the inelasticity of a currency founded upon bonds, and because it is putting too great an expense upon the banks. They recommend to allow the banks of this country, as the sound banks of the leading European countries do, to issue money against the assets of the bank, and recommend a safeguard, which the European banks do not have, in a safety fund, created by a small tax upon the circulation issued by the banks, and even this safety fund remains the property of the bank while held by the Government. In case of a liquidation of the bank for any cause the proportion of the safety fund remaining of the taxes the bank has paid is turned over to the bank as one of its assets.

"The tax recommended of one-half of 1 per cent. upon the circulating notes of the bank, it seems to me, is nearly four times as large as would be necessary, as shown by the past experience in failures of national banks. As this tax is to be remitted to the bank, in certain contingencies, it is comparatively immaterial if it is somewhat excessive.

"The recommendation that the whole assets of a bank in liquidation shall first be applied to the cancellation of its circulating notes, plus the redemption fund accumulated, makes the final redemption of any notes issued by the national banks absolutely certain, as it now is under the present bond system. The recommendation furthermore that the banks should be allowed to issue currency notes up to the full demand of the people for their use, of course within the limit of their capital, assures the elasticity of the currency which is absolutely necessary in order that there may be enough money to meet the demands of the people. Under that system it would be impossible for the banks to keep in circulation any more money than there was a legitimate demand for by the people, and, on the other hand, as it would be for the interest of the banks to issue all the money they could keep in circulation, there could be no 'shortage' of currency.

"I think the recommendations, as far as they go, are most admirable, and that a banking system such as is recommended in practical operation would soon dispel in every locality any existing prejudice against banks. From the hasty examination I have made of the message and Controller's report, it seems to me very largely the scheme developed in a bill introduced by me in the Fifty-first Congress, more fully developed in the Fifty-second Congress, and reported to the Fifty-second Congress by Henry Bacon of New-York, who was then Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, and now before the Banking and Currency Committee of the present Congress."

COMMENTS IN SENATE AND HOUSE

Many Warm Approvals, with Some Criticisms of Parts of the Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Not all of the members of the Senate or of the House are prepared to give elaborate opinions of the message.

Gen. Catchings of Mississippi caught the meaning of the financial part of the message at once, and he declared:

"I agree with those parts of the message which relate to the improvement of the financial situation, and I heartily agree with the President in his recommendation of the abolition of the one-tenth of 1 cent a pound tax on German sugars. His advocacy of the 'popgun' bills of course meets with the acquiescence of every member of the House who voted to pass those bills in the last session. As for the parts of the bill referring to our foreign relations, while I have no doubt that they are interesting and will bear reading and criticism, I was not so much interested in them, but will examine them hereafter."

Representative Livingston of Georgia, who has been a strong advocate of silver, said:

"I am pleased with much of the message, and there are other parts of it that do not please me so much. Some of the President's suggestions about the currency promise to afford that which I believe the country needs very much. It may not give all, but I am free to say that I am one of those who would rather take a half loaf than get no bread."

Many of the Republicans, as well as Democrats, asked for time to consider the message before expressing opinions about it.

Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, the Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, simply stated that he was glad the President had taken the position he had on sugar—favoring a repeal of the duty on the refined product. "His recommendations regarding an elastic currency were important, but deserved to be carefully studied before expressing an opinion.

Mr. Springer, (Dem., Ill.,) Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, said:

"The message, so far as it relates to the finances, gives assurance that, whatever may be necessary to maintain the public credit will be done, and that, under all circumstances, our financial obligations will be made good. I will call a meeting of the Committee on Banking and Currency not later than Friday of this week, for the purpose of considering the President's and Secretary Carlisle's recommendations, and I will urge prompt consideration of them. A bill on the subject ought to be reported and passed at an early day."

Mr. Montgomery (Dem., Ky.,) said that he was heartily in accord with the recom-

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THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL
CIGARETTE
Has Stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

Solid Silver Holiday Gifts

Are always prized, always appropriate.

In addition to the more elaborate and expensive sets we have a full collection of single articles suitable for ladies or gentlemen. For beauty of design and perfection of finish our Silverware is unsurpassed.

Reed & Barton

SILVERSMITHS,

37 Union Square, N. Y.

13 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

mendation regarding the differential duty on sugar.

Mr. McCreary, the Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said:

"This message of the President is comprehensive, candid, and able. He devotes about one-third of it to foreign affairs, and shows not only our peaceful relations with all foreign countries, but demonstrates also the success and the advantages of the firm and just foreign policy so well maintained by the present Administration. His advocacy of a National Board of Health and his declarations in favor of placing coal and iron on the free list and repealing existing laws denying American registry to ships owned by Americans but built abroad are especially strong and commendable.

Mr. Warner, (Dem., N. Y.,) said:

As to tariff suggestions, I am heartily in favor of the President's recommendation that the duty of an extra 1-10c per pound duty on imported bounty sugars be abandoned, and that the ½ differential in favor of refined sugar, which the trust now enjoys (in addition to the ½ differential resulting from the difference in price between imported raws and refined equivalent to its product,) and which is not even intended to produce revenue, be repealed as well. And, of course, I agree with the President in favor of free iron ore, free coal, and free ships.

As to the currency plan, I naturally compare it with the bill which I have had in committee for a year, and I am pleased that the resemblance is so close. The main differences are three: The President's plan provides, first, for a guarantee deposit of 30 per cent. of greenbacks, Sherman notes, &c.; second, that the national bank notes shall not be of less denomination than $10, and, third, while remitting, under certain conditions, the 10 per cent. tax against State-bank currency, does not fully provide for the periodic inspection and report that seem to me to be desirable.

As to the first, while no one would be more pleased than I to see the Treasury relieved in a measure from greenback redemption under our present law, I do not believe the provision necessary to secure the new currency proposed, and it seems to me to effect an onerous charge upon the new currency. As to the second, I am inclined to think it a good idea on the whole, though, unless it were made to apply to State bank issues as well, it would give these latter a great advantage over the national currency. As to the third, I don't like it. If we are to assume any office as to State bank currency, it seems to me that periodic inspection and frequent publication of the condition of issuing banks is the most effective and least objectionable service that we can render.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

What the Newspapers Here and Abroad Say of the Message.

The following are comments of newspapers in this country and abroad upon the President's message:

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.)—The most striking feature of the President's message is the defiant emphasis put upon the declaration that the Government's credit will be preserved. It is a notable proclamation. He cannot believe that any citizens are willing that the Government should default in its obligations or drop to a silver basis. Anyhow, he intends to leave nothing undone to prevent such a calamity. And so long as no better authority is provided for bond issues such authority as he has "will be utilized whenever and so often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve." That is inspiring talk. It is emphatic notice served on the silver marplots in the Congress that their schemes cannot be carried out just at present.

Hartford (Conn.) Courant (Rep.)—The Courant indorses his position on the army and the navy and on finance generally, but questions the wisdom of further perpetuating the greenbacks as proposed in the new bond scheme.

Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle, (Ind.)—There is evident, throughout the document, an attention to the criticisms of the follies which have characterized the conduct of both domestic and foreign affairs. The President is silent as to the principles which should govern tariff legislation.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph, (Rep.)—President Cleveland is emphatic in giving Congress to understand that, no matter what clamor may be raised, there will be bond issues as big and as often as need be to enable the Treasury to meet all its obligations, including the duty of keeping all the notes and coinage of the Government at par with gold. The distinct and positive engagement he makes in this respect will undoubtedly strengthen the public credit.

Albany Argus, (Dem.)—President Cleveland's message contains several striking recommendations, which it will be well for this Congress promptly to adopt. It is not too late for the representatives of the Democratic Party in Washington to try to make up for their errors and to fulfill to the people the pledges of the Chicago platform.

Baltimore Sun, (Dem.)—Mr. Cleveland sounds afresh the Democratic battle cry for tariff reform—free coal, free iron, free ships, and for war upon the greatest of tariff-begotten monopolies, the Sugar Trust. No less direct and to the point are his recommendations upon the subject of the currency.

Baltimore Herald, (Dem.)—The friends and admirers of the President will be gratified by the fact that he has neither receded from nor qualified his views as to free raw materials.

Kansas City (Mo.) Times, (Dem.)—The striking feature of President Cleveland's annual message is its lucidity and comprehensiveness.

Chicago Times, (Dem.)—President Cleveland's message is characteristic of him in its boldness, in its devotion to the principle of tariff reform, and, most unhappily, in its complete acquiescence in those principles of monetary science preached in bank parlors and practiced for the profit of bankers.

Boston Globe, (Dem.)—There is no note of hesitancy in the President's message to Congress. He declares his position on all the leading issues of the time clearly and unmistakably.

Des Moines (Iowa) Leader, (Dem.)—The message is what the Constitution contemplated—an exhaustive review of the affairs of the country for the benefit of Congress. The only notable portion is that relating to financial reform and the bond issue, and what the President says on these subjects is, in the main, sound and entitled to consideration.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Standard will say to-morrow, in a leader on President Cleveland's message: "The proposed change of the banking laws can in no way put cash into the Treasury for present or future demands, but it may do much to intensify existing dangers. In one way alone can the gold reserve of the Treasury be replenished without risk—namely, by changing budget deficits into surpluses, and accumulating the latter in gold. Secretary Carlisle's provisions tend directly to make a depreciated paper currency redundant, and therefore seem weak and most impolitic. His proposal proclaims that the currency problem is one which the Democrats even yet dare not meet squarely."

The Daily News.—The transfer of the responsibility from the Treasury to the banks undoubtedly is sound finance. The system has stood the test of practical working in Canada. There is plenty of gold in the United States, but its collection and its retention obviously are not duties of the Government under the ordinary conditions of national existence. The continuance of the task under present conditions obviously would lead sooner or later to difficulty or disaster.

The Daily Chronicle.—So long as the Treasury acts as a disturbing force in the New-York money market, we do not see how American finance can be placed on a sound foundation.

BANKERS LIKE THE MESSAGE.

President's Currency Recommendations Compared with Baltimore Plan.

Opinion regarding the President's message was not clearly defined in the financial district yesterday, for the reason that bankers have acquired the habit of considering well what they may say. They were reluctant yesterday to express themselves upon a paper so carefully drawn.

Naturally they sought the part of the message relating to currency reform. This section was studied and discussed. All agreed that the President's plan had been well thought out. They did not hesitate to give it a qualified indorsement at first reading. Some of them admitted that it was better than the so-called Baltimore plan which the American Association of Bankers approved.

A. B. Hepburn was of this number. His fitness for devising a banking plan, from his experience as Controller of the Currency and as President of the Third National Bank, led to his appointment to the committee which devised the Baltimore plan.

"I think that the President's plan," he said, "has advantages over that of the bankers. His recommendation that 30 per cent. of bank circulation shall be secured by deposits with the Treasury of Treasury notes and United States notes was clearly made with the view of securing the retirement of Government issues. If the banks were authorized to issue circulation up to 75 per cent. of their capital paid in, it would be possible to retire from $200,000 to $210,000 of Government issues or, what is the same thing, they would be withdrawn from circulation by deposit in the United States Treasury. This effect in itself would lessen the need of a gold reserve as large as that now maintained, and as the system worked well and the bank circulation grew, more and more of the Government notes would be retired.

"The plan seems to be intended as a means toward the withdrawal of the Government from the banking business. It would certainly be a step in the right direction. I hope Congress may adopt it."

Presidents Simmons of the Fourth National and Cannon of the Chase said that they had not given the President's plan sufficient consideration for a deliberate opinion, but at first glance it impressed them favorably.

Requests for opinions among bankers met generally with such answers as these.

The plan suggested comparisons with the one to which the banks had been, in a measure, committed, and it seemed to present points of superiority which were not questioned. Bankers liked it also because, while, on the one hand, it provided for a more liberal percentage of circulation than the bank plan proposed, it held out a prospect of the final adoption of an elastic and sufficient currency, based on bank assets. Strict Government supervision of banks was commented upon also as a good feature of the plan, bankers feeling that security would thus check any of the evils that might follow a tendency toward inflation, if indulged in in certain sections of the country.

The banks, national and State, which would come under the operation of such a plan, have an aggregate capitalization of about $950,000,000. Under the impulse of the plan the capital might easily be increased to $1,000,000,000, making possible circulation of $750,000,000. Thic irculation circulation of $750,000,000. This circulation of $207,000,000 in national bank notes, and it would place in retirement as a Treasury deposit in Treasury notes and greenbacks 30 per cent. of the amount of new circulation, or $225,000,000. The actual retirement would thus be $432,000,000, against a new circulation of $750,000,000, making a possible net increase of $318,000,000 in the paper currency.

Present available paper currency consists of $402,000,000 in gold and silver certificates, $498,000,000 in Treasury and United States notes, and $207,000,000 in national bank notes, making a total of $1,107,000,000, which might be increased by the new plan to $1,425,000,000 if the banks chose to issue full circulation.

Bankers, in commenting upon this possibility, thought that currency would be issued only as business called for it, and that the banks would be cautious. At the same time the temptation to large issues would be great in the South and West, and the feature of the plan insuring strict Government supervision of banks to avert dangers of undue local inflation at the expense of the careful banks and the feature holding all banks to close accountability were specially commended.

Hospital Officers Chosen.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Dec. 3.—At the annual meeting of the medical staff of the new Staten Island Hospital this afternoon the following officers were elected for the coming year: President—Dr. John Van Rensselaer; Vice President—Dr. E. D. Coonley; Secretary—Dr. T. J. Thompson.

The following staff was chosen: Surgeons—Dr. William C. Walser, Dr. J. J. Van Rensselaer, Dr. E. D. Coonley, Dr. C. Wilmot Townsend, Dr. George P. Jessup; physicians—Dr. Fred E. Clark, Dr. T. J. Thompson, Dr. John L. Feeney, and Dr. F. T. Barber.

Dr. Theodore Walser of New-Brighton was unanimously elected consulting physician for the year.

There will be a meeting of the annual subscribers at the hospital on the third Monday in December, when a Board of Managers will be elected. Articles of incorporation for the new institution are being prepared.

Poverty and Overstudy.

From The Boston Journal.

Poverty and overstudy probably account for the suicide of the student at Harvard. It is a sad case.

CONGRESS SPRING WATER.
SARATOGA.
This famous water (by elaborate retubing) is now restored to all its former cathartic strength and high medicinal virtues.

POMMERY "SEC" and CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).
"High Grade Champagne of uniform quality."

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matters which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

Mr. Powers's Musicale.—Francis Fischer Powers gave the second of his series of monthly musicales at his studio, in Music Hall, on Saturday morning. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, an unusually large number of people gathered to hear Mrs. Julia Wyman and Mrs. Charles B. Foote. They were amply repaid, for a more delightful programme has rarely been interpreted. Among those present were Mrs. Henry Roso, Mrs. Eastman Johnson, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Frederick Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrit Smith, Mrs. Agnes Huntington Cravath, Miss Callender, Miss De Forrest, Mrs. Charles Worthington, Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs. Frank Hastings, Miss Hastings, Mrs. Kissam, Miss Maud Kissam, Mrs. Arthur White, Mrs. Alfred White, Mrs. Col. Gillespie, Mrs. W. Delavan Baldwin, Mrs. Charles Hudson, Miss Lillian Blauvelt, Mrs. Roderick Terry, Miss Eunice Terry, Mrs. T. B. Meigs, Miss Meigs, Ferris Meigs, Mrs. W. H. Bliss, Miss Barnes, Mrs. Holbrook Curtis, Mrs. Edward Knox, Mrs. George Place, Mr. Tom Karl, Mr. Dellon Dewey, Mrs. Joseph Knapp, the Misses Blanc, Mrs. Robert Endicott, Mr. James A. Metcalf, Mrs. Benjamin Ludington, Miss Ludington, Mrs. John Appleton, Mrs. Robbert Appleton, Mrs. J. B. Cornell, Mrs. Norman Munro, Miss Munro, Mrs. G. St. John, Mrs. Tilt, Mrs. Root, Mrs. Alfred Davis, Mrs. Russell Hoadly, Mrs. Hart Lyman, Mrs. Thomas Flagg, Miss Flagg, Miss Marguerite Hall, Barend Van Gerbig, Mrs. Andrews, Delafield Olcott, Mrs. Douglas Stewart, Mrs. Alexander MacCollum, Miss Clara McChesney, Mrs. Sackett Barclay, the Misses Barclay, Miss Emma Thursby, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mrs. Archer Pancoast, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Henry Marquand, Jr., Mrs. Joseph Drexel, Mrs. H. G. Fiske, Mrs. Guernsey, Miss Guernsey, Mrs. J. H. Lane, the Misses Lane, and Mr. and Mrs. Northrop.

—W. H. Gibson's Lectures.—A new course of three lectures on the "Mysteries of the Flowers" is being given at the Manhattan Athletic Club Theatre, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, for the benefit of the New-York Cooking School, the second of which will take place this evening at 8:15 o'clock. The subject will be "The Flower of To-day as Interpreted by the Insect." Tickets at $1 and at 50 cents may be obtained at Brentano's, at the Manhattan Athletic Club Theatre, from Miss Bininger of 533 Fifth Avenue, or from the following women: Mrs. Theodore B. Bronson of 107 East Twenty-fifth Street, Mrs. Harold F. Hadden of 204 Madison Avenue, Mrs. L. Emmett Holt of 15 East Fifty-fourth Street, Mrs. William M. Isaacs of 29 East Sixty-ninth Street, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup of 197 Madison Avenue, Mrs. Bradish Johnson of 102 Fifth Avenue, Mrs. Frederick R. Jones of 21 East Eleventh Street, Mrs. John S. Kennedy of 6 West Fifty-seventh Street, Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard of 21 East Thirty-seventh Street, Mrs. Henry Fairchild Osborn of 850 Madison Avenue, Mrs. William H. Osborn of 32 Park Avenue, Mrs. Sheldon Smith of 550 Park Avenue, and Mrs. Edward M. Townsend of 19 East Twenty-second Street.

—Miss Beaston's Lectures.—The first of the series of lectures on "The Masterpieces of German Literature," by Miss Beaston, will be given next Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Waldorf, when Miss Beaston's subject will be "The Eddas; or, Teutonic Mythology." Tickets for the course, which is to comprise five lectures, may be obtained at the Waldorf.

—Mrs. C. I. Berg's Receptions.—Mrs. Charles I. Berg of 44 Gramercy Park will give the first of a series of teas next Saturday. Although Mrs. Berg sends out invitations to her most intimate friends only, her apartments will doubtless be well filled. This tea will be followed by several others during the season.

Engagement of Miss Elizabeth Waters.—The engagement has been announced of Miss Elizabeth Waters to Richard R. Quay, a son of Senator Quay. Miss Waters is a graduate of Pennsylvania College, at Pittsburg, and is a talented vocalist.

—"Josephine and Napoleon."—Mrs. Isabel Massilon Witherspoon will read a paper entitled "Josephine and Napoleon" at the Hotel Brunswick at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

—Miss Beatrice Smith Engaged.—The engagement is announced of Miss Beatrice Smith of 154 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street to Henry E. Montague.

"The Mimic World" at Koch's.

"The Mimic World" is the title of a series of tableaus and minature reproductions of scenes famous in history displayed in the window of Koch's West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street store. The exhibition is one that has been seldom surpassed in the same line.

The display consists of a series of tableaus representing in minature Dante's "Inferno," a deer park in Winter, the Druids' Castle on Lake Killarney, the landing of Columbus, West Point at the hour of dress parade, Van Cortlandt Park on skating days, a life-saving scene on a rocky shore, two scenes from Rip Van Winkle's experience in the mountains, a fire scene in a tenement house, with modern fire-fighting apparatus; Niagara Falls, and the approach to the Trocadéro Palace, a conspicuous feature of the Paris Exposition.

The beautiful pictures and tableaus reflect much credit upon the originators, Mr. Koch and his assistant, Mr. Reisenberg. The artistic setting of the display is charming, and recommends itself to art-loving people, while the electric and flash lighting and the life like movements of the automatic figures hold the attention of the children.

Handcuffed Their Captor.

From The San Francisco Bulletin.

Customs Inspector Ralph Conklin, stationed at Campo, had two men under arrest and was taking them to the San Diego County Jail without handcuffing them. As night came on they seized Conklin, beat him into insensibility, and left him handcuffed in the road.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
SUGGESTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS.
There is not anything in the world quite so comforting as a comfortable couch—a big, wide, springy, restful couch, with plenty of pillows. If the couch is handsome, so much the better, but comfort comes first. On our library floor are couches of enough different kinds to please the eye of every one. You can have any covering you like, and a choice of twenty different styles and shapes, if you
"BUY OF THE MAKER."
GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, FOUNTAIN PENS, portfolios, scrap books, stamp albums, family Bibles. PRATT, 6th Av., 12th St.

SAYS A WOMAN SHOT HIM

Andrew J. Russell Wounded in Front of a Neighbor's House.

MYSTERY IN A LONG ISLAND VILLAGE

Mrs. Lavinia Whittemore Charged with the Shooting—Bad Feeling for Some Time Between the Two Families.

WANTAGH, L. I., Dec. 3.—Andrew J. Russell, a farmer of this village and a veteran of the late war, has a bullet hole in his left hip which he received last night on his way home from church.

Mrs. Lavinia Whittemore, his next door neighbor, was arrested to-day on a warrant sworn out by him before Justice Seaman charging her with inflicting the wound.

The motive of the shooting is a mystery.

Russell, who is fifty-two years old, is a member and a Trustee of the New-Bridge Methodist Episcopal Church at Bellmore, about a mile and a half west of this village. Mrs. Whittemore lives with her married daughter, Anna M. Seaman, whose husband, Edward Seaman, lives apart from her in Brooklyn. With Russell live his wife, Mary; his daughter Fannie, and his son Charles.

Russell and his wife attended church in Bellmore last night. They were almost the last to leave the church after the service. As they were passing the house of Mrs. Whittemore, which stands on a bend of the lonely road almost closed in by trees, they were startled by the flash of a pistol and the accompanying report coming from the dooryard of the Whittemore house. Recovering from their surprise and not suspecting that the pistol had been aimed at them, Russell and his wife went forward, intending to investigate the cause of the firing.

Mrs. Russell called her husband's attention to the dim outlines of a woman's form at the corner of the house to their left. They had gone only a few steps further when the woman pointed a pistol at them and fired a second shot. She then disappeared around the side of the house.

At the same moment Russell exclaimed: "I am shot!"

Russell reeled to one side, but his wife prevented him from falling. She helped him to the veranda of the Whittemore house. He pounded on the door and shouted: "I'm shot! Who is firing that pistol?"

Receiving no answer, he renewed his poundings and demanded to be let into the house. The only answer he received was a subdued "What do you want?" from the inside of the house. He recognized the voice as that of Mrs. Seaman, Mrs. Whittemore's daughter.

"Let me in! Let me in!" Russell shouted. "Somebody is shooting out here. Why don't you let me in?"

This time there was no answer. He could hear, he says, a noise as though some one were entering the rear door of the building. After a few more unsuccessful attemps to arouse the inmates of the house Russell managed, with his wife's assistance, to limp to his home. His son Charles hastened after Dr. William Rhame, who lives about a mile away.

When Dr. Rhame arrived he bandaged the wound. The bullet had evidently struck the hip bone and glanced off. The bullet could not be found.

Russell was a member of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, and was wounded in a skirmish before Atlanta in Sherman's campaign, the bullet passing through his right thigh. He says that he recalled this when he was struck last night, and he knew from the feeling that the bullet had not entered the flesh.

This morning Russell swore out a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. "Dell" Whittemore, charging her with the shooting.

Mrs. Russell says that she is positive she recognized the woman with the pistol as Mrs. Whittemore. Russell's eyesight is poor, and he is not so positive that it was Mrs. Whittemore, but he thinks it was she.

Mrs. Whittemore was arraigned before Justice Seaman to-night, and pleaded not guilty. She flatly denied Russell's story, and says she was sound asleep at the time of the shooting.

"Those Russells are a bad lot, your Honor, and I wouldn't waste powder on them," she said.

Her daughter was with her, and corroborated her mother's denial. She said that she heard the pistol shots, and was too frightened to answer Russell's knocks upon the door, although she recognized his voice. Mrs. Whittemore was admitted to bail in $1,000, Constable Wilson and Charles Lawrence going on her bond.

Neither Mrs. Whittemore nor the Russell family would say anything regarding the motive for the shooting. Russell said that the two families had been on bad terms for some time, he being the only one in his family to whom the Whittemores would speak.

"I do not think the bullet was intended for me," said Mr. Russell to a reporter for The New-York Times. "They always spoke to me, but were on bad terms with my wife and daughter. When they passed 'Dell' Whittemore's house she would come out to the fence and call them bad names. This has been going on for some time, and there has been a good deal of feeling between my wife and daughter and the Whittemores."

Mrs. Whittemore appeared to be very indignant at the charge which had been brought against her.

"There's a good deal behind this," said she. "I have my own ideas as to who did the shooting. Those Russells—"

She was here interrupted by Counselor Anthony Warren, who shook his finger at her and told her to say nothing.

Mrs. Whittemore is a stout woman and is fifty-two years of age. Her husband died ten years ago, and she has since supported herself by doing fancy work. It is said that she has some money in bank, left her by her husband.

There is a story current among the neighbors to the effect that there is some connection between the present trouble and the fact that Mrs. Seaman's husband does not live with her. Russell's daughter Fannie was formerly employed in the Whittemore family.

Justice Seaman will examine Mrs. Whittemore further to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, at his office in this village.

An Old Collision in New-York Bay.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The long-standing litigation growing out of the collision between the ferryboat Pavonia of the Erie Railway Company and the steamer Breakwater of the Old Dominion Line, in New-York Bay, Dec. 16, 1887, was disposed of by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day in an opinion by Justice Brown. The District and Circuit Courts below found that the Breakwater was entirely at fault, and gave the Erie Company judgment for damages and demurrers in the sum of $7,570. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment.

The Kaslo Gold Find.

From The San Francisco Bulletin.

The gold excitement at Kaslo, in British Columbia, reached fever heat Saturday, when all the leading men of the town recorded a number of placer claims to be worked as a whole. Twelve claims were recorded. The poorest day's work yet known is $2 a yard, and the average is $9 per yard. The gold is all coarse, as large in many instances as a five-cent nickel coin, and about twice as thick.

WHAT YOU MOST NEED

Some Good Advice About What Is Required in the Life.

Did you ever stop to think about the necessity for a stimulant? Nature supplies her own. It is astonishing what she will do if given a chance. In how short a time will she revive the over-tired brain by means of rest and sleep! A healthy man or woman responds readily to her treatment. But we are not all healthy. Doctors tell us that not two people in every hundred are perfectly sound in body and mind. Nature, for that reason, cannot keep us healthy or cure our ailments. We must gain stimulant from some other source, get fresh energy and life, or we break down. The blood must have new animation given to it, and sent rushing through the veins with renewed vitality, a sparkle given to the eye, a flush of health to the cheek. The whole system must be purified and strengthened. Men and women who neglect this are pale, puny, and despondent. For them life has no charms. "But," you say, "how is this to be done?" There is but one way, and that is by the help of the purest and best stimulant that science has ever discovered. Doctors tell us that whisky, when absolutely pure, is the only thing that will answer this purpose. There is but one pure whiskey known to the world, and that is Duffy's Pure Malt. It is the only whiskey that has gained widespread popularity through its merits alone. It is the only one that is recommended by doctors, indorsed by ministers, praised by lawyers, and taken by every man and woman who values health and strength. This should be borne carefully in mind, for some unscrupulous druggists or grocers, because they can make more money on inferior whiskey and that which is not medical, try to sell it in place of Duffy's Pure Malt. Do not be deceived, but secure that which you know to be the best.

THE POWER OF COURTS-MARTIAL

It Does Not Include the Right to Impose Imprisonment as a Punishment on the Convicted.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 3.—Judge Hughes of the United States court to-day delivered an opinion in the case of Day Clerk D. B. Sayre of the United States receiving ship Franklin, who was recently convicted by court-martial of embezzling about $2,000 of the funds of the navy. The opinion is anticipatory of a decree setting aside so much of the court-martial verdict as sentenced Sayre to two years' confinement in the Naval Prison at Boston, but does not prevent his dishonorable dismissal from the United States Naval Service.

The Judge says he does not feel called upon to interfere with the sentence of the court-martial, "except with that part which consigns the petitioner to an infamous punishment. Such a punishment cannot," he says, "be inflicted upon any citizen of the United States in time of peace on land in close proximity to the civil courts, except through indictment of a Grand Jury, and upon a verdict of his peers."

The decree remitting the two years' imprisonment will issue on the 14th inst., to which time the case was continued, and Sayre was bailed for his appearance at that time. Counsel for the Government will file exceptions preparatory to appealing from Judge Hughes's decision.

Fairy Stones for Luck.

From The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

Fairy stones are the latest, and a young woman from the South has set her friends sending around for them. They are said to bring their owners luck, "but if you let any one touch it," continued this believer in luck pieces, "you spoil the charm." This fairy stone seems to be a bit of petrified earth, with what looks like a cross marked upon it, and is said to come from St. Patrick, in Virginia, where there is a mountain full of them, supposed to have been planted there by the fairies, as far back as the days of the crucifixion. Believers in such things or folks who love to pick up fads are having these fairy stones mounted as pins, watch charms, &c.

Mr. Frank Damrosch's Singing Classes.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In to-day's issue of your paper there appeared a letter from ex-Mayor Hewitt on the subject of free musical education which contains a statement requiring correction, as Mr. Hewitt has evidently been misinformed in regard to it. After referring to the successful establishment and maintenance of the People's Singing Classes he writes: "Why he [Mr. Damrosch] abandoned Cooper Union I do not know."

We have not only not abandoned Cooper Union, but instead of having one class on Sunday afternoon, as formerly, we now have two, viz., the advanced class, numbering about 700, from 3 to 4 o'clock, and the People's Choral Union, which is the outgrowth of the first classes organized in 1892, numbering about 600, from 4:30 to 6 o'clock. I cannot understand how it is possible that Mr. Hewitt was not informed of the existence of these large classes. The Trustees of Cooper Institute, chiefly through Mr. Hewitt's kind efforts on behalf of the People's Singing Class, have been very liberal in the matter of rent, and we regret all the more that the work which has grown to such enormous proportions and to such satisfactory musical results, by their co-operation, should not have been better brought to their notice. A Sunday afternoon in the large hall of Cooper Union would convince them that the People's Singing Classes were still there, and very much in earnest with their work. A merely nominal admission fee is charged, simply to preserve the self-respect of the members and to carry the expenses of hall rent and music. Neither I nor any of my assistant teachers have accepted any compensation.

Working people do not want charity, and I have found them more than willing to pay the small fee of 10 cents a lesson to meet the necessary expenses. The classes have never received a dollar from any outside source whatsoever, except the proceeds of their annual concert. The surplus in the treasury of the classes is over $2,000. We have organized elementary classes all over the city, and any working man or woman may become a member. FRANK DAMROSCH.

New-York, Dec. 3, 1894.

Should be Looked Into.
THOROUGH INVESTIGATION REQUESTED.
A BOLD ASSERTION.
Ever since Prof. Koch startled the world by promising to cure consumption with the Koch lymph and his complete failure to do so, the people have been looking for some discovery which would prove an absolute, certain cure for that dread disease. Over a quarter of a century ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, put in a claim for a medicine, which he had discovered and used, in his extensive practice, that would *cure* ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of consumption when taken in all its early stages. Time has proved that his assertion was based on facts gained from experience. His "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured many thousand people in all parts of the world, and Dr. Pierce invites all interested to send to him for a free book which gives the names, addresses and photographs of many prominent people who have willingly testified to the marvelous curative properties of his "Golden Medical Discovery." He has also written a Book of 160 pages on "Diseases of the Respiratory Organs," which treats of all Throat, Bronchial and Lung diseases, also Asthma and Catarrh, that will be mailed by the World's Dispensary Medical Association of Buffalo, N.Y., on receipt of six cents in stamps, to pay postage.
Consumption, as most everybody knows, is first manifested by feeble vitality, loss of strength, emaciation; then local symptoms soon develop, as *cough*, difficult breathing, or bleeding from lungs, when investigation proves that tubercular deposits have formed in the lungs. It is earnestly advised that the "Discovery" be taken early and the latter stages of the disease can thereby be easily avoided.
To build up *solid flesh and strength* after the grip, pneumonia, ("lung fever"), exhausting fevers, and other prostrating diseases, it has no equal. It does not make *fat* like cod liver oil and its nasty compounds, but, *solid, wholesome flesh.*

NOISY GREETING TO BURNS

Friends and Foes of Samuel Gompers Make a Big Disturbance.

WORKINGMEN HOOT, YELL, AND HISS

Burns Says the Working Classes Are Responsible for Tammany—He Criticises the Condition of the New-York Streets.

At a meeting under the management of the American Federation of Labor, John Burns, M. P., the English labor agitator, and his associates, David Holmes, a North of England trades unionist, and John Williams Benn, member of Parliament for St. George's in the East, addressed an audience of workingmen last night that filled the big Cooper Union Hall.

Taken altogether, it was a decidedly unruly audience, made up of the sympathizers of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and members of the Central Labor Federation who are opposed to him. The visitors were treated respectfully and were liberally applauded, but whenever Gompers had anything to say he was greeted with a combination of cheers and hisses.

The presence of a number of uniformed policemen in the hall served to check actual rioting. There were moments, however, when violent disorder was threatened. John Burns had to appeal to his hearers during his speech to keep quiet.

When Mr. Gompers could be heard above the applause and hisses, he said, in opening the meeting:

"We are here to-night to meet leaders in the emancipation of labor—John Burns and David Holmes. Whatever else they stand for, they stand primarily for trades unions."

Mr. Holmes, who was first introduced, was enthusiastically greeted. He is a rather sharp-featured, elderly man, with white hair and chin whiskers. In his address he mixed up his h's, but spoke with emphasis, and aroused his hearers at several points.

"It would be ungrateful on my part," he began, "if I failed to acknowledge your cordial greeting. We are here to-night as the humble standard bearers of the trade unionists of our own country. We are not here to cause friction. Our object is fusion, not disintegration—consolidation, not dissension.

"Through a long career as a trades unionist, I have seen the workingman of my country rise from his drowntrodden condition, so that he has gained power, prestige, and influence. We are prepared to-day to fight capital with capital. We go in for protecting the interests of the wage earner.

"I cannot understand how the working people on this side of the water let every industry be protected, let every capitalist be protected, but don't protect their own interests."

Mr. Holmes then at considerable length reviewed the history of trade unionism in England, especially among the textile workers' trades. He called attention to the fact that the spinners' union alone raised a fund, during their big strike, of £100,000.

"I don't care what your political opinions may be," he declared; "conduct your societies without them."

When Mr. Gompers rose to introduce Mr. Burns there was more hissing and applause. He presented the English labor agitator as "the hero of Trafalgar Square."

It was some time before Mr. Burns could be heard, so great was the applause. What he had to say—and there was lots of it—he said in a loud earnest voice, and from start to finish held the attention of his audience.

"Mr. Chairman, friends, and fellow-citizens," he began, but, noticing the laughter that greeted the last words, quickly said: "It's perfectly true—the world is my home; to do good is my religion."

Some one proposed three cheers for the speaker, and they were heartily given. Then a shock-headed man said: "Three cheers for the Socialistic-Labor Party," and they were given, too, amid much confusion. When he could be heard, Mr. Burns said:

"As one of the delegates sent from the old country to express our sympathy to our American brothers, I greet you. We wish to co-operate with the American workingmen for industrial emancipation."

Here he was again interrupted by a row in the rear of the hall between the two factions of workingmen. He was compelled to ask for attention and fair play.

When Mr. Burns resumed he spoke of his early life and told how he had been educated in the workshops—in prison—and finally in Parliament.

"From my varied experience," he said, "I surely ought to satisfy the most radical Socialist on the one hand and the most conservative trades unionist on the other. I am going to have my own say in my own way.

"In Europe poverty prevails—it has its replica in New-York City. We find long hours, low wages, men overworked, men and women with no work. The man that works the longest is the man who receives the least pay. This is not the happiest of all worlds for the workers of all nations. We must co-operate to select a common remedy to provide some means by which the social problem shall be solved. Remove the causes that enslave skilled and unskilled labor. We are all agreed as to the problem which confronts us, but we disagree as to the remedies."

The solution of the problem, he argued, rested with the workingmen themselves. They should get together, stop quarreling, and fight for the common end. He praised the American Constitution as the finest ever devised, but added that the workingmen did not seem to get legislative representation under it. The conclusion he reached was that the working classes were dominated and utilized by politicians and capitalists.

"I see evidences of bad and scamp work on every side in the streets of this city," he said. "Through the Bowery and Chinatown I see garbage and dirt and filth in the streets breeding disease, and I say that it ought not to be. I stood outside the Waldorf Hotel and the Manhattan Club last night. I went from there to the districts where the poor congregate. The contrast was striking. I heard the testimony before your Senate committee to-day, and I hear that New-Yorkers shift the blame for this state of affairs upon the politicians.

"Who elects the politicians? On you rests the responsibility for Tammany!"

The speaker told his hearers that it was in their power to purify and beautify the city. Workingmen had already proved themselves a power in municipal politics of London, he declared. He again concluded by again urging the workingmen to unite.

A scene of great disorder followed when he sat down. Mr. Gompers tried to introduce Mr. Benn, but the hoots, yells, hisses, and applause, mixed with calls for "De Leon," the Socialist leader, made it impossible for him to be heard for five minutes.

The policemen tried to quiet the audience and Gompers kept calling out at the top of his voice, "Come to order! Come to order!"

Finally the Chairman was heard, and Mr. Benn, a pleasant-appearing young man, who spoke with a very broad English accent, was introduced. His remarks were on the line followed by the previous speakers, but in a lighter vein. He soon won favor with his auditors, and they kept him speaking for fifteen minutes. The meeting adjourned after a rising vote in the way of thanks had been given to the English visitors.

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THE North American Review FOR DECEMBER
CONTAINS:
MONSIGNOR SATOLLI on the Catholic School System in Rome.
Hon. WADE HAMPTON on Brigandage on our Railroads.
Senator LODGE on O. W. Holmes.
Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH on Froude.
The Comptroller of the Currency on Our Experiments in Finance Legislation.
Dr. C. A. BRIGGS on the Salvation Army.
H. WHITE, Ex-Sec. U.S. Embassy, London, on Consular Reform.
Dr. LOUIS ROBINSON, Wild Traits in Tame Animals.
Adjt. General RUGGLES on the Proposed Increase of the Army.
SERGIUS STEPNIAK on How the Czar's Death Affects Europe.
The CHAIRMEN of the REPUBLICAN and DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES on The Meaning of the Elections.
And other articles.
A NEW FEATURE FOR 1895.
The REVIEW will publish in 12 chapters, beginning with the January number, the PERSONAL HISTORY OF THE SECOND EMPIRE.
a historical work of unsurpassed importance which will throw a flood of new light upon the chequered career of Napoleon III. and the influences which led to the collapse of his Empire in the gigantic struggle with united Germany, under Wilhelm I. and his Iron Chancellor. It is as fascinating as a rom

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS

Continued from Page 1.

other. Mr. Hoar's face was unusually pink, and he seemed to be more vigorous than he was when last seen in the chamber. Mr. Sherman had apparently just left his barber, for his white beard was cropped much shorter than he ordinarily wears it. He, too, looked to be in perfect health. There was a noticeable increase in the hum of conversation when Mr. Brice swung into the chamber. He was attired in black, with a Prince Albert coat and a white and black necktie which nearly concealed his shirt bosom. There was a bunch of flowers on his desk, and Mr. Brice carefully extracted a red rose and pinned it to the lapel of his coat while exchanging salutations with some of his neighbors. He walked about the chamber later, shaking hands and giving evidence of his good spirits. He stood for a time in the main aisle, glancing about the galleries and "sizing up" the assemblage. Mr. McPherson of New-Jersey, looking very pale, came into the chamber almost unnoticed, and sat in his seat some time before he was greeted.

Floral Shield for Mr. Smith.

His colleague, Mr. Smith, did not appear until after the gavel fell. Soon after his arrival a boy brought to his desk a large floral shield with the words "New-Jersey" inscribed on the upper portion. Red and white roses and immortelles were employed in the construction of this wonderful object, and it completely covered the top of Mr. Smith's desk. The portly Senator busied himself in handshaking, and did not pay any attention to the gorgeous testimonial until every one in the chamber had had an opportunity to inspect it, when he caused it to be sent to his committee room. Mr. Gorman entered the chamber just before 12 o'clock, and found a floral tribute on his desk. Other Senators who were remembered by gifts of flowers were Messrs. Proctor, whose desk was hidden from view; Camden, Vilas, Dubois, Harris, Voorhees, and Bate of Tennessee. Mr. Chandler was among the late ones, and so was Mr. Murphy. The New-Hampshire man looked unusually bright.

Congratulations for Morgan.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama received many congratulations upon his re-election when he took his seat. As usual, he was clad in black, and his demeanor was dignified. Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts appeared with a bunch of violets in the lapel of his black Prince Albert coat, and his manner was indicative of excellent spirits. His meeting with Senator Wolcott was very cordial. There was a constant buzz of conversation up to the very moment when the Vice President entered the chamber and took his place behind the desk.

Mr. Stevenson found a collection of flowers resting at the right of the desk, and he did not need to be told that it had been prepared by the same hand which long has furnished the floral decorations for that particular desk. Every color in the rainbow was represented in it. The Vice President looked pale and anxious, as was natural for a man who for a month has been at the bedside of a stricken daughter. He grasped the little handleless gavel, and just as the clock announced the hour of 12 he brought it down sharply on the desk. All conversation ceased immediately; the Senators walked to their seats, and blind Chaplain Millburn began his invocation. He prayed for the Vice President's daughter, and thanked the Almighty that in the recess the hand of death had "touched not a member of this body." The "Amen" had hardly been spoken when the conversation broke out again, and it was suffered to proceed without interruption for several minutes.

Ready for Business.

Mr. Ransom then sent to the desk a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inform the House that the Senate was ready for business. Mr. Harris followed with a resolution for the appointment of a committee to wait upon the President, and Mr. Cockrell sent up one making the regular hour of meeting of the Senate 12 o'clock. Messrs. Harris and Manderson were appointed to visit the President, but they did not leave the chamber until an hour later, when the Clerk of the House appeared with the announcement that the House had appointed a similar committee. Then they withdrew, and the Senate took a recess until 1:30 o'clock. The roll had been called and sixty-six Senators had responded. Before the proceedings of the day were over, seventy Senators in all were on the floor.

Arrival of the Message.

When the recess came to an end Messrs. Harris and Manderson announced that they had called upon the President and that he would immediately transmit a message to the Senate. Major Pruden, the President's assistant secretary, was introduced then by the ancient Capt. Bassett and delivered the President's communication. Secretary Cox, who really is not an elocutionist or a good reader, officiated as reader to-day. He began at 1:40 o'clock and did not finish until after 4 o'clock.

The Senate ordered the message to be printed and laid on the table.

Various resolutions were then offered on both sides of the chamber, including the following:

By Mr. George, (Dem., Miss.)—Instructing the Committee on Rules to report amendments to the rules giving the Senate power to come to a vote at any time on any pending question after reasonable opportunity for debate; providing for the counting (in order to make a quorum) of Senators present and not voting; punishing Senators for disorderly behavior who, being present, fail to answer to their names, and "such other changes and amendments as may be needed for the proper discharge of the duties of the Senate." Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)—Setting apart Thursday, Dec. 20, for exercises in connection with the reception from the State of New-Hampshire for the National Gallery in the Capitol of the statues of John Stark and Daniel Webster. Agreed to.

By Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)—Requesting the President to communicate—if not incompatible with public interests—information as to alleged cruelties committed on Armenians in Turkey, especially on those who had declared their intentions to become naturalized in the United States. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. Blanchard, (Dem., La.)—Another on the same subject, declaring the reported outrage a blot on the civilization of the age, and requesting the President to communicate the remonstrance to the Government of Turkey. Same reference.

By Mr. Turple (Dem., Ind.)—For a change in the method of choosing United States Senators, and declaring that the present method tends to mar and mutilate the system of popular representative Government. Laid on the table, with a notice that Mr. Turple will address the Senate on the subject next Thursday.

By Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)—Calling on the President for information as to the delivery by the United States Consul at Shanghai of two Japanese citizens to the Chinese authorities. Laid over for the present.

By Mr. Peffer, (Pop., Kan.)—Instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report as to whether the recent issue of United States bonds was authorized by any act of Congress now in force. Laid over. Also calling on the President to inform the Senate as to the facts and circumstances that necessitated the use of United States troops in Chicago last July. Laid over.

By Mr. Call, (Dem., Fla.)—For a special committee to investigate the alleged acts of the Florida Lottery Company in influencing elections in Florida. Laid over.

The Vice President announced his signature to the bill passed by both houses last session granting the right of way through the Arlington Reservation for electric railway purposes. Mr. Gorman's comment on this announcement was his remark, in an undertone, that a railroad bill was the first thing to be attended to at this session. Several departmental reports were presented by the Vice President and ordered printed—among them one as to the Nicaragua Maritime Canal.

The Senate adjourned at 4 o'clock till to-morrow at noon.

THE SESSION IN THE HOUSE.

Nothing Done Except to Listen to the President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—No matter how great the interest may be next December in the assembling of the Fifty-fourth Congress, it certainly will be impossible to get a larger audience into the House of Representatives galleries on that occasion than was there this morning to see the third session of the Fifty-third Congress begin. The galleries will hold just so many persons, and no more. They held all who could find seats to-day long before 12 o'clock. The florist reached the House before the members, and he left on the floor, both on the Democratic and Republican sides, some specimens of what some of the members described as his "art." Mr. Reed's seat was hidden under an immense schooner of flowers, but it was a schooner riding at anchor or scudding under bare poles.

An A. P. A. Offering.

Near by, the desk of Mr. Linton of Michigan, the spokesman of the A. P. A., was covered by a large structure in flowers. It was meant to be a "little red schoolhouse," and it was done up in the national colors to the very belfry, in which there was a practicable bell. Mr. Reed had his schooner removed before he took his seat. The "little red schoolhouse" was more than two feet high, and could be removed only with a derrick or a pushcart. Only those who were on the other side of it can say whether Mr. Linton sat in its shade during the opening exercises.

Some of Mr. Burrows's Michigan acquaintances sent him an object two feet high and several feet long, the meaning of which was not fully discovered by his nearest neighbors. To those who thought it a representation of a flight of stairs laid on its side, it was explained as being a suggestion to Mr. Burrows to climb into the Senate. To those who observed that it was a blaze of silver on the side toward the Speaker, and a glow of red, white, and blue flowers on the other side, it had some sort of meaning as a sop to the free-silver tendencies of Michigan. Examined closely and explained by Michiganders, it was a representation of "Fort Kalamazoo," defended by Burrows with great success. It was a horror, and, being made of immortelles, it was the more distressing to contemplate because it was intended to be imperishable.

The Defeated Ones.

The galleries looked up the prominent beaten men with feverish interest. Mr. Holman, calm and self-possessed as ever, was in his place, and he stopped now and then to smell the neat little cluster of flowers some friend had put on his desk. W. C. P. Breckinridge, looking very benignant, went up and down his aisle, extending his hand to members in a most cordial way, holding on to them while he spoke a few words to each, and wearing always a smile of good will. Mr. Bynum, another one of the defeated, kept his seat. Mr. Springer, never depressed, recovered from any temporary annoyance he may have felt at the turn affairs had taken in his district on the 6th of November, bobbed up serenely, with the usual carnation in his lapel, and shook hands with Mr. Reed as heartily as if they had always been the warmest of friends. When Mr. Wilson came in, just before noon, he was seen at once by most of the great audience in the galleries. The warmth of the reception he got was indication plain enough that the spectators were not all Republicans, or that, if they were largely of that party, they were not above recognizing manliness and worth. The round of applause given to Mr. Wilson and that to the Speaker, who appeared in the desk just as the hour and minute hands of the clocks in the chamber came together at 12, were the only plaudits of the day.

Calling the Roll.

After the Chaplain's prayer, which was brief, the House listened to the calling of the roll by States. It was a weary process, occupying more than half an hour. It was not needed to show that there was a quorum present. Yesterday it was wondered whether there would be a quorum in the House to-day; but the night and the later trains brought together great numbers of Representatives, and the first call disclosed the presence of 210 of them. A group of short-term members was summoned before the clerk's desk later on, and upon the suggestion of the Speaker, that they be allowed to be sworn in before their credentials were formally examined, they at once were made qualified members. They were:

Third District, Alabama—George P. Harrison, vice W. C. Oates, elected Governor.

First District, Maryland—H. L. Winder, vice R. L. Brattan, deceased.

Seventh District, Wisconsin—Michael Griffin, vice G. B. Shaw, deceased.

Second District, Ohio—J. H. Bromwell, vice J. A. Caldwell, resigned.

Tenth District, Kentucky—W. M. Beckner, vice McLisle, deceased.

Second District, Arkansas—J. S. Little, vice C. R. Breckinridge, resigned.

The roll call ended, Mr. Wilson asked the House to consider the resolution providing for a committee to act with another committee from the Senate to inform the President that the Congress was ready for business. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Wilson, Holman, and Reed were presently on their way to the White House with the Senate section of the committee, and in an hour were back before the bar of the House to announce that the President had been informed that the Congress was in session, and that he had sent word that he would at once communicate a message in writing. Extended recesses were ordered to occupy the time until the arrival of Assistant Secretary Pruden with the message.

Boutelle Was Fidgety.

When he entered the door of the House, the noise of conversation ceased, the employes of the House moved up to the desk to hear, and Clerk Kerr had a big audience listening to the opening of the message. No one appeared to be excited while the reading progressed except Boutelle. Somehow or other the references to Hawaii disturbed his rest, and it was possible to tell from his gestures that the President had either misunderstood his suggestions about this part of the message, or else had disregarded them altogether. It was nearly 3 o'clock before Clerk Kerr had finished the message. He read it clearly and rapidly, without eloquutionary pretense, but with appreciation of its meaning.

The House adjourned upon the announcement of the death of Representative Miron B. Wright of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.,) introduced the first bill of the session. The measure provides for the repeal of the income-tax sections of the new tariff law.

Mr. Fithian (Dem., Ill.,) offered a bill proposing to amend the laws relative to the tonnage tax so as to read as follows:

That in lieu of the tax on tonnage of 30 cents per ton per annum imposed prior to July 1, 1884, a duty of 2 cents per gross ton, not to exceed in the aggregate 10 cents per ton in any one year, is hereby imposed at each entry on all vessels which shall be entered in any port of the United States from any foreign port or place in North America, Central America, the West India Islands, the Bahama Islands, the Bermuda Islands, or the coast of South America bordering on the Caribbean Sea, or the Sandwich Islands, or Newfoundland; and a duty of 5 cents per gross ton, not to exceed 25 cents per ton per annum, is hereby imposed at each entry upon all vessels which shall be entered in the United States from any other foreign ports, not, however, to include vessels in distress or not engaged in trade.

The bill gives the President authority to suspend by proclamation so much of such dues as may be in excess of the tonnage and other dues imposed by a foreign Government on American vessels.

Genuine
Pond's Extract
cures CUTS, BURNS, CATARRH, SORE THROAT and ALL PAIN.
A good thing is always imitated; poor ones never. There are many worthless imitations of POND'S EXTRACT. If you want to be CURED
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES, WHICH DO NOT CURE.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS RETICENT

Mr. Harris Declined to Argue the Prospects of Tariff Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—There was great disinclination to-day on the part of Senators on both sides of the chamber to talk about the probable work of the session. Senator Harris, who had charge of the parliamentary tactics on the Democratic side in connection with the Tariff bill last Summer, was asked by a correspondent of The New-York Times if he had an idea as to what action might be taken regarding the "pop-gun" bills.

Mr. Harris replied that it was too early for him to advance any opinion on the subject. To the question whether it was likely that the majority would undertake to pass the amendment to the Free-Sugar bill, which imposes a duty of 40 per cent. upon all sugars, Mr. Harris said, as he hastened toward the elevator:

"I must decline to discuss that question at this time."

Other leaders on the Democratic side were equally reticent on the subject of the "pop-gun" measures. They are credited with a desire to know what the attitude of the Republicans toward these bills will be before taking any steps calculated to bring the Senate face to face with an issue which might not result satisfactorily to the majority.

A Republican Senator, who did not care to be named in connection with the matter, said to a correspondent for The New-York Times that it could be set down as certain that the Republicans would not permit the passage of any one of the four bills relating to the tariff. Should the Democrats endeavor to advance the bills, this Senator said, the Republicans would find means to block all business. Such a blockade would naturally interfere with the appropriation bills, and the Republicans profess to think that such a prospect would deter the majority from entering upon what might prove a losing fight.

On the other hand, a Democratic Senator said that he believed the majority was in duty bound to try to pass the "pop-gun" bills, and he did not think the task would prove very difficult. It is thought that the Republicans will hold a caucus in a day or two, and it is more than likely that the Democrats will also get together and try to formulate a programme.

THE SENATE'S ANTIQUATED RULES

Little Hope that the Crusade Against Them Will Succeed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The crusade against the antiquated rules of the Senate, which began in the extra session of Congress a year ago, is to be continued; but there are grave doubts as to its success. Mr. George to-day introduced in the Senate a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to report amendments to the rules, so as to give the Senate power to reach a vote at any time on any pending question after reasonable opportunity shall have been afforded for debate, and to punish Senators who may fail to answer to their names.

The Committee on Rules, of which Mr. Blackburn is Chairman, has thus far shown a decided disinclination to help along the movement to modernize the rules, and it is not believed that it will return a favorable report upon the George resolution.

A SENATE CONFERENCE.

Democrats to Meet This Afternoon to Talk About a Policy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—There will be a conference of Democratic Senators to-morrow immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, for the purpose of considering the order of business.

A prominent Senator who signed the paper which was passed around calling for the conference, said that he did not know what outline of legislation would be adopted, but it was necessary to arrange a plan to prevent confusion, as the members would all be anxious to secure action on their measures.

The short session, he said, naturally would cause a rush of business, and more could be accomplished by mapping out a plan of action.

NICARAGUA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY BONDS

Report of a Master on the Manhattan Trust Company Claim.

There was filed in the Clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court yesterday a finding, taken from the preliminary report of a Master in Chancery, on a claim of the Manhattan Trust Company, as trustee for the benefit of holders of $5,000,000 collateral trust bonds, upon the Nicaragua Construction Company.

By an agreement between the Nicaragua Construction Company and the Nicaragua Canal Company, in 1892, the Canal Company gave the Construction Company a certificate of obligation for $5,000,000, and issued first mortgage bonds. The certificate was deposited with the Manhattan Trust Company as security for the payment of the $5,000,000.

These bonds were made convertible in 1897 into first mortgage bonds of the Canal Company, but redeemable at the option of the Construction Company, at any time during the five years, and bearing 6 per cent., redeemable in cash.

Collateral trust bonds have been certified to, amounting to $65,500, issued by the Manhattan Trust Company, and are now outstanding. There has been deposited with the trustee $15,093.27, which is sufficient to pay interest on the bonds until their maturity. The report concludes:

"It further appears, from proof, that the receiver of the Construction Company has demanded that the Canal Company should record its mortgage and deliver the bonds to which the Construction Company is entitled, under the agreement of Jan. 3, 1890, but that such bonds have not been received.

"I report that the collateral trust bonds to the amount of $65,500 are valid claims against the company, though holders are not entitled to share in the distribution of its assets, unless it shall appear, upon the maturity of the bonds, that the Construction Company, or its successors, shall have failed to exercise their option to convert the same into first mortgage bonds of the Canal Company."

Mechanical Engineers' Convention.

The annual convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers was opened last evening at the society's headquarters, 12 West Thirty-first Street. It will continue until Friday.

TO CLASSIFY POSTAL CLERKS

Mr. Dunphy Explains His Bill and Shows Its Necessity—He Will Try Again to Have It Passed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Representative E. J. Dunphy of New-York is very much gratified by the interest taken in New-York City and elsewhere in the bill introduced by him, during the last session of Congress, providing for the classification and salaries of clerks in first and second class Post Offices.

This bill is now on the calendar of the House as unfinished business. It has received the unqualified indorsement of the officers of the Post Office Department, the Postmaster General recommending, in strong terms, some time ago, such legislation, stating that the existing conditions of affairs was very unsatisfactory and demoralizing.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the House, to whom the bill was referred, said in their report to the House that they looked upon the changes proposed by the measure with special favor, and recommended its passage. They considered the present clerical system unfair and unbusinesslike, and were unanimous in the opinion that great and substantial benefits would accrue to the whole Post Office Service if the bill became a law.

Mr. Dunphy, by unanimous consent, succeeded last December in having the House consider the bill, and made a speech in advocacy of its passage, but was prevented from bringing it to a vote by several members, who were opposed to the bill on the ground that it will involve additional expense on the part of the Government. This session he will endeavor to have the House Committee on Rules to fix a day for taking it off the calendar, and bringing about a vote, the result of which, Mr. Dunphy has no doubt, will be its passage.

Mr. Dunphy said to-day that there are now 151 first and 674 second class Post Offices, in which there are employed 10,750 clerks, styled assistant postmasters, superintendents, assistant superintendents, foremen, chief clerks, clerks, printers, pressmen, &c., all of whom are known to the law simply as clerks. The salaries are not fixed by law. They are left to the uncertainties that surround appropriation bills, and are dependent upon the variable allowances made from year to year to Postmasters for keeping their offices in running order.

Mr. Dunphy's bill proposes to abolish this condition by classifying all employes and fixing their compensations at a regular sum, which, he says, will not only be of benefit to the Postal Service, but will save considerable to the Government as well.

BISHOP M'FAUL THE GUEST OF HONOR

The Annual Dinner of St. Francis Xavier's Alumni Association.

The annual dinner of the Alumni Association of St. Francis Xavier's College was held last night at the Hotel Savoy.

The Right Rev. James Augustine McFaul, the newly-consecrated Bishop of Trenton, N. J., was the guest of honor. After an elaborate menu the response to the first toast was made by the Rev. Charles H. Colton, pastor of St. Stephen's Church. His subject was "Our New Bishop." He paid an eloquent tribute to Bishop McFaul, whose classmate he was in college.

The Very Rev. Thomas E. Murphy, S. J., the recently-appointed rector of St. Francis Xavier's, responded to the toast "Alma Mater." M. J. Schilling of the class of '94 spoke to "Our New Class." John H. Haaven of '74 made a humorous speech on "The Neglected Laymen." Thomas S. O'Brien of the class of '70 spoke on "Our Bishop in Peth," and Gen. Martin T. McMahon spoke on "Our Sister Societies."

Letters of regret were read from Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop McDonnell. Among those present were Bishop Wigger of Newark, N. J.; Vicar General McNamara of Brooklyn, the Rev. John Edwards of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, the Rev. Gabriel A. Healy of St. Bernard's, the Rev. John I. Barrett, secretary of Bishop McDonnell; the Rev. Thomas Myhan of St. Peter's, the Rev. Joseph Synott, and the Rev. Thomas Wallace.

Hennessy Gets Hartman's Place.

The vacancy in District Attorney Fellows's office caused by the resignation of Deputy Assistant District Attorney Hartman was filled yesterday by the appointment of Forbes J. Hennessy. The salary is $4,000.

Mr. Hennessy is a nephew of Senator Edward J. Murphy, and has been in Mr. Fellows's office for nearly a year. He is a member of the Manhattan Club and is a graduate of St. Francis Xavier College. He is reputed to have a large private income.

Policeman Patrick Murphy Dead.

Policeman Patrick Murphy of the Oak Street Station died of pneumonia yesterday at his home, 501 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street. He leaves a young wife, whom he married less than a year ago. He was appointed on the police force April 1, 1869; was fifty-four years old, and had been attached to the Oak Street Station for over twenty years.

EST'D WEST 14th ST. 1807.
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK.
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS.
THE NEW STORE was opened at a time most favorable to values, quality, and cost.
Wool on the free list, and our Carpets and Rugs made on this basis.
OUR FURNITURE, too, was sold at exceptional figures, but to make room for our holiday goods have reduced prices still further, SO THAT WE ARE OFFERING THE BEST MADE STOCK IN THE CITY AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
A good, well-made Chiffonier for $4.50.
CASH OR CREDIT.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106, 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.
BROOKLYN STORES:
FLATBUSH AV., NEAR FULTON ST.

GOV. FLOWER CRITICISED

No Deputy Attorney General When One Is Needed.

JUSTICE INGRAHAM'S COMPLAINT

Two Grand Juries to Investigate Official Criminality—Election Corruption the Object of Search—Judge Martine's Address.

Justice Ingraham, sitting in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, had some forcible things to say yesterday regarding the failure of Gov. Flower to appoint a Deputy Attorney General to prosecute election law violators and corrupt officials, as requested by the Committee of Seventy. In addressing an Extraordinary Grand Jury panel which had been summoned to investigate this class of cases, Justice Ingraham said:

Gentlemen: You were called here by me because certain public officials who are accused of misconduct in office require investigation.

At the time that the impanelment of this Grand Jury was ordered I communicated with the Governor and requested that designation be made of some person to act as Attorney General to conduct this business. In all this I consulted the District Attorney, and he concurred.

I appealed to the Governor to make such designation because I thought that in order to have the investigation exhaustive it would be necessary to have some disinterested person in conduct of affairs.

So far as I know no attention has been paid to my request, or at least I may say I have heard nothing further form it. I have come to the conclusion that without such Attorney General the investigation should not be carried on.

Therefore I will have to excuse you from duty until the first Monday in January, by which time I hope that the Attorney General will have been appointed, and will be present to conduct the investigation.

This jury will be adjourned until that time, leaving the responsibility of failure to administer justice to the guilty ones with those in power who should have acted in this matter, but who failed to do so.

Justice Ingraham's remarks, delivered in his sharpest voice, created something of a sensation in the courtroom.

The talesmen from whose number the twenty-three to comprise the special Grand Jury are to be chosen are as follows:

Henry K. Motley, importer, 573 Broadway, 102 East Fifty-seventh Street; Walter S. Johnson, President, 15 Wall Street, 247 Fifth Avenue; Henry G. T. Koch, merchant, 324 Lenox Avenue, 136 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Jamaes G. De Forest, 62 William Street, 33 West Thirty-sixth Street; Francis N. Bacon, Jr., merchant, 94 Franklin Street, 22 West Tenth Street; Monroe L. Simon, tobacco, 110 Broad Street, 272 West Seventieth Street; Samuel W. Milbank, Treasurer, 11 Pine Street, 33 East Thirty-eighth Street; George Milmine, grain merchant, 401 Produce Exchange, 29 East Eightieth Street; Henry B. Coxe, 3 West Thirtieth Street.

Theodore Harris, merchant, 58 Cedar Street, 135 East Fifty-fourth Street; James Talcott, merchant, 108 Franklin Street, 7 West Fifty-seventh Street; Frank J. Bond, Vice President, 42 Wall Street, 38 West Fifty-first Street; Thomas J. French, 135 West Fifty-first Street; William T. Innis, real estate, 31 West Tenth Street, 21 East Twentieth Street; Charles H. Brantingham, 14 East Twenty-ninth Street; George N. Hoe, builder, 325 West Fourteenth Street, 52 Gansevoort Street; Michael Giblen, contractor, 141 West Eightieth Street, 161 Christopher Street; Arthur W. Watson, 26 West Seventy-first Street, 320 Church Street.

Ezekiel S. M. Rand, expert, 35 Broadway; John Crane, wheelwright, 18 South Street, 358 West Fifty-first Street; Isaac C. Northshield, underwriter, 33 Wall Street; David Wile, 170 Broadway, 22 Beekman Place; Seth M. Milliken, dry goods, 79 Leonard Street, 990 Madison Avenue; Peter Donnell, importer, 99 Franklin Street, 39 West Thirty-sixth Street; Benjamin B. Kirkland, broker, 42 New Street, 52 East Fifty-third Street; Francis H. Leggett, grocer, 123 Franklin Street, Hotel Renaissance.

Louis J. Phillips, real estate, 149 Broadway, 21 East Eightieth Street; Louis P. Sondheim, 524 Broadway, 1,958 Madison Avenue; John Sloan, carpets, 882 Broadway, 883 Fifth Avenue; Schuyler Waldron, banker, 30 Broad Street, 128 East Thirty-fourth Street; Dennis W. Moran, stonecutter, 289 Broadway, 290 East Seventy-first Street; Jonathan Thorne, leather, 28 East Forty-ninth Street; George L. Jewett, metal broker, 110 John Street; Henry Wadsworth, 31 East Twenty-eighth Street; George De Forest Grant, 11 Gramercy Park; Charles S. Smith, Treasurer, 20 East Twenty-third Street, 25 West Forty-seventh Street.

Simon Adler, broker, 155 Broadway, 51 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; William A. Fraser, hides, 92 Cliff Street, 129 West Washington Square; James M. Bailey, 77 Madison Avenue; Alexander Patton, real estate, 129 White Street, 218 Canal Street; Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, dry goods, 992 Third Avenue, 644 Madison Avenue; John E. Quintance, agent, 104 Franklin Street, 115 West Seventy-first Street; Henry Wilson, toolmaker, 132 West Fourth Street, 123 West Forty-eighth Street.

Birdsell Cornell, President, 46 West Forty-eighth Street; Thomas Sturgis, President, 45 Broadway, 138 East Thirty-sixth Street; Charles K. Gonillard, broker, 60 Broadway, 111 East Seventy-ninth Street; Meyer E. Ascher, Secretary, 525 West Fifty-ninth Street, 2 East Eighty-first Street; George H. Hoke, banker, 11 Wall Street, 24 East Fifty-eighth Street; Theodore E. Woolsey, merchant, 26 Front Street, 1,380 Broadway; Sigmund Kohn, coal, 321 East Sixty-third Street, 133 East Ninety-second Street.

The regular Grand Jury for the December term was sworn in before Judge Martine in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Martine, too, had something interesting to say. He touched, among other things, "on corruption among public officers" in a very pointed manner. Altogether, therefore, violators of the election laws and public officials who have failed in their duty may look forward to severe overhauling between the two Grand Juries.

In his address to the Grand Jurors Judge Martine said:

Assembled here as you are as Grand Jurors of the county to make investigation as to whether there has been and what crime has been committed in the county, the usual gratifying situation is presented of a prompt and full response to the call. I might at the outset of my charge to you this morning say that, although the public has for some time past been agitated with many rumors and many suggestions as to the general state of affairs, the general situation is such that there has been convened another Grand Jury, which will be specially charged to perform certain duties and, therefore, will take some of the burdens from your shoulders. This is a large county, and there is much of criminal work to be performed, and when we come to consider the class of our citizens—that is, the composition of this great cosmopolitan city—I think we can still congratulate ourselves on the order, peace, and quiet that prevail, notwithstanding suggestions that have been made as to the failure on the part of some, even high, officials to do their duty in the community.

It had been my intention originally to call your attention to certain matters, but I deem it my duty to confer with the learned Judge who will preside over the Grand Jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. After having so done I have determined to wait until some special matter demands attention.

If there should come to our knowledge anything that requires immediate attention—if it be a public officer charged with wrongdoing, whether of high or low degree—you will not hesitate to act promptly. The higher the officer that may be accused, the more deserving of punishment, for I consider him more guilty than the ordinary culprit because he takes a special oath to perform all his duties faithfully.

The members of the regular Grand Jury are:

William D. Barbour, foreman, banker, 15 Wall Street; house, 233 Madison Avenue; Frank A. Ferris, produce merchant, 284 Mott Street; house, 242 Ninth Avenue; Richard A. Cunningham, Vice President, 953 Third Avenue; house, 29 West Seventy-fourth Street; Giraud Foster, coal, 143 Liberty Street; house, 39 West Thirty-fourth Street; F. H. Gibbens, Treasurer, 26 Exchange Place; house, 125 West Seventy-fourth Street; Ebenezer Hurd, provisions, 323 Produce Exchange; house, 962 Lexington Avenue; Dederick Beckerman, merchant, 280 Canal Street; house, 53 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; Joseph H. E. Moore, hides, 9 Perry Street; James H. Beekman, 25 East Forty-seventh Street; Justus L. Bulkley, hides, 67 Gold Street; house, 787 Madison Avenue; Edwin Einstein, President, 9 Cliff Street; house, 32 First Street; John C. Robertson, insurance, 135 Broadway; house, 901 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street; Edmund S. Whitman, merchant, 302 Produce Exchange; house, corner Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Ninetieth Street; William L. Cole, publisher, 12 Warren Street; house, 142 East Sixty-second Street; James Van Dyck Card, notary, 245 Columbus Avenue; house, 248 West Seventy-third Street; James B. Brady, 1,552 Broadway; Edward G. Gilmore, theatrical manager, 2 Irving Place; house, Hotel Brunswick; James W. Pinchott, 2 Gramercy Park; Samuel P. White, 128 West Twenty-second Street; Marcus C. Moran, President, 112 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; house, 109 East Twenty-fourth Street; Ezekiel E. Williams, produce merchant; house, 60 West Eighty-second Street; John W. Cochrane, importer, 375 Broadway; house, 1 West Thirtieth Street.

Gov. Flower Not Ready to Reply.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—Gov. Flower, when shown to-night Justice Ingraham's criticism for his failure to name a Deputy Attorney General to aid in the prosecution of the New-York elections cases, said: "I will make no statement to-night."

His answer, he said, would be given to the press associations.

To Consider Seely's Case.

The United States Grand Jury is to assemble to-day. United States District Attorney Macfarlane was asked yesterday whether the case of Samuel C. Seely, the missing bookkeeper of the Shoe and Leather National Bank, would be presented to the Grand Jury.

Mr. Macfarlane replied that it had not been decided, but the Grand Jury would soon be asked to indict Seely under Section 5,209 of the Revised Statutes, for embezzlement, abstraction of funds, and false entries in the books.

Of Seely's whereabouts Mr. Macfarlane said he had no knowledge.

Davenport's Cage Removed.

The iron cage in which John I. Davenport, formerly Federal Supervisor of Elections, had men locked up on charges of violation of election laws was removed yesterday from the top floor of the Post Office to the basement. It cost the Government $45 to get it taken apart and taken down stairs in sections.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Rockville, Md., Dec. 3.—Benjamin F. Lawson was this morning convicted of murder in the second degree in killing Lloyd Vermillion at Upper Marlborough Sept. 1 last. Lawson was sentenced to thirteen years and six months in the penitentiary.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 3.—George W. Harris, a convict in the penitentiary, to-day attacked Pleasant L. Read, a foreman in the tobacco factory, and beat him terribly with an iron rod. Interference by other convicts alone prevented a murder.

Ansonia, Conn., Dec. 3.—An engine and two cars of the Ansonia Branch of the New-York and New-Haven Road were derailed on a trestle over the Naugatuck River today. The passengers were badly shaken up, but no damage was done.

Gallipolis, Ohio, Dec. 3.—Elsick Boster, an old man, murdered Oliver Anderson, a barber, to-day. Boster's son at the same time shot Henry Martin through the shoulder. The tragedy arose from a quarrel over a game of cards.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The local train from Washington to Alexandria was wrecked at the Virginia end of the Long Bridge, and Fireman William S. Walker was killed.

The Man Who Most Influenced Me
By Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett
A man she hated as a girl, regarded as her enemy, yet who influenced her entire life, even pointing the way to her great literary success. Told by Mrs. Burnett in the Christmas issue of
The Ladies' Home Journal
10 CENTS ON ALL NEWS-STANDS
ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE YEAR
The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

REPUBLICANS HAD A CLEAR FIELD

Municipal Elections Held in New-England Cities Yesterday.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Dec. 3.—The city election to-day resulted in the election of Charles E. Harris and A. Park Hammond as Aldermen, and Dr. William H. Loomis, William Rogers, W. Frank Fay, and George Arnold, Jr., as Councilmen. All are Republicans, there being no other ticket. The City Government now stands, on joint ballot, eleven Republicans and one Democrat. Only one-quarter of the voters in the city voted.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 3.—The Republicans in West Haven to-day made a clean sweep, electing their full ticket except Tax Collector.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Dec. 3.—At the city election to-day Aram J. Bothier, Republican, was re-elected Mayor, receiving 1,584 votes, while Etienne C. Dalabarre, Democrat, received 1,246. The Republicans elect four of the five Aldermen and twelve of the fifteen Common Councilmen.

To Take Issue with Dr. MacArthur.

A special meeting of the Irish National Federation of this city will be held this evening in Room 26, Cooper Union.

The object of the meeting is, according to the notice sent the members, to take action upon "the false and infamous statements of the Rev. R. S. MacArthur in his recent Thanksgiving sermon, in which he denounces the Irish flag as a green rag, symbolizing only religious bigotry and national disloyalty."

Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, Dr. William B. Wallace, Major John Byrne, and Prof. John P. Brophy have been invited to address the meeting.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Melville E. Stone of Chicago is at the Windsor.

—Gen. E. P. Alexander of Georgia is at the Marlborough.

—Judge William L. Learned of Albany is at the Park Avenue.

—James W. Scott and H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago are at the Holland House.

—Daniel J. Campau, member of the Democratic National Committee for Michigan, is at the Murray Hill.

—Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, D. C., and Eckley B. Coxe of Pennsylvania are at the Waldorf.

—Ex-Gov. Person C. Cheney of New-Hampshire, Joseph H. Manley of Augusta, Me., and Henry G. Burleigh of Whitehall, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

—James O. Broadhead, United States Minister to Switzerland; Congressman S. J. Schermerhorn of Schenectady, and ex-Senator James Arkell of Canajoharie, N. Y., are at the Gilsey House.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

4:39 A. M.—212 Bowery; Jaedot Zesky; clothing; damage, $20.

8:40 A. M.—287 Willis Avenue; Emil Jemm, upholsterer; damage, $100.

9:30 A. M.—190 Second Street; Nicholas Schebek, dwelling; damage slight.

9:40 A. M.—84 Irving Place; Reginald De Koven, dwelling; damage, $1,500.

2:50 P. M.—96 Fifth Avenue; E. Kahn, furniture, and others; damage, $9,000.

4:45 P. M.—659 West Forty-second Street; car stables, occupied by Grand, Houston, and Fourteenth Street Railroad Company; damage, $150.

6 P. M.—292 Willis Avenue; grocery store, occupied by William P. Sims; damage, $200.

6:55 P. M.—528 East Eighty-seventh Street; factory building, owned and occupied by Franz Mayer; damage, $80,000.

A Musician Dies Suddenly.

Charles Boswald, a well-known orchestra leader, died yesterday at 171 East Sixty-ninth Street of heart disease. He was fifty-six years old, and popular on the east side, where he supplied music for balls. The Coroner was notified.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Grand Duchess.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Manxman.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Flams.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Twelfth Night.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts, Gypsy Orchestra, Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—Jacinta.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Shaft No. 2.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—The Greater Shenandoah.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Unglaubige Thomas.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—A Woman's Silence.
PALMER'S, Broadway 30th-St—8:15—The New Woman.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:20—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—To Nemesis; or, Love and Hate.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Variety. Matinée.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	31	36	3:30 P. M.	38	39
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9 A. M.	35	35	9 P. M.	42	37
12 M.	38	39	12 P. M.	42	36

Average temperature yesterday.....36⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....37⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....34⅜
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 16, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 4, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE CURRENCY.

Mr. Cleveland treats two phases of the currency question—the Government paper and its redemption, and bank currency, its present defects and possible improvement. As to the first, he speaks with his usual sincerity, care, and firmness. He describes the condition of the gold reserve, the actual and contingent demands upon it, the obligation of the Government to maintain it, the means that should be provided, and those available and used. It is not a pleasing picture that he is forced to draw. He shows the enormous burden laid by law upon the Treasury, in the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes, and in maintaining the parity between gold and silver, and that this burden is indefinitely increased and perpetuated by the obligatory reissue of the notes whenever they reach the Treasury. Every iota of these requirements must be met, and not only that, "the popular faith in the ability and determination of the Government" to meet them must be maintained. "We have an endless chain in operation constantly depleting the Treasury gold, and never near a final rest." The Government cannot escape the drain nor arrest it, but must perpetually renew it. The moment gold has been paid out to redeem notes, the notes must again be paid out and new gold provided to redeem them when again presented.

"It is perfectly and palpably plain," says the President, "that the only way, under present conditions, by which this (gold) reserve, when dangerously depleted, can be replenished is through the issue and sale of the bonds of the Government for gold." It would be easy to get gold in this way on a short-term bond, in the required amounts, at 3 per cent. or less, but there is no authority for such an issue, and the Government has been compelled to resort to ten-year bonds at 5 per cent., reduced by the premium to a little below 3 per cent. Such bonds cost at least three, and probably four, times as much in interest as a short bond would cost; but the need is imperative, and the only means provided must be used. "As long, therefore," the President declares, "as no provision is made for the final redemption or putting aside of the currency obligation now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the Government its gold, and as long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exists, such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our Government." This is an assurance of immense value, and the more so because it is but the formal embodiment of the policy fixed by unbroken precedent and required by law since the resumption of specie payments. It establishes the certainty that, whatever the cost, the stability of the national currency will be absolutely maintained.

As to the bank currency, Mr. Cleveland's ideal is "the absolute divorcement of the Government from the business of banking," and, "as a step in this direction," the Secretary of the Treasury will propose a scheme, to which the President gives his "unqualified indorsement" in advance, and of which he presents a summary. It is only just to reserve specific comment on this scheme until the Secretary's statement of it is at hand, but it is to be inferred from the summary by the President that it is sound in purpose, and, so far as it goes, proceeds on intelligent principles. In substance, it provides for the creation of national bank issues up to 75 per cent. of paid-in capital, secured, first, by a deposit of legal-tender notes, (including Treasury notes of 1890,) of 30 per cent.; second, by a safety fund of 5 per cent., and, third, by a first lien on all the assets of the banks and the personal liability of stockholders. The notes are to be of denominations of not less than $10, and those of failed banks are to be redeemed by the United States Government. The tax on State bank issues is to be repealed in the case of banks fulfilling all the above conditions, under State law, except the 5 per cent. safety fund.

The operation of this scheme may be provisionally estimated as follows: The present bank capital is $950,000,000. If this were increased to $1,000,000,000, notes could be issued to the amount of $750,000,000. The present national bank issues to be withdrawn are, in round numbers, $207,000,000. The legal tender notes to be deposited would be $225,000,000. Deducting the sum of these, $432,000,000, from the $750,000,000 authorized, we have a net increase of possible circulation of $318,000,000. But while this increase would be possible, it would take place only if the demands of business should make the issues profitable, notwithstanding the 30 per cent. to 35 per cent. of idle deposit required by the law.

It may be said, beyond all reasonable doubt, that such issues would be entirely safe. Those of national banks would be guaranteed by the United States Government. Those of State banks would be secured more than sufficiently by the 30 per cent. reserve and the first lien on assets. It may be found that it would be better to include the State banks on the liberal terms offered under the national system. And it may also be found that some additional provision will be useful to secure, not only the ultimate redemption, but the actual prompt redemption of notes. But these are matters of detail that can be left to discussion, for which the report of the Secretary is bound to give occasion.

CURIOUS EFFECT OF DOUBLED PROTECTION FOR REFINED SUGAR.

Has not twice as much protection on refined sugar as was given by the McKinley tariff been enough for the Sugar Trust during the last three months?

Our Republican friends will kindly observe that we do not say that the new protective duty on refined sugar is twice as large as the McKinley duty. It is less than the McKinley duty by about 30 per cent., as Senator Aldrich and other Republican authorities freely admit. The question we have asked relates to the actual effect of both tariffs, or of a part of one in combination with a part of the other, upon the manufacture and sale of refined sugar during the three months which have elapsed since the new tariff became a law.

On every pound of refined sugar sold by the Trust since Aug. 28 and made out of raw sugar imported before that date the protective duty has been more than twice as great as it was during the four years of the McKinley act. And yet President Havemeyer says: "The operations of the company for the last three months, under the new tariff law, have resulted in a loss. I do not anticipate any further legislation on the subject. The great injury has been done, that of precluding the operation of the refineries at a profit."

He appears to have forgotten that the Government publishes reports as to the quantities of sugar imported in each month, and to have overlooked the difference between the old duty on refined and the new duty on refined when both are applied to the product of free raw sugar.

When refined sugar is made, under the new tariff, out of raw sugar on which the duty of 40 per cent. has been paid, the protection on this refined sugar is a little less than three-quarters of the protection given by the McKinley act. Senator Aldrich says it is "as 42½ to 60 in the McKinley tariff." But when refined sugar is made, under the new tariff, out of raw sugar that was imported free of duty before Aug. 28, the refiner has, so far as this refined sugar is concerned, not only this differential protection of 42½ cents per hundred, but also the additional protection involved in the ad valorem duty of 40 per cent. on imported refined, for he did not pay 40 per cent. on the raw material.

For the last three months the Sugar Trust has been selling refined sugar made out of raw sugar that was imported free of duty. The official reports prove that nearly all of the refined sugar sold during this period of three months must have been made out of raw sugar on which the duty was not paid. We published the figures last Saturday morning. They show that at the beginning of August the imports of raw sugar for the seven months ending with that date had exceeded by about 1,000,000,000 pounds those of the corresponding seven months of the preceding year; that the greater part of this excess had been added in May, June, and July, and that the refiners entered upon the term of the new tariff with a stock of raw sugar exceeding a normal stock by a quantity about equal to three months' supply. Even if there had been no abnormal excess of importations in the two or three months immediately preceding the new tariff, the ordinary stock of raw material would have "lapped over," so to speak, in the production of refined for a time after the imposition of the new duties, and so it is tolerably clear that, with an excess equal to three months' supply, the refiners could and would supply the market for at least three months with refined sugar manufactured out of raw that had been imported free of the present duty of 40 per cent.

This is what they have done. The imports of raw have been very small since the date of the new tariff, and the old stock has been going into consumption.

On every pound of this refined sugar which has been sold since Aug. 28—this sugar made out of the old duty-free stock of raw—the protective duty has been more than twice as large as the McKinley tariff's protective duty. The McKinley protective duty was 60 cents per hundred pounds; the new protective duty on refined, as compared with free raw sugar, is 40 per cent. ad valorem, plus 12½ cents per hundred, plus 10 cents per hundred on sugar from bounty-paying countries. If competing refined sugar from abroad be worth 3 cents a pound, 40 per cent. is $1.20 per hundred, and the total is $1.42½, which is to be compared with the McKinley tariff's 60 cents. This is the protection which the Trust has had on nearly all of the refined sugar it has sold in "the last three months," and we are told that because of this great (though temporary) increase of its protection it has done business at a loss!

When the Trust begins to supply the market exclusively with refined sugar made out of raw sugar on which the duty of 40 per cent. has been paid its protection will be about 42½ cents per hundred instead of the protection of more than three times that amount which it has recently enjoyed, and enjoyed with calamitous results, according to Mr. Havemeyer. The recent profits of the Trust are to be measured, not by the difference between the present price of refined and the present price of duty-paid raw, but by the difference between the recent price of refined and the cost of duty-free raw in the two or three months immediately preceding the date of the new tariff.

The President earnestly recommends in his message the removal of the discriminating duty of 10 cents per hundred on sugar from bounty-paying countries, as we predicted that he would, and in addition he says:

"So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad, under existing aggravations, to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law. If, with all the favor now accorded the sugar-refining interest in our tariff laws, it still languishes to the extent of closed refineries and thousands of discharged workmen, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid."

But if enormous profits were made last year by taking advantage of the McKinley protection of 60 cents, why should the industry have seemed to be in a languishing condition last week after three months of trade under the protection (temporarily) of duties more than twice as large? Was it for the double reason that the session of Congress was at hand and that the domestic market had been overstocked?

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

The President's message puts the relations of our Government to the war in the East in a clear and favorable light. The apprehension that we might have appeared to be officious in offering a mediation which the combatants did not desire, as was pretty distinctly done by the British Foreign Office, need no longer be entertained. It is sufficiently disposed of, and the grounds for the action of our Government clearly enough put, by the President's statement that he "would not hesitate to heed any intimation that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents."

Indeed, there is no reason apparent why both belligerents should not invoke the aid of a power of which the interests in the East are so little endangered by a continuance of the war, or by any probable or even possible result of it. Why should they hesitate to accept such an offer? It is perfectly clear that the Chinese can offer no resistance to the Japanese invasion. Moukden, Pekin, every provincial capital to which the Japanese can march, are evidently at their mercy. The military power of the Middle Kingdom being broken, the invaders can occupy as much of the country as they choose, and far more than they can hold.

Why, then, should Japan, thus completely victorious, desire to continue the war? The Chinese have had enough. It is now a quite open secret that they have had enough, and that it is in virtue of their appeal that our Government has tendered its good offices in the way of mediation. It is doubtless at their instigation that Lord Rosebery previously undertook the formation of a "European concert." The project failed, and Japan would have been quite justified in resenting it and resisting it if it had succeeded, because it was plain that at the end of a European concert, organized by England, victorious Japan and not defeated China would have been called upon to pay the fiddler.

But that is no reason at all why Japan should repel the mediation of the United States, even though that mediation was invoked by China. The United States has no interest to serve, as the State Department has truly announced, except the interest of humanity. The terms of peace, indeed, are already as good as made. China must renounce all pretensions in Corea, and must pay a suitable war indemnity, and must henceforth take the lower place in Eastern politics to which the Japanese arms have relegated her. The only question for arbitration or mediation is about the amount of the indemnity, and no sum that China is able to pay can be said to be excessive.

If Japan asks for more than this, if she desires to aggrandize herself by acquisitions of Chinese territory, or to humiliate China still more deeply, she will put herself in the wrong, and will give Europe, meaning Great Britain, a colorable pretext for an offer of mediation that will amount to a threat of armed intervention. It would be a perfectly valid reason why Japan should accept the mediation of the United States, and decline the mediation of any European power, that the mediation of the United States would be disinterested.

GEN. SWAIM'S SENTENCE.

The action of the President in remitting the unexpired portion of the sentence of Brig. Gen. David G. Swaim, the titular Judge Advocate General of the army, apparently with a view to his retirement a few weeks hence, will relieve the service of an extraordinary condition of affairs.

The anomaly, which has subsisted for a long time, is that the officer specially empowered to confer with the President and the Secretary of War upon court-martial proceedings and matters relating to the administration of justice in the army, has himself for years been serving out the sentence of a court-martial. This sentence, which was for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, suspended him from the exercise of his official functions and placed him on half pay. It was also purposely made to run beyond the time when his retirement for age was due, so that he might never again exercise those functions.

Again and again efforts have unsuccessfully been made to put an end to this state of affairs; but the occurrence of Gen. Swaim's sixty-second birthday on the 22d of the month will give the President an opportunity to retire him under a statutory provision, and it is said that this will be done. Meanwhile, Gen. Swaim is of course entitled to the fullest significance of the present order of reinstatement in his functions, which must be dearly prized by him, even although he may not be further ordered actively to exercise his duties as Judge Advocate General during the few weeks remaining before his expected retirement.

A KILLING POLICY.

The annual report of Commissioner Chamberlain of the Bureau of Navigation of the Treasury Department is devoted to a demonstration that the policy of our shipping laws is fatal to American shipping. The fact has been demonstrated for years by practical experience, and no argument is needed to prove it. Argument might prove in advance that such a policy would necessarily be fatal, but neither reason nor experience has had the effect of inducing our statesmen at Washington to reverse the destructive policy. In face of the undeniable and admitted fact that during the last thirty years vessels adapted to the transportation of merchandise upon the seas could be built at considerably less cost in foreign countries than in this country, our Government has refused to allow its citizens to buy such vessels abroad and place them under the American flag. The result was simply inevitable. The ocean carrying trade has gone more and more under foreign colors, until American shipping has practically disappeared from the seas. The ostensible purpose of this policy has been to encourage American shipbuilding, but it is obvious to every reasoning mind that it cannot possibly have that effect.

Nothing analogous to our so-called "protective policy" for domestic industries can be applied to the ocean carrying trade or to shipping. It is not practicable to put a tax upon foreign shipping entering our ports which shall be so burdensome as to drive it out of the business and turn that business over to our own more costly vessels. There are two ends to foreign trade, and we can control only one of them, and any attempt to apply protection in that way would be death to our foreign trade as well as to our shipping. The only alternative to a tax that would exclude foreign shipping would be a subsidy to American shipping which would make it profitable in spite of the greater cost of owning and operating vessels of American construction. That would be enormously costly, and would tax all other branches of business for the benefit of this one branch and for the profit of those engaged in it.

Neither of these plans for protecting American shipping interests is practicable, and nobody seems to advocate either of them, but there is a strange disposition to cling to a policy hat both reason and experience show to be not protective, but destructive. If it costs less to build steamships in Europe than in this country, and if we can neither put a burden upon the vessels owned abroad that shall exclude them from our ports nor pay a reward for the use of American-built vessels that shall make them profitable in competition with those built in Europe, what will be the inevitable consequence of excluding foreign-built vessels from American registry? Obviously the ocean carrying trade will go into foreign hands, for the simple and conclusive reason that the equipment for the traffic costs foreigners less than it costs Americans.

The remedy is as obvious as the cause of the malady. Allow Americans who are disposed to equip lines for the ocean carrying trade to buy ships where they can get them cheapest, relieve them of all the burdens from which their competitors are free, and let them hoist the American flag over any shipping that is honestly come by. That the United States will then cut a respectable figure on the seas is shown by the fact that already American capital goes into shipping under foreign colors, and even keeps up a struggle for a steamer here and there under the flag of the country. But it may be said that this would not stimulate shipbuilding in this country. Perhaps not, but it is certain that the present policy does not. The free-ship policy would be much more likely to do so than the present policy of killing off all American shipping from the foreign trade. When American lines had acquired a liberal outfit of first-class vessels, and American builders were free from tax upon any of their materials, it is altogether likely that repairing would come to be done more and more on this side, and in time it might be possible to compete with foreign shipyards in construction. But the present antiquated policy is as fatal to shipbuilding as it is to ship sailing under the flag of the United States. As the President very mildly puts it in his message, "The ancient provision of our law denying American registry to ships built abroad and owned by Americans" is not only "a failure for good at every point," but "nearer a relic of barbarism than anything that exists under the permission of a statute of the United States."

POSTPONED PROSECUTIONS.

The dismissal until January of the Extraordinary Grand Jury summoned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to investigate charges of fraud at the election and of misconduct in public office will postpone all prosecutions of those cases until the new administrations come into power in both city and State. Judge Ingraham put the dismissal upon the ground of the delay that has occurred "about having the Attorney General attend to these cases," for which "those who are in power" are responsible.

Exactly what that means is not evident. Gov. Flower declined to require the Attorney General to "attend to these cases" unless the District Attorney joined in the request, which came from the Committee of Seventy, and before that happened charges had been brought against the District Attorney and his removal was asked for, and the Governor said he must dispose of that matter first.

The result is the postponement of the action of the Grand Jury until January, when a new Governor may require the Attorney General to take charge of the prosecutions, whatever may happen to District Attorney Fellows in the meantime.

On account of a curious slip in the wording of the Constitution of Kansas Gov. Lewelling remains in office a week after the new Legislature comes in, though the evident intention was to have the newly-elected Governor in office at the beginning of the session. The Constitution requires that the Governor be inaugurated on the second Monday in January, and that the Legislature convene on the second Tuesday, but it happens this year that the second Tuesday does not follow the second Monday, but precedes it by six days. It is said that the outgoing Populist Governor proposes to take advantage of the occasion to submit a message telling the Republican Legislature what it ought to do, and, as the Senate is still Populist, he may even submit some appointments and have them confirmed.

The bacteriological inquiry at New-Haven suggested by the proof that the typhoid epidemic at Wesleyan University was caused by the eating of infected raw oysters shows that typhoid germs will live for some days in the liquid that is found within the oyster's shell, and appears to leave no room whatever for doubt as to the origin of the outbreak which has already been followed by three deaths. There seems to be satisfactory evidence, also, that the eating of infected raw oysters at a private entertainment in New-Haven, not long ago, was the cause of the subsequent prostration by typhoid fever of six of the twenty-one guests who were present. It is not surprising that one effect of these investigations has been to decrease largely the sales of oysters in the vicinity of New-Haven. They ought also to have the effect of preventing hereafter the laying down of oysters in waters notoriously exposed to pollution by house sewage, whether at the mouth of the Quinnipiac River or elsewhere.

THE UNITED PRESS'S NEW ALLY.

From The St. Paul News-Record, Dec. 1.

The achievements of the United Press in the modern science of gathering and disseminating news has established a standard of excellence which will furnish an ambitious goal for other institutions of like nature for years to come. By amalgamation with it of the Southern Press Association, the final needed mainstay has been furnished to make it pre-eminently the greatest news service of the world.

The reading public has reached a point of discrimination in the matter of its news. It not only demands that it shall be supplied promptly and fully, but the news must be accurate and absolutely without bias or coloring. The United Press is now abundantly able to supply this demand, and has splendidly demonstrated it by recent accomplishments.

The public and the press, of joint interest in this matter, are to be congratulated upon the success of the United Press through the merits of its work, and upon this recent acquisition, which makes its contact with all the news sources complete, and the possibility of good service infinite.

From The Rochester Union and Advertiser, Dec. 1.

The withdrawal of the Southern Associated Press from the Western wildcat association strikes a severe blow to the latter. At the same time the alliance of the efficient Southern news federation with the United Press, ratified by its representatives with but a single dissenting vote, marks the further enlargement of the greatest telegraphic press service in the world.

The dismal failure of an untrustworthy and fake concern to maintain its relations with the great journals of the South is significant of the public's imperative demand for honest and reliable news. This demand the United Press and its allied associations is now prepared to meet even more effectively than heretofore. The combination of the New-York State Associated Press, New-England Associated Press, Southern Associated Press, and United Press, with its unrivaled foreign service, constitutes an organization for the gathering of the world's happenings impossible to parallel.

The network of its branches includes the most influential and enterprising journals in every section of the country. In New-York The Herald, Sun, Times, Tribune, and Recorder are among its representatives. In New-England The Boston Herald, Globe, Journal, Advertiser, Transcript, The Providence Journal, The Springfield Republican, literally all the great newspapers of the East are members of the organization.

In the South there are The Atlanta Constitution, and Evening Journal, Augusta Chronicle, Richmond Dispatch, Chattanooga Times, Charleston News and Courier, and in the Middle States such newspapers as The Washington Post, The Philadelphia Ledger, and Record. In this State The Troy Times, and Press, Albany Argus, Journal, and Times-Union, Utica Herald, Observer, and Press, Syracuse Standard, Courier, and Journal, Buffalo Courier, Times, and Enquirer are familiar names with which to illustrate the character of this great organization. In Rochester the public is favored with its service in The Union and Advertiser, and Democrat and Chronicle.

Its ramifications spread throughout the West and along the entire Pacific coast, warranting the most complete and trustworthy Western telegraphic news. It is unprofitable to sound the timbrel in self-praise, but it is due the public to emphasize the crippling of a fake news association and the further strengthening of the old organization, already demonstrated to be the most reliable, enterprising, and efficient in the world.

TWO NATIONAL BANKS CLOSE THEIR DOORS

The North Platte National of Nebraska and the Tacoma of Washington.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 3.—The Tacoma National Bank closed its doors this morning, the cashier's notice stating that the institution was going into liquidation. The bank suspended payment during the panic last year and resumed after doubling its capital to $200,000. W. B. Blackwell, the President of the bank, is at present in Philadelphia.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Dec. 3.—The North Platte National Bank closed its doors this morning. The Controller of the Currency has charge, and nothing definite can be ascertained as to the result of the examination. It is thought that depositors are well protected. The officers are A. D. Buckworth, President; Samuel Goozee cashier.

Mr. Hedges Visits the City Hall.

Job E. Hedges, who is secretary to Mayor-elect Strong, called on Willis Holly, Mayor Gilroy's secretary, yesterday afternoon at the City Hall.

Mr. Holly devoted over half an hour to explaining to Mr. Hedges some things which will be of value when he has to attend to the multifarious duties which devolve on the secretary to the Mayor.

VERDI'S "OTELLO" AT THE OPERA

A Fine Performance of a Great Modern Masterpiece.

It is a great pleasure to be able to put upon paper some warm praise of the efforts of the Metropolitan Opera House managers to give the public good operatic entertainment. Last night the stage of the house was occupied by a great modern masterpiece, performed—at least in its principal rôles—by artists of world-wide reputation, two of them Verdi's own chosen interpreters. From these two, at least, the music came with the voice of authority, and associated with them was one singer who has endeared herself to this public by her beautiful art, and another who, although a newcomer, has already earned respect. There is nothing new to say about Verdi's "Otello." It is a splendid example of the highest form of Italian music-tragedy. Its pages contain the entire material which educated Mascagni and Leoncavalli, and which stimulated the movement miscalled a new school of operatic art. All that the brilliant young writers of contemporaneous Italy know, Verdi knew before them. Their single original departure is condensation. "Otello" will probably never be as popular as "Aïda," for the simple reason that its fundamental theme is the gloomy passion of jealousy. Verdi's determination to make his music a truthful embodiment of the dramatic feeling of his text has produced measures devoid of the sensuous witchery of "Aïda's" seductive airs, but surcharged with tremendous power and expression. Anti-Wagnerites have endeavored to show that what they foolishly call the inferiority of "Otello" to "Aïda" is due to Verdi's attempt to follow the lead of Wagner. The so-called inferiority does not exist; it is simply a difference of dramatic color. And Verdi accepted from Wagner only the suggestion that set operatic forms were incompatible with musical fidelity to the dramatic flow of emotion. "Otello" is just as purely Italian and as distinctively Verdian as "Die Meistersinger" is Teutonic and Wagnerian.

Signor Tamagno's Otello was made known to this public in 1890 as a vivid and powerful interpretation, which justly entitled the tenor to the name of artist. In his performance of the part at that time he gave the impression of uncommon intelligence and high ideals. It is a truth and a pity that some of his recent work at the Opera House has done much to destroy that impression and to convince thoughtful persons that his Otello owed more to the training of the Maestro Verdi than to the natural ability of the singer. Signor Maurel's Iago had not been heard here before last night, nor can it be said that the artist himself was at all known to this public. It is twenty years since he visited America as a young man with only four years' experience on the stage. He returns to us with some of the freshness gone from his voice—never a great one—but with his art at its maturity and backed by an authority of which few operatic idols can boast.

Last night these two men had associated with them a Desdemona, who, for personal and vocal charm, could not easily have been excelled. Mme. Emma Eames may not be in some respects the ideal of Shakespeare's heroine, being, in some measure, more severe and unyielding; but she fills the eye with grace and dignity, and she sings the music with a cool and polished excellence of vocal art that refreshes the mind even more speedily than it touches the sensitiveness of the ear. Her performance last night was a fitting companion picture to those of the two chief men of the cast.

This is very high praise, for, while Signor Tamagno's Otello has lost some of the dignity that the severe restraint of the master's hand imposed upon it in earlier years, it has lost none of its tremendous power, its sweeping expression of fierce, overmastering passion, and its superb virility of declamation. Some of the very traits of Tamagno's work which call for condemnation when exhibited in "William Tell" or "Lucia," fit so perfectly into the plan of Verdi's musical embodiment of the Moor that they become virtues. No doubt this is why the master chose him for the rôle and made him famous.

As for M. Maurel, he was a revelation to this public of the resources that go to make the art of a truly great singing actor. We have had the misfortune to hear some singing actors when their voices were too far gone; but M. Maurel's is yet a good singing voice, backed by a very fine art, and an uncommon dramatic instinct. His work last night was charged with vitality and significance. His vocal work was full of finesse, and his acting was masterly. In a word, he gave a performance which justified his claim to the title of one of the great operatic artists of the day.

The rôle of Emilia was in the competent hands of Mme. Mantelli. It is not a great part, but its correct performance is necessary to the general effectiveness of the opera. It is fortunate, therefore, that so trustworthy a contralto is in the company. M. Mauguiere was a tolerable Cassio. The other members of the cast were Signor Mariani as Lodovico, Signor Rinaldini as Roderigo, Signor de Vaschetti as Montano, and Signor Viviani as the Herald. The chorus generally sang the music respectably, and the orchestra, under Signor Mancinelli, played its share of the work well, but with no striking effect. The stage-setting and the stage management were unworthy of the production. On the whole, though, it was by far the best evening's entertainment of a season, which is yet young. The audience crowded the house with its numbers and its enthusiasm.

PARK SITES OFFERED TO BROOKLYN

The Mayor's Commission in Public Meeting Receives Several Offers.

The Mayor's Advisory Commission on Parks held a public meeting in the Brooklyn City Hall last night and received suggestions for sites for a number of new parks. Park Commissioner Frank Squier presided, and the Commissioners present were Col. Andrew D. Baird, Gen. John B. Woodward, Theodore Drier, H. B. Scharmann, Walter E. Parfitt, John W. Erregger, and W. H. Kenyon.

A number of persons interested in real estate were also present and presented several sites for the consideration of the Commissioners. They were as follows:

In New-Utrecht, 254 acres on Eighteenth Avenue and Bay Parkway, which could be obtained by the city at $3,800 an acre.

Eastern Parkway, between Utica and Ralph Avenues.

Diker Meadow Improvement Company—187 acres on Gravesend Bay, east of Fort Hamilton, for a seaside park.

Col. Lamb—Five acres at Bensonhurst for $70,000.

A plot on Maspeth and Morgan Avenues, in the Eighteenth Ward, offered for $35,000.

Eighty-two acres in Flatlands, at the terminus of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, offered at $2,500 per acre.

Several property owners in the Twenty-fourth Ward protested against a public playground in the vicinity of Albany and Kingston Avenues, as it would depreciate property.

Another meeting will be held Dec. 17.

Prayer League's Golden Jubilee.

The golden jubilee of the Apostleship of Prayer League of the Sacred Heart was celebrated yesterday in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, by solemn services under the auspices of the Fathers of the Central Direction.

The jubilee included a solemn mass at 10 o'clock, a sermon by the Rev. D. J. Hickey of St. Francis Xavier's, Brooklyn, blessing of the league flag, and a solemn benediction and blessing of the new offices of the league at 27 West Sixteenth Street.

CONDITIONS OF VICTORS

China Must Pay, Cede Land, Give Pledge, and Beg for Peace.

STRONG LIGHT ON LI HUNG CHANG

Peril of Anglo-Russian Alliance with Regard to Asiatic War—Celebration at Tokio and Rage in China.

By The United Press.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The St. James's Gazette prints a dispatch to a news agency here saying that, according to press statements, if terms of peace between Japan and China be concluded now Japan will accept an indemnity of 400,000,000 yen, to be paid in installments, with the cession to her of the territory which she now occupies; but in the event of the failure of the present peace negotiations the demands upon China will be increased in proportion to the length of time during which operations shall be carried on. No armistice will be declared unless China sues for peace and gives pledges for the faithful performance of her agreement.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.—The Novoe Vremya says to-day: "Russia would be pleased to have an understanding with England if the latter would guarantee reciprocal advantages; also, if England would cease to be Russia's opponent in Asia and become her friend." The writer comments with satisfaction on the English newspaper reports of Alexander III.'s funeral. These reports, he says, will help to establish better relations between the two countries.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The Koelnische Zeitung warns England that an Anglo-Russian alliance could result only in Russia's compelling her to dictate to Japan and enforce upon her certain conditions at the end of the war. Although England already wishes to deprive Japan of the fruits of victory, says the writer, she would find the Russian programme a difficult and distasteful one, as any attempt on her part to coerce Japan would be frowned on by the whole civilized world outside her own dominion.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 3.—Commissioner Detring, who went to Japan to negotiate for peace, but was rebuffed by the Japanese Government, arrived here yesterday. He says that he was recalled because the negotiations for peace had passed into the hands of the American Ministers to Japan and China. He asserts that he held documents giving him powers to negotiate in the name of the Board of Foreign Affairs. Both statements are doubted.

TOKIO, Dec. 3.—The capture of Port Arthur has been celebrated everywhere with entertainments and illuminations. The money collected at the entertainments is devoted to the purchase of comforts for the troops.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 3.—"Li Hung Chang is worth $500,000,000. He has no more patriotism than the rest of the corrupt Chinese officialdom," said Donald Frazier, President of the National Bank of China, in Hongkong, yesterday. Mr. Frazier left the Orient two weeks ago, arriving here Saturday. He is accompanied by A. E. McGlaw, a Kobé merchant, on the way to New-York to be married. "Li Hung Chang got his money by sweating those under him," continued Mr. Frazier. "He led the Emperor to believe he had a fine army, when in fact he had no army. It was understood he was out of his head three years ago, and, if that is so, he certainly is not sound now. Further defeats will drive the Chinese into turning upon their own country and sacking it."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 3.—An account of a fiendish outrage committed on Father Capistan Goette, a Roman Catholic missionary in the province of Shensi, China, is given in a letter received here from Father Hugh, O.S.F., a brother missionary. Father Goette was assaulted by Chinamen Sept. 9, his native servants driven off, and the priest taken to a neighboring market town, where the inhabitants vented their hatred by maltreating him in various ways. If an old fire-lock gun used by the natives had not missed fire he would have been shot. He was dragged to another village, and would have been beheaded but for the protest of a few Chinese and the arrival of an officer.

TURKISH LIGHT ON MASSACRE.

Legation at Washington Declares Armenian Reports Are False.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Officials of the State Department who at first placed no reliance whatever in the reports of massacred Armenians in Asiatic Turkey are now disposed to attach some significance to the lack of information obtainable by American diplomatic and Consular agents in Turkey. These have had orders for over ten days to investigate and report upon the matter, and their dispatches indicate that obstacles are placed in their way by the Turkish authorities. It is said at the State Department that the American Legation at Constantinople has sent no information regarding the alleged outrages, although sufficient time has elapsed under ordinary circumstances for Minister Terrell to have proof that the affair has been exaggerated.

It is understood that cabled dispatches have also been received from our Consul at Sivas. He is our representative nearest to the scene of the affair, and, so far, he has been unable to transmit more than a statement of the rumors that reach him.

Entire silence on the subject has been observed at the Turkish Legation in Washington until to-day, the Minister, Mavroyeni Bey, being absent in New-York. An official statement has this evening been given out at the legation which ascribes the recent troubles to agitators, originally from Roumania and Greece, and states that money is furnished by the London Armenian Committee with the view of creating more "troubles." It is stated that is was the Armenians, Greek Christians, who started the revolt by attacking Mussulman villages, and that the Mussulmans had great difficulty in finding shelter near the City of Diarbekir. On the outbreak of these Armenian revolts, it is further stated by the Turkish Legation "regular troops, were immediately sent to the spot." It is asserted in reply to specific statements that thousands of Armenians, men, women, and children, were massacred by the Kurds, and that not more than seventy of this race of nomads were employed, and these simply as guides through the hilly regions. The legation adds:

"These facts show that, far from committing any cruelties, the regular troops succeeded in restoring peace and order. A further proof that there was no persecution of any sort is shown by the fact that peaceful Armenian villages, the inhabitants of which were in open revolt, were left in perfect security and unmolested during and after the military operations. Armenian revolutionists and their friends are, therefore, the interested propagators of news without foundation in fact. Having revolted, they wish to hide their guilty actions under the cover of a supposed persecution. It is moreover proved that these Armenian insurgents had as comrades a few misguided Kurds."

Though no official confirmation can be obtained from the State Department, and the President's message is silent on the subject, there is a well-defined impression that the Turkish Government has given to the United States assurances similar to those given to the Government of Great Britain that these alleged outrages should be fully investigated.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 3.—The petition to Secretary of State Gresham praying for his help in alleviating the condition of the Armenians was forwarded to Washington to-day. It is signed by forty or fifty Armenian residents of Hartford.

ACCIDENTS TO MANY VESSELS.

Several Collisions, in One of Which a Passenger Ship Sinks.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The British steamer Albertina, which was last reported from Lynn Nov. 20, for Antwerp, was towed into Yarmouth this morning with her bows badly shattered. She reports that during a dense fog last evening she collided, off Hasborough, with a large steamer, striking her amidships. The Albertina's Captain at once ordered boats to be lowered, and the vicinity of the collision was searched for the vessel, but no trace of her could be found. The Captain of the Albertina fears that the vessel with which his ship collided, which he believes to have been a passenger steamer, was so badly damaged that she sank immediately, carrying down with her all on board.

The British steamer Aral, Capt Richardson, from New-York, Nov. 11, for Dover, had her starboard rails amidships damaged by a collision at Gravesend with the brigantine Undine. The latter vessel lost her bowsprit and her stem was damaged. The Aral proceeded for her destination.

The condition of the British steamer Knight of St. George, Capt. Bevis, at Havre, from New-Orleans, with fire in her hold, has become worse, and is now serious. All work between decks has been stopped by the progress of the flames.

The Commercial Cable Company's steamer Faraday, Capt. Le Fanu, from St. John's, N. F., for this port, has arrived at Penzance. She reports that she encountered gales on the Atlantic, during which, on Nov. 21, her lifeboat, steam launch, two ventilators, and two water tanks were smashed, and she sustained other damages to her deck fittings.

The British steamer Fulwell, Capt. Baines, from Bremen, Nov. 8, via Shields, Nov. 13, for Galveston, has been towed into St. Michael's by the British steamer Nith, Capt. Crook, from Shields, Nov. 16, for Galveston. The Fulwell's shaft is broken.

The British steamer Kenmore was sunk off Southwold yesterday by collision with the British steamer Cymbeline. No lives were lost. The Cymbeline was considerably damaged about the bows. A dense fog prevailed at the time of the collision. The Kenmore sailed from Valencia, Nov. 17, for Hull.

The British steamer Lucerna, Capt. Dyer, from New-York, Nov. 16, which arrived at Hull to-day, was in a badly damaged condition. One of her tanks was injured, and she had lost a quantity of petroleum. Her injuries were sustained yesterday morning by collision with an unknown steamer.

HUMBERT'S OPENING SPEECH.

Calm, Confident, and Conciliatory, and Yet Coldly Received.

ROME, Dec. 3.—King Humbert in person to-day delivered the speech from the throne opening Parliament. The entrances to the Parliament buildings were thronged with crowds, which gave the King an ovation when he appeared on his way to the Chamber. His Majesty, in his speech, referred to the improved economic situation of the country, and the necessity for equalizing the budget, and also spoke of several undefined financial measures.

The relations of the country with foreign powers, he said, were good, and nothing was likely to disturb the tranquillity of Europe. The universal manifestations of sorrow over the death of the Czar showed that a current of sympathy was uniting the peoples and Governments of Europe, and the changes in Russia confirmed this promise of concord and assured a long period of peace.

The King promised that during the ensuing session measures would be introduced with reference to social and educational reforms and amending the laws governing the banks and circulation. He also alluded to the earthquakes which have wrought such disaster in various districts of Italy, and the steps taken for the relief of the sufferers through them, and to the share taken in the relief work by the troops.

Though several passages of the speech were applauded, it was generally coldly received.

DIDEROT'S PARADOX PROVED.

Player in Private Theatricals Is Excited and Kills Really.

VIENNA, Dec. 3.—Herr Salski, a lawyer, unintentionally killed his friend, Czynski, a wealthy tradesman, on the stage of the principal theatre in Przemysl last evening. Both were performing in amateur theatricals. Salski played the part of a conspirator who stabbed a spy, represented by Czynski. He was very nervous.

When he turned his dagger on Czynski, he slipped and lunged forward. The dagger entered his friend's breast. The audience rose as Czynski fell, and crowded excitedly to the stage.

The wounded man died before their eyes. Salski was arrested, but was liberated as soon as the stabbing was shown to have been purely accidental.

IMPULSIVE GERMAN AGRARIANS.

They Are Warned Russian and Roumanian Imports Are Worse.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Several agrarian newspapers urge the Government to notify the United States of the suspension of the "most favored nation" treaty. The Kreuz-Zeitung, although usually the mouthpiece of the extreme agrarians, fears that such an extreme measure would react disastrously upon Germany. "The abrogation of the treaty," it says, "would only elicit severe counter-measures from the Washington Government without staying the fall of agricultural prices. The Russian and Roumanian imports of grain are far more harmful to the German producers than the American imports."

THE AMERICAN PETER'S PENCE.

Amounts Received and Names of Donors Are to be Published.

ROME, Dec. 3.—A personage high in Catholic circles in the United States some time ago sent to the Vatican a communication with reference to the collection of Peter's pence in that country, and it is now announced that the Pope has decided to organize on a new basis the collections there of this income of the Church. His Holiness intends to publish annually the amounts received, together with the names of the donors.

HUNGARY GOVERNMENT CHECKED

Grant of a Loan Without Interest to Comedy Theatre Fails.

BUDA-PESTH, Dec. 3.—In the lower house of the Hungarian Diet to-day a vote was taken on the final reading of the Government bill for the granting of a loan, free of interest, to the new Comedy Theatre. The vote resulted in the defeat of the Government by a majority of 2.

The bill had previously passed its second reading by a majority of 25.

SURRENDERED JAPANESE SPIES.

Resolution Introduced by Mr. Lodge Which Will Have Reaction.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—It was hardly to be expected that the opponents of the Administration in the Congress would lose any time in trying to stir up trouble in connection with the delivery at Shanghai of the two Japanese to the Chinese by United States Consul Jernigan and their subsequent execution as spies by the Chinese authorities. Mr. Lodge to-day introduced a resolution in the Senate calling upon the Secretary of State for all the information in his possession relating to this affair.

It is more than likely that when Mr. Gresham shall present the facts bearing on the Government's connection with the case some of the critics of the Administration will conclude that they have been misled by reports circulated by persons whose acquaintance with the law bearing on such cases is as limited as their own.

FRENCH BUDGET CRITICISED.

Poincare Proposes a Personal Progressive Probate Taxation.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Cavaignac made a sharp criticism of the budget. The taxes, M. Cavaignac declared, were higher per capita than those imposed by any great State.

The Senate Committee having in charge the matter of the credit for the operations in Madagascar voted to approve the grant.

M. Leon Say in the discussion on the budget expressed himself as opposed to an income tax. M. Poincaré proposed that a personal progressive probate tax be imposed.

Eugène Godefroy Cavaignac, Deputy for Sarthe, forty-one years old, is the son of Gen. Cavaignac, whom Napoleon III defeated in the elections for President of the Republic in 1848. He was famous as soon as he was graduated for refusing, in public, to be laureated by the Emperor. He is a popular candidate for President.

Baltic Canal Bridge Opened.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Levensau advices state that Emperor William to-day opened the bridge at that place over the North Sea and Baltic Canal. In his address formally declaring the bridge open, his Majesty recalled the fact that his grandfather, Emperor William I., was the beginner of the canal, and expressed pleasure at being among those who had lived to witness the completion of the great work.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Winning Way.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The new recruits for the German Navy were sworn in at Kiel to-day. After the oath had been administered Emperor William addressed the recruits, to whom he said the oath of fidelity which they had just taken ought to bind them as close together as the old Germans were bound when they chained themselves to each other while fighting their enemies across the Alps.

Russian Railway Calamity.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.—A goods train on the Riazan Railway was derailed yesterday and wrecked. A number of the cars composing the train were laden with petroleum. The trucks of these cars caught fire, and the entire train was soon a mass of flames. Three of the train hands were burned to death and a number of others were seriously burned or otherwise inujred.

Suicide of a Polish Manfred.

VIENNA, Dec. 3.—Count Bawarowski, who translated Byron's poems into Polish, and was one of the richest noblemen in Galicia, killed himself yesterday in a fit of insanity.

Five Anarchists Sentenced.

ROME, Dec. 3.—Five Anarchists who were concerned in dynamite plots were sentenced to-day to imprisonment for terms ranging between one and five years.

Track of the War Ship Chicago.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 3.—The United States war ship Chicago sailed from Gibraltar for Barcelona to-day.

Queen Margaret Will Receive Zola.

ROME, Dec. 3.—Queen Margaret will receive Emil Zola and Mme. Zola to-morrow.

DINNER OF THE PRESBYTERIAN UNION

Annual Feast of Clergymen and Lay Members of the Church.

The Hotel Brunswick was the scene of one of the largest dinners of the season last evening, when the Presbyterian Union of New-York held its annual banquet. Over 200 covers were laid, the many long tables being handsomely decorated with roses and chrysanthemums of various colors, and with smilax and evergreens.

The following was the menu:

Blue Point Oysters.
Celery. Radishes. Olives.
Anchovy Canapés.
Consommé Victoria.
Aiguillettes of Sole Joinville.
Sans-Souci Potatoes.
Filets Mignon Chéron.
Fond d'Artichaut Macédoine.
Potato Croquettes.
Sweetbread Côtelettes Nesselrode.
French Peas.
Sorbet Diplomate.
Quails on Toast.
Salad.
Ice Cream. Gelée Dantzig.
Biscuit Mousseline. Croquets Parisiens.
Vanilla Batons. Petits Fours.
Fruit. Mendiants. Bons Bons. Marrons Glacée. Dragérs. Mottoes.
Café.

During the dinner the Florentine Mandolin Club rendered a well-chosen programme.

Warner Van Norden, President of the union, presided. Short addresses were made after dinner, the speakers and subjects beings as follows: The Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler, "New-York's Debt to Presbyterians"; the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, "Dutch Presbyterians"; Prof. Francis M. Burdick of Columbia College, "Christianity and Citizenship"; the Rev. Dr. Malthie D. Babcock of Baltimore, "Overcoming," and the Rev. Dr. S. A. Mutchmore, Moderator of the General Assembly, "The Oddities and Sublimities of Presbyterians."

Among those present were the Rev. Dr. D. C. Yeisley, Moderator of the Synod of New-York; the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Roderick Terry, Col. J. J. McCook, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, Col. A. P. Ketcham, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. A. F. Schauffler, the Rev. and Mrs. R. R. Booth, the Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Foster, the Rev. Dr. A. MacLean, the Rev. H. M. MacCracken, William N. Crane, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. G. L. Shearer, Samuel T. Maraples, H. T. Hanks, the Rev. Dr. W. C. Roberts, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Atterbury, the Rev. Dr. H. M. Field, H. B. Silliman, the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, the Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler, the Rev. Dr. E. N. White, the Rev. Dr. C. A. Stoddard.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Howard Duffield, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Stitt, George E. Sterry, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart, the Rev. Dr. J. R. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. H. Edwards Rowland, the Rev. and Mrs. W. D. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Treat, Prof. and Mrs. J. J. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. McIndoe, the Rev. Dr. J. R. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Barkley, J. Cleveland Cady, Mr. and Mrs. James Yereance, William R. Worrall, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Alexander, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Young, the Rev. F. H. Marling, Dr. and Mrs. C. O. Kimball, and William E. Stiger.

Are Grateful for Aid.

St. John's Guild and the New-York Orthopaedic Society have issued a card of thanks to lenders of portraits, the artists, the committees, and the visiting public for their aid in contributing toward the success of the Loan Exhibition of the Portraits of Women, by means of which the children under the care of these institutions have been so greatly benefited.

DAVID REMON'S LUCKY CUT

"The Masqueraders," by H. A. Jones, Acted at the Empire Theatre.

TRIUMPH NOT TO BE DISPUTED

When the Lover Cut the Cards with the Husband Success Was Assured—The Other New Plays of Last Night.

"The Masqueraders," the four-act play by Henry Arthur Jones, about the prodigious success of which in London we have all heard so much since last Spring, was produced at the Empire Theatre last evening. The audience was the same as usual. In the view of the habitué of "first nights," everybody was there. Until three-quarters of the play had been acted, with plenty of zeal and a fair measure of skill, this audience was neither bored nor enraptured. The revelation of the singular traits of the heroins. Dulcie Larondie, did not seem to excite it; the mad devotion of her lover, the middle-aged astronomer, did not move it to any manifestation of pity or admiration. If the conduct of the man she married amazed the people in the auditorium they kept their feelings to themselves.

The first and second acts of Mr. Jones's play, if not tedious, are certainly not exhilarating, and the strain of caustic satire directed at London society, or the decayed and decaying portions of it, though quite as good as the satire of the same purport in other English plays recently imported, is not likely to touch very deeply the heart or mind of this public. It is not for the American market.

But, in Act. III., there came a change. There, with the best skill of his craft, Mr. Jones has worked up a scene which will touch every human heart in every land. Every one has in him a trace of the gambling spirit. The most deeply intellectual man is only a higher animal. The great scene in "The Masqueraders" is coarse, perhaps brutal, ignoble, but it interests and excites the spectator, and finally, arouses him to a state of exulting enthusiasm.

A drunken gambler with a title marries an unwise but strong and passionate woman, who is loved with devotion by a good man. The woman has had a gay youth, but her gayety is suddenly obscured by poverty. All toil is distasteful to her, but she prefers to be a barmaid rather than a governess. In that post she is cut by women who formerly knew her, and pestered with attentions by the men. She soon looks upon her sordid, miserable life with horror and yearns to be a lady again, so she may snub other women. Her married life is still worse. Her profligate husband soon loses his fortune and commands her to get money from the other man. For a year this magnanimous lover supports the woman, her child, and the husband.

Then an hour comes when the woman, whose better nature has been developed by suffering, can stand her shameful life no longer. When that point in the play is reached the audience is prepared for the powerful scene in which husband and lover cut the cards, "best two out of three"—the stakes being the lover's large fortune against the wife and child. The wife breathlessly watches the game. The lover wins, and seizing the shameless profligate by the throat, in the first fit of passion he has given way to, compels him to promise, before he flings him to the floor, to abide by the terms of the agreement.

This scene created a furor in the theatre last night. It was well done, and every possible effect was got out of it. The curtain was rung up many times after the climax. This one situation will probably keep the play before the public all Winter, perhaps well into the Summer. Everybody who goes to the theatre will want to see it at least once. To be sure, the author shirks the logical catastrophe in a mildly sentimental fourth act; but that does not matter.

The burden of the acting falls on the shoulders of Mr. Henry Miller and Miss Viola Allen, both strongly established popular favorites. Neither quite equaled the expectations of the spectators early in the performance; both exceeded them before the play was finished.

In Miss Allen's rôle a famous London actress, Mrs. Campbell, disappointed her public. The truth probably is that the rôle is often false to nature, and cannot be made wholly effective. It is like music that cannot be sung. The hysterical rhapsody and scenes of coquetry in Act I. were not convincing, but in the quieter passages Miss Allen was strong, and she is always charming.

As the sentimentalist who, after all, has a strong infusion of old Adam in his nature, Mr. Miller's acting was marred only by his limitations. His delivery is bad, his voice lack of variety of tone. But he rose splendidly to the great climax. There his voice did not fail him, and his expression of determination, nervous excitement, and furious passion was excellent.

If any man or woman in last night's audience should, when alone some dark night on a bleak country road, hear such barking as was emitted by William Faversham, in the character of the worthless husband, he or she, no matter how courageous, would feel some alarm. Even when surrounded by well-dressed folks in a comfortable theatre, and reassured of one's perfect safety by the knowledge that Mr. Charles Frohman was near at hand, (just hidden from view by the R. H. tormentor, in fact,) one could not suppress a few shudders when Mr. Faversham barked ferociously in the first half of the first act. But barking soon becomes monotonous and loses its terrors. Whatever Mr. Faversham's "conception" of the rôle of Sir Brice may be, his execution of it was limited to barks, staggers, and stares. His excuse for being ineffective, except in the scene in which Mr. Miller used him as a missile, might be that the whole performance was tuned to no particular key. But he can surely do better, even if he cannot make Brice a really formidable and picturesque scoundrel. It is so easy not to bark; and Mr. Faversham is, moreover, a very good actor.

The spectacle of Mr. J. E. Dodson in the guise of a "green-carnation" youth, a sort of combination of Reggie Hastings and Esme Amaranth, may have carried some sort of moral lesson with it, but was surely not uplifting or in any way admirable. Mr. Dodson wore an impossible red wig, and looked like a circus clown in retirement. He spoke well, as he always does, and he had many speeches to deliver travestying the sentiments of the exquisite "Weary Raggleses" of London high life—which, by the way, are quite as good as anything of their kind in "The Green Carnation" or the writings of Oscar Wilde. But, pictorially, he represented an impossibly-preposterous personage, not an exaggeration of an existing and recognized type.

Among the other actors few deserve individual notice. Even the ensemble was not up to the mark. The auction of the kiss, in Act. I., lacked animation, vivacity, and the semblance of reality. Much depends here on the subordinate players. The principal, except Skene, are motionless, and all but dumb. Doubtless the minor actors and supernumeraries will be better trained hereafter, and will help Mr. Miller and Miss Allen to realize the author's idea. They should remember that the exhibition of "crowned heads" in wax at the Eden Musée is imposing, but not dramatic.

A word is due, however, to Elsie de Wolfe for the delicate touch with which she indicated the few traits, all reprehensible, of the rôle intrusted to her, and to Ida Conquest for the grace and significance she lent to a comparatively unimportant character. Alice Fischer carried the rather trying rôle of the good sister with dignity and feeling, but with some excess of hospital millinery. The spirit that prompted Mr. Frohman to cast the part of the good brother to that nimble and droll comedian, Mr. Humphreys, is not comprehensible, nor was Mr. Humphreys's performance. The scenery is all good and correct in every detail, and Mr. Furst's effort to improve the quality of theatre music will not lack appreciation.

David Remon.....Henry Miller
Sir Brice Skene.....William Faversham
Montagu Lushington.....J. E. Dodson
Eddie Remon.....Joseph Humphreys
Lord Crandover.....Guido Marburg
Hon. Percy Blanchflower.....Robert Edison
Sir Winchmore Wills, M. D.....W. H. Crompton
George Copeland.....R. Weed
Fancourt.....Jameson Lee Finney
Carter.....Charles Crosby
Randall.....J. B. Hollis
Rodney.....Edgar Norton
Sharland.....J. P. Sorentz
Jimmy Stokes.....William H. Thompson
Brinkler.....E. Y. Backus
Thomson.....James Whitman
A servant.....Henry Damon
Dulcie Larondie.....Viola Allen
Helen Larondie.....Alice Fischer
Charley Wishanger.....Elsie de Wolfe
Lady Clarice Reindean.....Ida Conquest
Lady Crandover.....Genevieve Reynolds
Kitty Marshall.....Amelia Summerville
Elsie Kent.....Bijou Fernandez
Jane.....Payson Graham

ROSE COGHLAN IN A NEW PLAY.

Its Success Was Slight, but It Has Merits for All That.

If it were possible to regard "To Nemesis," the extremely and obviously new play in which Rose Coghlan and an admirable company appeared at the Star Theatre last evening, as one regards "The Lady of Lyons" or "Ingomar," that is, simply as a collection of "strong situations," connected by a story to which nobody any longer thinks of paying the slightest attention, one would have only the pleasant task of recording here another triumph for Miss Coghlan and of commending almost unreservedly the work of her companions on the stage. "To Nemesis," however, is not an antique, nor can its numberless faults be overlooked in any such summary way.

The piece is one of those puzzling rearrangements of old material in unaccustomed form, which cannot without compunction be condemned as wholly bad, nor with justice be praised without a vast number of qualifying phrases. Its story, which was detailed at some length in Sunday's Times, is not old, but every one of its elements certainly is, and this last presentation of them is not done with an ingenuity sufficiently well maintained to conceal that fact for a moment. Mrs. Romnaldo Pacheco, the author, finds it necessary to use a vast number of soliloquies for the elucidation of her tale, and these nowadays are pretty nearly unpardonable, while, after repeatedly coquetting with the absurd during three whole acts, in the fourth she resorts to the frankly impossible as the only solution of the difficulty in which she and her characters find themselves. That the man whom the heroine thinks she hates, but really loves, should suddenly turn out to be the twin brother of him whose crime against herself she had determined to avenge, struck last night's audience as much funnier than impressive, and of course, when that conclusion was reached, and at the play's culminating point its fate was settled for good and all—as a play.

As a vehicle for the display of Miss Coghlan's delightful art at moments not infrequent, "To Nemesis" is quite another thing. There is in it, for instance, one scene of real and moving pathos, between Miss Coghlan and Miss Effie Shannon, and, though the drawing room dialogues are but weakly cynical and not at all witty, yet they formed sufficient background for the dark brilliancy of Miss Maxine Elliot's marvelous beauty, for the vivacious energy of Miss Hattie Russell, and for the aristocratic dignity of Mr. de Belleville's manner and diction.

Miss Coghlan, while manifestly nervous, wore her magnificent gowns and dominated the stage and all upon it with her accustomed authority and power. She was looking her best—her costume in the second act being an especial and noteworthy triumph—and had her memory not played her false once or twice in a way that must have tried her most severely, the evening would have been for her another personal success, to be added to the long list of those achieved in the past.

One comic scene, in which Mr. Cecil M. York, whose rôle was that of a stuttering Englishman, excited an immense amount of sincere and well-deserved laughter, cannot be passed over without a word, nor shall even the exigencies of space prevent the setting down of the opinion that seven handsome women, better dressed, never took part in a play in this city than are the seven in "To Nemesis."

Count Ogareff.....Frederic de Belleville
Marquis d'Aumale.....Henry Jewett
Hon. Tom Abingdon Smythe.....Cecil M. York
Dr. Stuyvesant Smith.....J. W. Shannon
Henry d'Alembert.....Mason Mitchell
Dr. Marteau.....H. W. Montgomery
Capt. Renaud.....Franklyn Roberts
Nikifor.....Harry Courtaine
Pierre.....Edwin James
Leon.....William Thomas
Footman.....David Lyons
Mlle. Walanoff.....Rose Coghlan
Baroness de la Bruyere.....Maxine Elliott
Alixe Flaubert.....Effie Shannon
Mme. Froissart.....Hattie Russell
Mme. Ipanoff.....Ida Von Trautman
Mme. Grangelieu.....Blanche Burton
Nadine.....Gertrude Elsmere

MELODRAMA AT THE ACADEMY.

Fine Stage Setting for the Production of "The Cotton King."

Sutton Vane's melodrama, "The Cotton King," had its first presentation in this city at the Academy of Music last night. It will hold that stage for the holiday season. No pains have been spared to give it an effective setting. The scenery is elaborate and pleasing. Much of it has been prepared with excellent taste. There is a cast of actors well able to carry a good play. They make the most of this production. All the conditions seem favorable for putting to a test the popularity of the kind of play commonly called old fashioned. The start made last night indicated that enough people will like it to make the run profitable.

As had been expected from the advance notices, the plot is built of material long in stock. Virtue suffers wildly improbable trials and villainy reposes in velvet until the end sets all things right. There is no strain upon the audience to catch the drift of the game at any stage. It is an easy play to see with a bag of peanuts and good company.

"The Cotton King" uses modern appliances in the line of realism more effectively than was possible with its old-time precursors. A cotton mill in operation, with a freight elevator on call, is a feature in this respect. This scene seems to be complete, and is a great piece of stage ingenuity. On the other hand, there is such careful avoidance of the tendency toward making a variety show of plays of light dramatic structure, that it lacks wholly in sprightliness. Nothing funny happens to relieve the tedious waiting for right to come out on top.

From a box-office point of view, however, much is to be expected. The staging facilities at the Academy seem adapted for just such a production. There has been no stinting in appointments, and whatever merit the lines may disclose will certainly be emphasized by the company engaged to declaim them.

The cast was as follows:

Jack Osborne.....Eben Plympton
James Shillinglaw.....Dominick Murray
Richard Stockley.....Cuyler Hastings
Mr. Fonseca.....Edward R. Mawson
Rev. Mr. Ponder.....Edward See
Benjamin Tupper.....Dan Collyer
Silas Kent.....J. W. Davenport
Peter Bell.....E. H. Bender
Jimmy Appetite.....Andrew Hayes
George Piper.....S. C. Stevens
Phillips.....Sam Lash
Edmonds.....Willie Smith
Inspector Graham.....Louis Belcher
Detective.....Frank Jones
Kitty Drayson.....May Wheeler
Mrs. Drayson.....Selden Irvin

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Eden Musée.—The entire interior of the Eden Musée has been remodeled and refurnished. The changes in the Winter Garden and galleries consist mainly of new curtains and decorations, with the addition of over fifty choice specimens of palms. The main change is in the large smoking rooms directly back and over the stage. The sides and ceilings have been decorated with artistic panels, and luxurious divans and pillows have been provided for the comfort of guests. As the music of the Gypsy orchestra can be plainly heard from the smoking rooms, they make a charming resort during the concerts. These changes proved a pleasant surprise to visitors last night.

—Proctor's Theatre.—Susie Kirwin, a magnetic little artist, who made the Wilbur Opera Company famous, was cordially welcomed at Proctor's yesterday. She sings old ballads delightfully, and her musical dolls, personated by eight pretty girls, were much applauded. The vaudeville is strong this week, and includes Prof. Theodore, ventriloquist; the Wentworths, contortionists; Cain and Du Bois, grotesque acrobats; Theo, Annie Lloyd, Baldwin and Daly, and some forty other popular performers. The living pictures at this house now run chiefly in the line of domestic and humorous portrayal, and are still popular.

Broadway Theatre.—The part of Nurette, in "Prince Ananias" was taken for the first time last night by Caroline Hamilton, principal soprano of the Bostonians, who will alternate regularly hereafter with Eloise Morgan. Miss Hamilton sang the part splendidly, and vocally her performance is somewhat of an improvement upon Miss Morgan. Miss Morgan, however, has more attractive mannerisms, and, all in all, neither may be said to excel the other. "Prince Ananias" enters its third week at the Broadway to large business.

—Koster and Bial's.—At Koster and Bial's last night the novelty was the American début of Eugenia Petrescu, from the Nouveau Cirque, Paris. She received a cordial welcome from a large audience. Other attractions were Duncan, the ventriloquist; the Rossows, Erminia Chelli, Tschernoff and his dogs; the Finneys, the Forrests, and the Living Pictures.

—Tony Pastor's Theatre.—The variety bill presented at Tony Pastor's last night was one of rare excellence. It enlisted the services of A. H. Wilson, the Preston sisters, Louise Ailston, Burns and Coakley, the Venola brothers, the McNulty sisters, and Tony Pastor himself, who sang a new song called "The Pastor Tramp."

—Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.—The citizens of Brooklyn have their first opportunity of seeing "1492" this week. The burlesque, with its New-York cast, was presented at the Columbia Theatre last night, and was received with shouts of laughter and liberal applause.

—Grand Opera House.—"Shaft No. 2," a melodrama filled with startling situations, opened a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House last night. Frank Losee played the leading part, and the audience proved to be very enthusiastic.

—Harlem Opera House.—"Shenandoah," with its horses and soldiers, was transferred from the Academy of Music to the Harlem Opera House last night. A large audience applauded Bronson Howard's war play.

DR. TALMAGE FINALLY RELEASED

Members of His Church Protested Before the Presbytery, but He Said He Couldn't Build Another Church.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage is no longer the pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

The pastoral relations between Brooklyn's great divine and the Brooklyn Tabernacle were dissolved, at the request of Dr. Talmage, by the Brooklyn Presbytery at its meeting in the Mount Olivet Church, Evergreen Avenue and Troutman Street, Brooklyn, last evening.

Four commissioners, representing the church, reported that at a meeting of the congregation Sunday it was decided unanimously to ask the Presbytery not to dissolve the relationship.

Dr. Talmage asked the Presbytery to relieve him of his charge. He stated that he had built three churches, all of which had been destroyed by fire, and after carefully considering the matter he had come to the conclusion that it was a matter of duty with him to leave the congregation with which he had worked so long, to work on a field larger and broader.

"Dr. Talmage has made the church what it is," said Mr. Branch, one of the Commissioners. "Our membership is large; we have an excellent Sunday school, and an excellent Young People's Association and Christian Endeavor Society. If the relations are severed, all these will go."

The Rev. Dr. J. D. Wells thought it was not proper to interfere, as Dr. Talmage had made up his mind.

"I do not see," said he, "how the Presbytery can compel him to serve them. I do not see how we can take any action."

"This is no sudden matter," said Dr. Talmage. "I have been thinking over it ever since the church was destroyed. My mind was made up immediately after the last disaster. I have not wavered a moment. If the pastors here were placed in the same position, I think they would vote to grant my request.

"No minister of Christ can go ahead and build four churches in one congregation. It has never been done before in the world."

"I would suggest that the congregation call another pastor to lead them in the building of a new church. I will be greatly obliged to this Presbytery if they dissolve the union. I cannot explain my love for the people of my church, that grand band who love me and God, but the time to part with them has come. I ought not to be called to build a fourth church for the same congregation in Brooklyn."

The motion to grant the request was then put and carried, there being a few dissenting voices. A motion to rescind was also carried, and then Dr. Talmage said that there was no use in postponing the action. The facts were simple. The congregation didn't want him to go, and he felt that it was his duty to go.

The motion was then put again and carried. A motion was then carried regretting that Dr. Talmage had considered it his duty to resign.

Under the rules, Dr. Gregg was appointed to go to the pulpit next Sunday and declare the pulpit vacant, and Dr. Talmage said that he hoped they would make the place the Centennial Baptist Church, as he didn't think Dr. Gregg could stand in his pulpit.

Dr. Gregg will, therefore, next Sunday afternoon, at the Centennial Baptist Church, declare the pulpit of the Brooklyn Tabernacle vacant.

His Factory and Dwelling Burned.

Fire in the four-story building at 538 East Eighty-seventh Street last night caused a loss of about $80,000. The insurance was about $35,000.

The building was owned and occupied by Franz Mayer, manufacturer of carved and handsomely-decorated signs. Mayer occupied the basement, first, and second floors for manufacturing purposes, and had living apartments on the fourth floor, which were handsomely furnished. On the roof he had fitted up a cupola, around which were several nests, in which were Irish pheasants, two larks, a linnet, and a talking parrot.

The occupants of the house had barely time to make their escape over the roof to the house adjoining. They closed the doors after them to shut off the smoke and flames, which rapidly followed them.

In the rear of the building is a mothers' hospital, under the charge of a Sister of Mercy. About thirty patients were removed from the hospital to places of safety until the danger was over.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

MISS CAYVAN GOING TO PARIS

The Popular Actress Will Sail Saturday on La Bourgogne for a Season of Entire Rest from Work.

Georgia Cayvan, the popular actress, so long connected with the Lyceum Theatre as its leading woman, will sail for Havre on the French Line steamship La Bourgogne next Saturday morning. She will be accompanied by her sister Alice, who has been her inseparable companion from childhood. On reaching Havre Miss Cayvan will go at once to Paris, where she is looking forward to a long and helpful rest, setting aside entirely the cares of professional life and devoting herself

LARGE INCREASES ASKED

Sub-Treasury Employes Should Have Better Pay.

NEEDED TO SECURE EFFICIENCY

Assistant Treasurer Jordan Submits His Estimates and Numerous Recommendations to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The book of estimates submitted to-day by Secretary Carlisle to the Congress contains some recommendations made by Assistant Treasurer Jordan as to the necessary appropriations for the maintenance of the New-York Sub-Treasury.

Mr. Jordan estimates that $201,860 will be required to operate his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, an increase of $8,970 over the amount appropriated for the current year. His estimates include the following:

An increase of $200 in the salary of the assistant cashier and vault clerk, recommended heretofore as due to so important a position.

An increase of one clerk at $1,300, one at $1,200, two at $1,000, and two at $900, to enable the Assistant Treasurer to allow the employes an annual vacation of thirty days each, as is the case with the employes in the department at Washington. Mr. Jordan says the employes in the New-York office average more hours of labor daily than those in the department, owing to the frequent periods of extraordinary business, which require the attendance of the greater portion of the force for fully half the year from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., and often later.

An increase in the pay of the engineer and his assistant from $1,050 to $1,200 and from $820 to $900, respectively, also recommended in previous estimates. These employes, besides their work in the engine room, are continually called upon to make slight repairs in the building, thus saving the expense of employing mechanics from outside.

The request annually made for some time past for an increase of the number of watchmen to eight, the former number, is urgently repeated. At present it is necessary to detail a janitor to the night guard, thus interfering with the care and cleanliness of the building, to afford the necessary protection; and in the case of the illness of one or more of the regular force of watchmen double duty is required of the others, which cannot but impair the service.

Treasurer Jordan also repeats the recommendation made by some of his predecessors that the compensation of the cashier of the office be increased to $5,000 per annum. As the chief executive officer under the Assistant Treasurer, he is charged with the details of the entire operations of the office, and is the Acting Assistant Treasurer in his absence. In the execution of the duties of his office numerous laws and countless regulations must be observed, and, necessarily, for the proper conduct of the business, a long experience with public financial affairs and a continuous study of the requirements of the office are indispensable. The cashier receives far less compensation than the cashiers of the first-class banks in New-York, and less than those of most of the second-class banks. Nor can the Government continue to command the necessary skill and capacity for such compensation as is now given.

The amount now provided for the position was fixed upon by the act of 1873; in the last twenty years the business of the office has practically doubled, and the force has increased 30 per cent.; meanwhile the cost per $1,000 of business has been reduced from nearly 11 to 7½ cents. This saving has been possible only by improved methods and an intelligent study of the Government needs. Notwithstanding this the salary of the cashier has not been increased, and, in fact, for a time, was reduced.

The cashier of the New-York Custom House, whose annual cash operations amount to less than one month's transactions in the Sub-Treasury, and whose receipts are daily deposited in the latter office, receives a compensation of $5,000. Other comparisons might be made, but it is believed that enough have been stated to demonstrate the justice of this recommendation.

MR. KILBRETH WANTS SOMETHING

He Thinks a Number of Improvements Needed at the Custom House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—James T. Kilbreth, Collector of the Port of New-York, arrived in Washington to-night and went to the Arlington.

In reply to questions concerning the object of his visit, Mr. Kilbreth said that he came to consult with Secretary Carlisle and Assistant Secretaries Hamlin and Curtis regarding improvements which he thinks should be introduced in the New-York Custom House at an early day.

An elevator is nedeed, for one thing, the Collector said, and there is also a pressing demand by occupants of dark rooms in the building for more light.

There are several other matters of this kind which Mr. Kilbreth proposes to lay before the Treasury people in the hope of securing relief in the near future. He will call at the Treasury to-morrow morning, and later will go to the Capitol to get an idea of how Congress transacts business.

Mr. Kilbreth was emphatic in his assurances that his visit had nothing to do with matters of any importance to the public. He will return to New-York to-morrow night.

Gen. Martin T. McMahon is also at the Arlington. He is here to attend the quarterly meeting of the National Board of Soldiers' Homes, which will be held to-morrow.

FOMBONA USED A HEAVY CANE

A Man Said to be Venezuelan Consul at Philadelphia Arrested for Being Intoxicated and Disorderly.

Rufino Blanco Fombona, seventy years old, who is said to be Consul for Venezuela to the United States at Philadelphia, and living at 151 North Street, that city, and Caesar Cumeta, of this city, were arrested shortly after 11 o'clock last night and locked up in the West Twentieth Street Station on a charge of being intoxicated and disorderly.

A few minutes prior to their arrest the men were at Eighth Avenue and Twentieth Street assaulting passers by. Fombona carried a heavy walking cane, and with this he struck several persons. When a policeman attempted to arrest Fombona the latter struck him over the right hand, bruising it badly.

Another policeman came to the first one's aid, and when the Consul saw that there were two officers he made a motion as if to take something from his hip pocket, but the officers were too quick for him, and held him in such a manner that he was unable to reach his pocket.

Both men fought, struggled, and screamed all the way to the station house. When Fombona was searched an ugly looking blackjack was found in his hip pocket.

Spoke Mills to Resume Operations.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 3.—The Manchester Spoke Mills, which have been shut down for some time, will resume operations to-morrow morning with a full force of hands.

THE CELEBRATED
SOHMER
Pianos are the Best.
Warerooms: 149-155 East 14th St., New-York.
CAUTION.—The buying public will please not confound the SOHMER Piano with one of a similarly-sounding name of cheap grade. Our name spells—
S—O—H—M—E—R.

HOW MR. HAVEMEYER EXPLAINS

WORK IN THE REFINERIES RESUMED ONLY ON A SMALL SCALE.

He Anticipates No Free-Sugar Bill and Makes Some Denials—Intimation of a Lower Dividend.

The gloomy statement of last week respecting the sugar industry's condition having failed to make much impression on the price of Sugar Trust certificates in the stock market or on the prospects of free-sugar legislation in Congress, and the refineries having resumed work despite his assertion that they would be shut down, President H. O. Havemeyer explained himself yesterday in a new statement:

"Work has been resumed on a very reduced scale—merely enough to keep the organization of the refineries intact. I do not know where the newspapers got the idea that work had ceased indefinitely. Work was stopped in all the refineries from Thursday until to-day in consequence of the stagnation in trade, partially caused by the apprehension that Congress would do something further in tariff legislation, and partially by the small margin between raw and refined sugars, the operations of the sugar business being now carried on at a loss."

After this guileless delivery, Mr. Havemeyer proceeded to say that he did not anticipate the passage of a free-sugar bill. He was asked whether it was true that the sugar people had prevented the meeting which Senator Blackburn desired to hold of the Senate Committee on Rules.

"There is not a word of truth in such a report," replied Mr. Havemeyer.

"Was there a meeting of Senators at the Fifth Avenue Hotel recently, which you attended?"

"There is not a word of truth in that, either."

"Is not the talk of closing down the refineries a bluff?"

"No; the situation is the result of the work of the Democratic Congress."

Touching reports that the trust scheme now was to make C. C. Harrison of Philadelphia President of the trust in order to remove possible prejudice against the management, Mr. Havemeyer said:

"I have tried to have the board elect Mr. Harrison as a member since the death of George Magoun, but so far have not been successful. In my judgment he is a very competent man, fully able to fill any place that the board may elect him to, and that he will accept."

This part of his statement, which was construed to be an admission that such a scheme had been considered, furnished some interest in Wall Street, as did also his declaration that the Directors were not agreed on the question of the coming dividend. He intimated that his influence, which has heretofore ruled, would favor a reduction of the usual 3 per cent. quarterly division.

The statement was not given out in full until after the market closed, but premonitions of it incited activity in the stock and gave it a downward tendency. It had closed Saturday at 85¼. Yesterday it opened at 85¾ and advanced to 86⅜ before Mr. Havemeyer began explaining. This furnished trust brokers the cue, under which they drove the price to 82¾, and it closed at 83⅜, dealers generally keeping as close as possible to the trust brokers.

Sales for the day reached 103,341 shares out of a total of 235,683 shares.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Another cut of one-eighth of a cent a pound was made in refined sugar prices to-day, which brought the car rate for granulated down to 4⅛ cents and the actual net price received by refiners to 3.86 cents per pound.

Notwithstanding the further price depression and the dullness of trade the Franklin Refinery, which has been closed down since Wednesday last, resumed operations on a reduced scale to-day.

The McCahan Refinery was also said to be at work, but the Spreckels plant entered to-day on the ninth consecutive week of idleness.

HOBOKEN POST OFFICE ROBBED

DAYLIGHT THIEVES GET AWAY WITH $7,300 WORTH OF STAMPS.

The Stamp Clerk Was in a Position to See Intruders, but Knows Nothing of the Affair.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 3.—The Hoboken Post Office was entered this afternoon during the absence of Postmaster Curran and robbed of postage stamps to the value of $7,300.

The stamps were taken from the inner compartment of a safe in the Postmaster's private office, the thief evidently having a key that fitted the lock.

Postmaster Curran said he left his office shortly after 4 o'clock to go home to supper, and returned again at 5 o'clock. He immediately discovered that something had happened by finding on the floor an empty envelope that had been in the safe.

His office is directly opposite the stamp window and Clerk Moore was at his post selling stamps. He says he did not see any one go into the Postmaster's room. How robbers could do so without his seeing them is a mystery.

The stamps taken ranged in value from 1 cent to 90 cents. Chief or Police Donovan and Capt. Hayes are at work on the case, but at midnight said that they had no clue to the robber.

A BUTTON IMPORTER KILLS HIMSELF

Morris M. Schwartz Had Been Ill and Despondent Three Weeks.

A man called at the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station shortly before 1 o'clock this morning and told the Sergeant that he had a case of suicide to report.

He said that Morris M. Schwartz, twenty-nine years old, a merchant and importer of buttons at 201 Greene Street, had committed suicide by shooting himself, in his home, 155 West Seventy-eighth Street.

The man who reported the suicide was very reticent in regard to the matter, but he stated that Schwartz, who had been ill for the last three weeks, had been very despondent lately.

Although the suicide occurred at 5:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the informant had kept silent about it, he said, "to avoid publicity," until this morning.

Hurt in Trying to Stop Runaways.

Policeman Daniel Glenn of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station was badly injured yesterday morning in Third Avenue, near Fifty-second Street, while trying to stop a runaway team attached to a wagon belonging to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company.

He seized one of the horses by the headstall and was dragged for some distance until he fell to the pavement unconscious.

He was taken to the Flower Hospital, where his wounds were pronounced serious, but not fatal. In the flight of the maddened team he was hurled about as if he were a toy. When he let go his hold he narrowly escaped being run over by the wheels of the heavy wagon.

The horses stopped soon after Glenn fell.

IVES IS WELL IN THE LEAD

Made Six Hundred Points While Schaefer Scored Four Hundred and Thirteen in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The two giants of the green baize, Jacob Schaefer and Frank C. Ives, met to-night to renew their battle begun in New-York, where the Wizard got a little the worst of it. To-night's beginning of a week's play showed both players in a very dim light. It was a poor game from start to finish, and although relieved here and there by a brilliant cue-flash, it was evident that either the players were not half trying, or that they were badly out of form. Schaefer played a miserable game most of the night, and also had bad luck. He was beaten by nearly 200 points, the score at the end of the night's play standing: Ives, 600; Schaefer, 413. Ives's average was 27 3-11, Schaefer's 22 17-18. Ives played a fast game at the start, but in the middle of the game he did little better than Schaefer.

The game is for a five-thousand-dollar stake, the net door receipts to go to the winner, and the loser to receive nothing. Capt. Anson acted as referee. Six hundred points will be played each night. The game is to be continued for six nights. When the players appeared on the platform, the big audience, which comfortably filled Central Music Hall, cheered heartily.

The play started tamely, Ives not trying for the lead. Schaffer missed the opening shot, and Ives scored 5, missing an easy one. The Wizard missed again, and Ives added 12 to his string, missing a jump shot. Schaefer found the balls to his advantage and ran 30, failing on an easy massé. The Napoleon followed with 14, tripping on an easy bank. After Jake had missed and Frank had added 3, Schaefer ran up 55 before falling down on a bank. The first brilliant shot of the night was made by the Wizard in this run, a draw from the cushion. Ives kept scoring steadily, while Schaefer either missed or made 1. A run of 66 for Ives, followed by 43 for Jake, revived the interest. A strategic bank by Schaefer in his run was the prettiest shot up to that time. In the next inning Ives passed the century mark and went 47 better before missing a hard bank.

In the ninth the Wizard made one, and Ives again found 13 unlucky. Jake accumulated 68, his top run up to date, and the young Napoleon hit the ivories for 61, making a miscue. Jake by this time seemed thoroughly rattled. Seven was the best he could do, and the balls refused to break right for him. After Ives had made 16 the Wizard made a run of 9, in which two of the most brilliant shots of the evening were made, and was then kissed off. After this the game lagged along for a while, nobody making any notable shots or runs, until Schaefer made 40.

After this Frank missed three times in succession, but his opponent could get but 6 out of the two opportunities afforded. Twice the balls froze, and the second time they were spotted the Wizard missed. The Next time he was more fortunate, but made only 45. Ives missed again, and the audience began to manifest its displeasure at the curious change of form in the young Michigan billiardist. Thirty-seven more were added to the string of Shaefer, and Ives could not touch the dozen point. Schaefer made 6, and then Ives touched high-water mark, with a run of 158. The balls lined up, and a difficult massé spoiled the Napoleon's snap. He now had but 58 to go. Jake braced up and made 64, but was careless and took a header on a set-up.

It was a very tame finish, both men missing repeatedly, and Ives went out on an eleven run, leaving the balls in good position for to-morrow night. Scores:

Ives—5 12 14 3 5 12 66 127 13 61 16 22 16 0 0 0 1 11 158—600. Average—27 3-11. Highest Run—158.

Schaefer—0 0 30 0 55 0 1 43 1 68 7 9 0 40 5 1 45 37 6 64—413. Average—22 17-18. Highest Run—68.

IN FAVOR OF STOPPING DEER HUNTING

W. B. Cutting and Others Argue Before the Senate Game Committee.

JAMAICA, Dec. 3.—The Game Committee of the State Senate, appointed last April to investigate the fish and game laws of the State, held a hearing here to-day. There were present Senators H. J. Donaldson of Ballston, Chairman; John L. Childs of Floral Park, and Charles L. Guy of New-York, constituting the committee; Assemblyman Higbie of Suffolk County, and Edward Dowling of Long Island City, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

A number of witnesses from Suffolk County testified regarding deer shooting. W. Bayard Cutting of Oakdale, a member of the South Side Sportsmen's Club, advocated the stopping of deer shooting altogether.

He said a lawless element would take possession of the woods during the open season, and would show no respect for the rights of property owners or of other hunters. During the last season the Sheriff had to be called upon to maintain the law, but was able to do but little. The trouble, Mr. Cutting said, was not with the law, but with the enforcement of it.

He thought there was no way of maintaining order except by putting an end to the deer hunting altogether. Suffolk County had, in his opinion, become too thickly settled for a hunting ground. He did not think deer would be exterminated at the present rate of killing them.

Several other witnesses also testified in favor of closing the season for several years, among them being William Nicoll of Islip, E. W. Delleree of Farmingdale, and James Nohowec of Quogue. Frank Bueshacek of Islip favored keeping the law as it is at present. It is thought that the committee was impressed with the expediency of prohibiting deer hunting for several years.

The committee has taken testimony at different places throughout the State, and this was its last meeting before the opening of the Legislature.

A BIG UTICA BUSINESS BLOCK BURNS

The Janitor and His Family Narrowly Escape and a Fireman Is Hurt.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The six-story brick block on the corner of Genesee and Catherine Streets, owned by Henry Martin and occupied by Comstock & Crouse, wholesale druggists; the National Express Company, and a large number of office tenants, was burned at midnight.

The loss will reach $150,000; insurance unknown.

The janitor and his family, who lived on the top floor, narrowly escaped by climbing over an adjoining roof.

Fireman W. Haley was severely injured.

Four Shoplifters Caught.

Mrs. Alice Decker, sixty-three years old, and her daughter Belle, forty years old, of East Orange, N. J., were taken before Justice Voorhis, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday charged with stealing silverware to the value of $15 in a Fourteenth Street store.

The women were respectable-looking, and were well dressed. They admitted that they had taken the goods, and were held in $300 each for trial.

Anna Johnson was also arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court for stealing an umbrella from a Sixth Avenue store. Jane Allen was held for stealing a lace handkerchief from a counter.

Baby in the Bundle They Kicked.

Elsie Runners, eight years old, of 1,587 Second Avenue, found a bundle on the front doorstep of her home yesterday noon. She and several companions used the bundle as a football until it opened and the body of a baby was discovered.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Montclair Commuters at War with the Lackawanna Road.

A DEFIANT MANIFESTO IS ISSUED

The Organized Commuters Sharply Criticise the Lackawanna Management and Endeavor to Divert Travel.

A large proportion of the residents of Montclair, N. J., who go in and out from New-York City every day, except Sundays, are members of a recently-organized and efficient society known as the Association of Commuters on the Morris and Essex Railroad from Montclair. The members of this association have various grievances against the road, and they declare that the company refuses or neglects to pacify them, although it has been petitioned to make the desired improvements many times.

The commuters have now awakened to the fact that there is another railroad from Montclair to New-York, viz., the Green wood Lake Branch of the Erie Road, and this, the association urges its members to patronize. In a manifesto just issued by a committee of the association the following paragraph occurs:

"The branch of the railroad which we use appears to have been made the dumping ground for worn-out engines and rolling stock. It is within the knowledge of the public that one of the ancient and decrepit engines used upon our line recently reached the limits of its endurance, and, by explosion, wrecked itself at the Glen Ridge station, hurling to death two faithful employes of the company. The charge was made to your committee that this engine repeatedly had been reported to the management of the company as being in a dangerous condition, but without result. This charge was repeated in one of our communications to the railroad Directors, and not denied."

The communication, which is a very long one, condemns the Lackawanna management severely, but eulogizes its employes. It is signed by the Executive Committee, consisting of Edward F. Myers, Paul Wilcox, Alexander D. Noyes, John R. Howard, Chairman, and George A. Miller, Secretary. An added note says that the time on the Greenwood Lake Road is from eleven to twenty-four minutes quicker than on the Lackawanna.

LEHIGH AND HUDSON RIVER.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders and Election of Officers.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh and Hudsen River Road in this city yesterday, Directors were elected as follows: Grinnell Burt, J. S. Harris, Edward D. Adams, George F. Baker, Henry Graves, G. A. Hobart, John S. Martin, J. Rogers Maxwell, George W. Sanford, W. R. Potts, Charles Caldwell, and R. T. Davies.

The new board re-elected Grinnell Burt President and General Manager, Joseph S. Harris Vice President, Daniel B. Halstead Secretary, John Sayler Treasurer, and W. E. Bailey Superintendent. A financial statement for the year ended June 30, 1894, was submitted, including the Orange County Railroad, which is owned by the Lehigh and Hudson River people. The aggregate earnings of the two roads for the year were $527,042, the aggregate operating expenses were $376,266, and the net earnings, which aggregated $141,359, were apportioned as follows: Lehigh and Hudson River, $124,558; Orange County Railroad, $16,035. The total interest on funded and floating debt amounted to $133,700, leaving an aggregate net surplus of $7,658.

The President reported that the roads and rolling stock were in excellent condition.

The Atchison Situation.

Receiver Aldace F. Walker of Atchison says that the outlook for increased business and the maintenance of rates is more favorable. One discouraging feature of the situation is the absence of the east-bound grain movement, owing to the crop failure in Kansas.

Thomas A. Osborne, ex-Governor of Kansas, who is one of the new Directors of the Atchison system, says that there is little likelihood of the election of President of the corporation until a reorganization is effected and the company is put upon its feet again. A Chairman of the Board of Directors may be elected at any time, but it is not the policy of the owners of the property to select a President of the company while it remains in the hands of receivers, as he would only be a figurehead at best. Mr. Osborne says that there is a plan of reorganization in sight, and he thinks it will assume material form within the next two months, or, at the latest, before Spring. He says that it is, as everybody ought to know, only a question of money.

Wisconsin Central Must Pay.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 3.—One knot in the tangle in which the Wisconsin Central Company and its receivers and the Chicago and Northern Pacific Company and its receivers are involved was untied by Judge Jenkins in the United States District Court to-day. The Wisconsin Central Company's receiver came into court proposing to pay over to the Chicago and Northern Pacific receivers a sum sufficient to take up certain certificates belonging to that company. In this it also desired indemnity for the use of material used by the Wisconsin Central Company, and that the latter company protect the receivers from further claim as to the amount due on such materials.

The court ordered that $110,000 be paid over to the Chicago and Northern Pacific Company in New-York not later than next Thursday. It was further ordered that the Central receivers be directed to intervene in the suit of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York against the Northern Pacific Company and others.

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

The shipments of dead freight out of Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard last week aggregated 34,182 tons, as against 47,856 tons the week before and 45,452 tons the same week one year ago. This large falling off in east-bound traffic is in a measure accounted for by the general suspension of business of Thanksgiving Day. Of the tonnage hauled the Pan Handle line had 5,793 tons, the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 4,890 tons, the Lake Shore 4,239 tons, Grand Trunk 3,562 tons, Erie 3,407 tons, the Nickel plate 3,673 tons, Wabash 2,508 tons, Michigan Central 2,321 tons, Baltimore and Ohio 2,645 tons, and the Big Four 1,146 tons.

Railway Regulations in Brooklyn.

A resolution was adopted by the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday requiring all trolley cars to have safety fenders. The fenders must be satisfactory to a special commission of seven, three members of which are to be Aldermen appointed by the President of the board, three members to be representatives of the railroad companies, and the seventh member to be selected by the six thus appointed.

Another resolution was adopted providing that no street railroad company in Brooklyn shall run open cars when the temperature is below 60°, Fahrenheit.

Metropolitan Street Railway.

Stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company held their annual meeting yesterday in the company's office at 621 Broadway. Directors were re-elected as follows: Herbert H. Vreeland, Daniel B. Hasbrouck, Thomas F. Ryan, C. E. Warren, R. Somers Hayes, Hans S. Beattie, Henry A. Robinson, Ralph L. Anderson, Jr., and Albert W. Fletcher.

Verdict for Breach of Contract.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 3.—Danforth & Armstrong, contractors, have obtained a verdict of $100,000 in the Gadsden City Court, in this State, against the Tennessee and Coosa Railroad for breach of contract and for work done in grading the road.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Corning and Painted Post Street Railway Company was incorporated in Albany yesterday to construct a street surface road about five miles in length to be operated by electricity. The capital is $100,000, and the directors are Edward W. Shedd, William H. Tylee of Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Clark, Caleb L. B. Tylee, Frank H. Viele, John L. Miller, Edwin J. Carpenter, and Morris E. Gregory of Corning, and John W. Clark of Waverly.

—Traffic Manager Shelby of the Great Northern Road is quoted as saying that the agreement between that line, the Oregon Navigation, and the Southern Pacific provides that passengers can be taken from Eastern points to San Francisco via Portland, Oregon. The Great Northern, it is said, will establish a very fast steamship service between San Francisco and Portland.

—An important transfer station will be established by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at Brunswick, Md., a small town on the main line, near Harper's Ferry. The company has invested largely in property there aboouts, and is erecting a number of buildings. Large shops will be put up, and freight will be transferred there for all points East and West.

—Advanced rates on flour and grain between St. Paul and Minneapolis and New-York, Boston, and other Eastern points went into effect yesterday. The through rate on flour and grain between the points named was increased to 35 cents per 100 pounds.

—Gross earnings of the Jersey Central Railroad for October were $1,097,838, a decrease of $205,193 for the corresponding period of last year. The net earnings for the month were $394,113, a decrease of $189,112.

—The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company has been reorganized with S. E. Peabody of Boston as President. The construction of the road is proceeding briskly.

—Transcontinental lines have not yet succeeded in coming to an agreement as to the basis on which to go into an association with the other roads for the maintenance of rates.

—Owing to the recent increase in local traffic at Western points, several of the trunk lines, particularly the Pennsylvania and the Erie, are short of cars for through business.

—J. B. Hammond of Missoula, Mon., has contracted to construct a railroad from Astoria, Oregon, to connect with the Northern Pacific at Goble, Oregon.

—The Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ending Nov. 30 were $536,000 against $563,000 for the same period last year, a decrease of $27,000.

—Aldace F. Walker has been elected President of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad.

—The New-Orleans Traffic Association will be reorganized about as it was before.

AIMED DIRECTLY AT KOLB

A Bill Proposed to Make His Action Punishable with Imprisonment.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 3.—The bill introduced by Representative Knight in the House to-day, making it a crime, punishable by a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $10,000, and not over twenty-five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for any person to attempt to discharge the duties of an office to which he had not been declared elected by the constituted authorities, was a bombshell in the camp of the Populists, and has aroused the bitterest opposition. The bill was referred to a committee, which held a meeting to-night, and which at once agreed to a favorable report. There is no doubt the bill will be passed, with the hope of nipping Kolb's dual government scheme in its bud. Senator Goodwyn, a leading Populist, said to-night:

"I hope the bill will become law. We want an investigation of the election fraud, and Kolb will at once proceed to violate it, and at his trial the facts will have to be brought out. These facts, when brought out, will make organized Democracy a stench in the nostrils of respectable and self-respecting white men of Alabama."

The relations between the Populists and the Democrats in the two houses are becoming more strained every day. It is difficult to forecast where it will end.

WILL PROBABLY MEET AT ST. AUGUSTINE

That City Anxious to Entertain the National Editorial Association.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 3.—At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Editorial Association, to be held in Chicago next Thursday, the Florida member of the committee, C. L. Bittinger of Ocala, will present a formal invitation from St. Augustine for the National Association to hold its next annual meeting in that city.

It was decided at the Asbury Park meeting last July that the next annual meeting of the association should be held in Florida. St. Augustine has made the only formal offer so far.

Mr. Bittinger leaves for Chicago to-night and carries with him also some verbal assurances that the other cities of Florida will co-operate with the transportation companies in entertaining the association. The meeting will be held about the middle of January, 1896.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S ELECTION LAW

Senator Butler's Effort to Have It Declared Unconstitutional.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 3.—The Supreme Court began hearing arguments this morning on Senator M. C. Butler's petition to make permanent an injunction restraining the State Treasurer from paying Election Commissioners and managers at the recent election, on the ground that the election laws are unconstitutional. If this claim is upheld, it will, of course, make the Legislature which is to elect Senator Butler's successor, and which is composed largely of friends of Gov. Tillman, illegal.

The Attorney General was first heard, and he took the position that the election law was constitutional. The hearing will be resumed to-morrow.

Funeral of Joseph E. Brown.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 3.—Memorial services for the late Joseph E. Brown were held in the hall of the House of Representatives this morning, and short eulogies were pronounced by a number of speakers. The interment was in Oakland Cemetery.

A Respite at the Last Moment.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 3.—Half an hour before the time set for the execution this morning of Buddy Wootten and George Mapp, young negroes, Gov. Turney telegraphed that he had granted a respite.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Beverly, Mass., Dec. 3.—Fire this morning destroyed the building occupied by M. E. Grey, contractor and builder, which was full of kiln-dried lumber and completed blinds, window frames and sashes. The building occupied by William F. Burnes & Co. on the first floor, and by Putnam & Pope on the second floor as a storage room for dried lumber, was heavily damaged by water. The loss is estimated at $25,000. Grey is insured for $15,000, Putnam & Pope for $5,000, and Burnes & Co. for $1,000. The first-named building was owned by a Boston bank and was insured.

Augusta, Me., Dec. 3.—A three-story wooden building owned by Vickery & Hill and another wooden structure, the property of Mrs. Moses Moulton, were burned last night. Loss on buildings, $8,000; insured. R. W. Soult, furniture; Knowlton & Young Fish Company, D. R. Knowlton, pictures; C. M. Sturges, furniture, and Dudley & Lynn, tailors, lose in the aggregate about $7,000; partly insured.

Buckingham, Quebec, Dec. 3.—Jonathan Bernardin's general store was burned this morning. Loss, $20,000.

MONEY FOR THE DEPARTMENTS

The Estimates for the Fiscal Year Which Will End June 30, 1896, Make a Total of $410,435,079.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The annual estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, aggregate $410,435,079, as follows:

Legislative establishment	$3,994,600.02
Executive establishment	20,049,411.55
Judicial establishment	705,420.00
Foreign intercourse	1,583,118.76
Military establishment	25,030,412.09
Naval establishment	20,415,293.93
Indian affairs	6,729,842.83
Pensions	141,581,570.00
Public works	29,284,012.80
Postal service	4,151,876.64
Miscellaneous	34,841,562.53
Permanent annual appropriations	113,073,056.32

The estimate for the Civil Service Commission is $91,340, against the appropriation of $86,824. The estimates of the Treasury Department are about eight millions in excess of the appropriations for the year.

The total estimates for the District of Columbia aggregate $7,212,934, against $5,561,879 appropriated. This is approved by Secretary Carlisle, as he does not desire to prejudice the interests of the District.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Benjamin W. Downing.

Ex-District Attorney Benjamin W. Downing of Queens County, N. Y., died Sunday at Tampa, Fla., where he had gone several months ago for his health.

Mr. Downing was one of the best-known members of the Queens County bar. He was a Democrat, and held the office of District Attorney from 1864 until he was removed by Gov. Cleveland in 1883. Mr. Downing's removal from office was the result of charges brought against him in connection with the murder of a man named Desmond in Long Island City. The murderer was John Reilly, brother-in-law of his victim. Mr. Downing was charged with having accepted money from Desmond's father with the stipulation that he should promptly prosecute Reilly and secure his conviction. The friends of Mr. Downing have always maintained that his removal was due more to politics than to his being positively convicted of the charge against him. Just before his removal he was nominated for the office of County Judge, but was defeated. Two years ago he ran again for the same office, and suffered defeat a second time.

Mr. Downing attended the revival services held by Harrison, the boy evangelist, in 1890 and was converted. Thereafter he became prominent in church and charitable work. He proved a good friend to the poor. A few seasons ago he gave a comfortable country house and considerable land at Bayville, L. I., to the Working Girls' Society of Brooklyn, and twice each season provided entertainment for the members. The place is known as the Downing Vacation House.

Mr. Downing was born at Glen Head, L. I., April 1, 1835. During his boyhood he was devoted to books, and was a very bright student. After graduating from Macedon Academy he took up teaching. At the age of twenty-one he became Superintendent of Schools in the town of Oyster Bay, and later was elected to the office of School Commissioner, holding that position for seven years.

He took up the study of law while acting as School Commissioner, in the office of the late Elias J. Beach, who was at one time County Judge of Queens County. Mr. Downing completed his law studies at the Poughkeepsie Law School. He was graduated with high honors and was admitted to the bar. During Mr. Downing's incumbency of the office of District Attorney many important cases were tried, and in nearly every instance he secured a conviction. He was considered a very brilliant lawyer, and after his retirement from office was counsel in many big cases. He commenced practice at Flushing, but of late years had his offices in Brooklyn.

When the announcement of his death was made the Court House flag in Long Island City was placed at half mast. The Queens County Bar Association will hold a special meeting to adopt resolutions on his death.

Edward Goodenough.

Edward Goodenough, a bookseller, died yesterday at his home, 138 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. He was eighty-three years old.

Mr. Goodenough was the oldest bookseller in New-York, having begun his apprenticeship with the Methodist Book Concern in 1823, serving with it until 1830, when he was placed in charge of the branch of the Methodist Book Concern, then in Vesey Street. He ultimately bought out the business, removing it to 122 Nassau Street in 1850, where it has since been, under the firm name of Goodenough & Woglom Company.

He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and held many official positions, including those of Treasurer, class leader, member of the Board of Stewards, and choir leader.

He lived in Hoboken, N. J., in his younger days, removing to Flushing, N. Y., later, and from there, in 1889, to Brooklyn. Two daughters survive him.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Capt. Henry Arens died at his home on Cropsey Avenue, Bath Beach, yesterday. He was sixty-two years old, and had been engaged in the hotel business for years. He was Auditor of New-Utrecht for many years, and was a member of Steinwehr Post, G. A. R., and of the Beethoven and Arion Singing Societies of New-York. Twenty years ago he started a German branch in Newark, N. J. He leaves two sons and two daughters.

—Ebenezer Kellum of Hempstead, L. I., died at his home in that place, Monday, of paralysis. He was seventy-eight years old. Mr. Kellum was one of the oldest residents of the village, and was identified with its incorporation. He was at different times a member of the Board of Trustees, Village President, Police Justice, Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, and Supervisor of the town of Hempstead.

—Mrs. Crofton, wife of Col. R. E. A. Crofton, Fifteenth Infantry, United States Army, commandant at Fort Sheridan, Chicago, died at that post yesterday of apolexy, aged sixty. She was the daughter of Commodore Shubrick, United States Navy, and the niece of Admiral Dupont. She was born in Wilmington, Del., and did much philanthropic work in a quiet way.

—Col. John Carroll Walsh died at his home, The Mound, in Hartford County, Md., Saturday, from a stroke of apoplexy. He was seventy-eight years old, had been active in politics, and had filled a number of public positions. He was named after Archbishop John Carroll.

—Mr. Henry Saltonstall, Treasurer of the Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass., died yesterday, aged sixty-six. He was a descendant of Sir Henry Saltonstall, and a cousin of ex-Collector Leverett Saltonstall of Boston.

—Robert Hopson of Lawrence, L. I., died Saturday night. He was sixty years old, and was for many years fur buyer for McCreery & Co.

—Stephen W. Gaines, a retired lawyer of Huntington, L. I., is dead. Mr. Gaines was well known in the legal profession on Long Island.

—Mrs. Mary W. Lockwood died yesterday at Newburg, N. Y., from the infirmities of old age. She was 100 years old last Saturday.

Republicans at a "Victory" Dinner.

There was a pleasant "victory" dinner at Jacquin's, on Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-eighth Street, last night, given by the Campaign Committee of the Eleventh Assembly Ditsrict Republican organization.

Among those present were Gen. James M. Varnum and Gen. Howard Carroll of Gov. Morton's staff, Cornelius N. Bliss, Job E. Hedges, who is to be Mayor Strong's secretary; James W. Auten, Assemblyman J. R. Sheffield, Assemblyman-elect Frank D. Pavey, and ex-Assemblyman William N. Hoag.

DEAFNESS
Mr. GEORGE WILSON, the inventor of the Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums, will be at the GILSEY HOUSE Dec. 7, 8, 10, 11, and 12, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., where these Drums can be seen and obtained. Deafness and head noises RELIEVED INSTANTLY. They can be worn with comfort day and night, and cannot be seen when in the ears. No wire or string attachment. No charge for consultation and examination.
HOME OFFICE:
WILSON EAR DRUM COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

DID MONEY BUY NOMINATIONS?

QUEENS COUNTY GRAND JURY AT WORK ON THAT QUESTION.

Judge Garretson Agitates Long Island City Politicians—Evidence, It Is Said, Is Covered.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 3.—Political circles in Queens County are excited over the charge delivered to the December Grand Jury this morning by County Judge Garretson. The charge was based on rumors that have been flying around since election and statements contained in a county newspaper that money and corrupt methods had been used at conventions held prior to the late general election to secure nominations. In addressing the Grand Jury Judge Garretson said:

It has ben currently rumored and published in the newspapers that in the late election corrupt means were used to force the nomination of candidates. It is your duty to carefully inquire into the reports, and, no matter what political party shall be affected or concerned, the persons who appear to be guilty should be brought to trial. For the fair name of the county I hope that the rumors are untrue. Your duty is to make a fearless investigation into the facts, and make presentments without favor if the reports be true. Independent of the rumors and newspaper reports my attention was called to the matter by the District Attorney.

Ever since the County Conventions reports have been circulating through the county that money was used to secure the nominations for a high county office. One delegation at the Democratic Convention was openly charged with having sold out for $2,000. They had cast their vote solidly for one man many times and the first time they changed over to another candidate he received enough ballots to secure the nomination.

It was expected that the Grand Jury would take up the consideration of the matter to-day. It is said the subject was considered, but that no definite

GALLAGHER IN THE LEAD

Defeated Fournil by Six Points in the Billiard Match.

A CLOSE CONTEST FROM THE START

The Westerner Led from the Third Inning, but the Frenchman Passed Him in the Forty-sixth Inning.

M. Edward Fournil of Paris made his first appearance in a match game of billiards at Maurice Daly's Billiard Academy on Broadway last evening. It was the beginning of a match of 1,000 points at cushion carroms, a game which is new to the Frenchman. His opponent is Thomas J. Gallagher, who is billed in this contest as "Champion of the West," which title was probably conferred with the understanding that Ives and Schaefer are barred.

Fournil has the reputation of being one of the best players at the balk-line game, or at straight French carroms in Europe, and the delicacy of touch and facility in nursing displayed last evening shows that he must be all that is claimed for him. But he seemed weak in open table play, and to this was due the fact that Mr. Gallagher beat him by 6 points in a string of 200 points. This was the extent of the play last evening. Every evening this week 150 points will be played, the final string of 200, to make up the necessary 1,000 points, being played on Saturday.

Fournil began scoring in his first inning and had 11 to his credit before Gallagher got the balls running for him. Then he ran 14, and from that point on he led Fournil to the end of the game, with the exception of the forty-sixth inning, in which Fournil, with a run of 10 points, all made in the upper left-hand corner of the table, managed to get a lead of 5 points. This made the score Fournil, 177; Gallagher, 172. But in the next inning Gallagher tied the Frenchman, and from that on had the lead to the end, a run of 16, made by clever open-table play in the forty-eighth inning, giving him a lead of 14 points, the score being 195 to 181. In the following inning, after Gallagher had missed, Fournil ran 13, including pretty four-cushion and five-cushion shots, and missed on an easy one. Gallagher then got the 5 points necessary to win him the game for the evening. The score was announced: Gallagher, 200; Fournil, 194. Mr. Daly, on behalf of Mr. Fournil, who does not speak English, offered to bet $200 that he would win the match. There were no takers.

The play was exceptionally interesting, as the players hung close together all through the contest. Gallagher excelled in round-the-table play, Fournil depending on the bank nurse and close cushion shots for his scoring. If he once gets the balls running well for him he is liable to make a good run by these tactics, in which sort of game he excels.

The players last evening used a blue chalk-like composition on their cues. It is an Italian manufacture and Ives and Schaefer brought some to this country for their own use, Fournil also bringing over a little. The supply of this chalk has been exhausted, all there is in the country being a lot in the Custom House, which has not been taken out on account of some dispute regarding the duty. Consequently, there was one piece of blue chalk for the players to use. Fournil at first declined to allow Gallagher to use his piece, but some one gave Gallagher a bit of the precious chalk. When he flashed it on Fournil from his vest pocket the Frenchman gracefully accepted the situation, produced his own piece, and allowed Gallagher to use it whenever he wished to do so.

The game was devoid of any specially brilliant billiards, with the exception of a massé cushion made by Mr. Gallagher when the balls were directly in line, close to the cushion, and with the chance of a shot of the slimmest. This and some clever draw shots to the cushion by Fournil evoked liberal applause.

E. J. Kirby, the champion amateur pool player, acted as referee. The score of the game by innings is as follows:

Gallagher—0 0 1 4 1 0 2 6 3 0 0 3 0 4 0 12 6, 1 22 3 3 3 3 7 3 0 10 0 3 0 0 3 1 16 16 0 1 8 0 2 2 5 0 0 3 4 2 5 1 16 0 5—200.
Average—4. Best Runs—22, 16, 16, 16, 12, and 10.

Fournil—2 1 8 0 0 2 0 4 4 5 2 3 0 11 2 0 0 6 3 0 0 17 2 5 0 2 0 9 2 0 10 5 0 6 7 13 6 30 5 0 0 8 1 20 10 0 0 3 13—194.
Average—3 22-25. Best Runs—20, 17, 13, 13, 11, 10, and 10.

THORNE MAY BE CAPTAIN.

The Most Talked-of Man for Yale's Football Team.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 3.—In a week Yale will elect a Captain of the 'Varsity football team to succeed F. A. Hinkey. The player most talked of to-day for the position is Thorne, the only '96 man on the eleven. He certainly can have the place if he wants it. There is some talk of Murphy for Captain, but the general sentiment seems to be in favor of Thorne. Up to yesterday it was thought in college that Butterworth would be in college next year, taking a course in the Law School. He would be the unanimous choice for Captain if he was to enter the law or the medical department. But when asked last night if he was to return to Yale next year he replied no. Thorne as Captain would have the confidence of the team. He is a plucky player, has a good head, and is popular with the football men in general.

Yale's Captain next year will have to develop practically a new team. With Thorne there will remain in college of the old players Murphy, the younger Hinkey, Jerrems, and De Witt. The last named did not play in any of the championship games, but he was classed as one of the 'Varsity eleven up to the time he returned to his home in Hartford suffering with intermittent fever. All the others of the regular 'Varsity players are seniors, and will graduate in June to come back to Yale only on the occasions of class reunions and possibly to coach.

Every man on the team who played against Princeton was in capital shape to-day. Most of the players returned to this city last evening, and every man of them was in his place in the recitation room to-day.

Charles Brewer Elected Captain.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—At a special meeting of Harvard's football players this afternoon Charles Brewer was elected Captain for next season. Although his injuries made him of very little help to Harvard's eleven in the two big games of the season, he has been considered all along as the logical candidate for Captain after the retirement of "Bob" Emmons, who will be graduated next year. Brewer is now a junior, and has played three years on the Harvard 'Varsity eleven, as he joined the team in his freshman year.

QUAKERS TO SEE RACING.

A Nine-Day Bicycle Tournament for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The coming nine days' cycling tournament at Industrial Hall, Broad and Vine Streets, is attracting great attention. Many entries have already come in, and the amateur part of the affair is sure to be a success. The opening will be on the 13th inst., the first three days being set apart for the races of the "pures."

On the Monday following the six-day race will be commenced, and this promises to meet with popular approval. Cycling is decidedly the fad here just now, and the promoters of the tournament are figuring on a profitable patronage throughout the entire nine days. The track on which the races will take place is to be very similar to that used in the international tournament at Madison Square Garden in New-York last week.

The programme of the amateur events is as follows: Thursday, Dec. 13—One-mile open; one mile, 2:50 class; half-mile handicap; two-mile open, Class B. Friday, Dec. 14—One-mile handicap; one mile, 2:30 class; three-mile open, Class A; two-mile handicap; five-mile open, Class B. These will be trial heats. On Saturday evening the final heats will run off.

A. G. Powell, 2315 Spring Garden Street, will receive entries for the amateur races, while the "pros" should notify E. G. Johnson of 106 North Sixth Street of their intention to compete. Nearly all of the competitors in the recent twenty-four-hour race in Madison Square Garden will take part in this tournament.

Foreign Cyclists to Return.

The European cycling champions, Verheyen, Edwards, Lesna, Colombo, and Enery, have decided to return home to-morrow. All of them express themselves as well pleased with their trip and the tournament at Madison Square Garden. Edwards and Verheyen say they would like to race in this country should the cash prize league start up again.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The Century Road Club of America announced yesterday that it had officially recognized the following records: P. J. McDuffie, 10 miles, 27:17, June 2, 1894, Massachusetts State record; A. E. Weinig, 25 miles, 1:10:25 1-5, Sept. 15, 1894, New-York State record; A. E. Weinig, 50 miles, 2:30:40, Sept. 15, 1894, American record; A. A. Hansen, 100 miles, 6:46:00, Oct. 11, 1894, Minnesota State record; A. A. Hansen, Minneapolis-Northfield century course, 7:03:00, Oct. 15, 1894, course record; R. P. Searle, Chicago to New-York, 1,068 miles, 6 days 5 hours 34 minutes, gold meritorious medal issued; F. A. McFarland, 5 miles, 13:48, Oct. 28, 1894, California State record; L. H. Darby, Denver-Evans century course, 6:56:00, Nov. 11, 1894, course record; A. F. Senior, 100 miles, 8:06:00, Nov. 11, 1894, Utah Territory record; A. J. Rosentreter, Syracuse to Utica, 52 miles, 3:16:00, Nov. 22, 1894, course record.

—The time—24:18⅖—made by L. A. Callahan in the ten-mile handicap at Baltimore on Thursday last was remarkable, considering the state of the weather and other drawbacks. It beats Monte Scott's record by nearly 2 minutes, and is only 5 seconds behind De Card's world road record, made on the Boulevard course, at Chicago, on Oct. 20.

—The annual meeting of the Board of Officers of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen will be held at the Grand Union Hotel in this city on Dec. 29. The meeting was originally set for the 17th inst., but had to be changed to conform to a certain rule in the by-laws.

—Isaac B. Potter assumed the duties of Chief Consul of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen on Saturday. It is Mr. Potter's desire to enlarge the membership of the division so that it will lead all others in this respect.

—Howard E. Raymond left very quietly for Chicago on Sunday. He will reside in that city in the future, having identified himself with the cycle trade there.

—The "long table" which the Union County Roadsters are arranging for to-morrow evening at their clubhouse in Rahway promises to be an enjoyable affair.

—Crooks, the speedy "pro" of Buffalo, will return to Europe in February for another season of campaigning in the Continental circuit.

—The magnates of the cash prize league in Australia have their nets out for Zimmerman. They want him to race there next year.

—"Jack" Prince is temporarily resident at San José, Cal.

—A bicycle track is to be built in Jacksonville, Fla.

Cup Committee Indorsed.

The New-York Yacht Club held a special meeting at its clubhouse, in Madison Avenue, last evening. There were quite a number of yacht owners present, including Vice Commodore E. N. Brown, who presided. A. Cass Canfield, Secretary of the America's Cup Comittee, read to the assembled yachtmens the full text of the letter sent in reply to Lord Dunraven's communication, which has already appeared in The New-York Times, and the club indorsed it unanimously. Resolutions were then passed empowering the Cup Committee to take full charge of any races that may result. No word of the expected challenge has yet been received in this city. The result of the meeting was cabled to Lord Dunraven by H. Maitland Kersey, the British yachtsman's representative in this country.

YACHTING ODDS AND ENDS.

—The owner of the Idlewild has brought suit for $20,000 against Bayard Thayer of the Constellation for injuries received by his yacht and by himself in a collision off Newport two years ago.

—The schooner yacht Yampa arrived at Lawley's basin on Friday last from New-York. She will be fitted out at once for the Mediterranean.

—The Fore River Engine Company has estimated on engines for a fast 100-foot steam yacht of wooden construction.

—Word comes from Bath, Me., that Mr. R. H. White is negotiating for a new steel steam yacht 160 feet over all.

—The Atlantic Works has an order to build a 100-foot wooden steam yacht.

—The Volunteer is hauled out on Lawley's way for the Winter.

—The steam yacht Harriet is receiving a new pilothouse.

—Lawley is building a 21-foot knockabout.

Cricketers Dine Together.

The annual dinner of the St. George's Athletic Cricket Club was given at Riccadonna's of Union Square on Saturday night. Quite a large number of members and guests assembled to discuss the good things provided for them, and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

In the absence of the Rev. Dr. Rainsford the chair was filled by Stuart Wortley, who proved an admirable toastmaster, and helped considerably in the evening's enjoyment.

The musical programme proved quite a feature. Avery Collett, George Chadwick, H. A. Nobbs, George Mathews, H. E. Elmes, A. E. Collett, G. Covert, and W. Ainsworth aided in making the evening enjoyable.

Cricketers Try Whist.

The whist tournament at the Cricketers' Club is arousing considerable interest among the willow wielders. Three teams are now tied for the lead, but it is still supposed that A. A. Adams and E. G. Keogh, the representative of the Brooklyn Cricket Club, will come out ahead. The games on Saturday left the score as follows: A. A. Adams and E. G. Keogh, 40; J. E. Atkins and W. Fenwick, 40; C. A. McCully and T. J. O'Reilly, 40; G. H. Chadwick and S. Elford, 37; J. Flannery and J. McGlashen, 34; G. R. Cooper and A. H. Biddle, 24.

Fencing at Columbia.

In view of the coming tournament, the Fencing Club of Columbia College, which has remained dormant during the last six months, has reorganized, elected new officers, and mapped out plans for the Winter. The new officers are: President—Hamilton Fish, Treasurer—L. M. Lawson; Secretary—S. G. F. Townsend. Prof. Edward Gouspy has been engaged as maitre d'armes. He is a graduate of the celebrated School of Fencing at Joinville le Pont, near Paris.

The New Manhattan's Opening.

The "Cherry Diamond," which for months past has lain dormant and subdued, will flash and scintillate a week from Saturday with all its original brilliancy. On Dec. 15, promptly at 12 o'clock, the great carved doors will swing open, the clubmen will again throng the beautiful apartments, and the new Manhattan will revolve, a bright orb in the club firmament. The ceremonies marking the opening of the Madison Avenue palace will be elaborate and interesting. No event of that kind would be complete without the presence of Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, and the gifted gentleman has accepted the club's invitation to attend and shed the light of his eloquence on the proceedings. Henry Watterson, the noted Kentucky journalist and orator, has promised to come if he can possibly manage it, and an effort will be made to secure the presence of Bourke Cockran and David B. Hill. The Hon. Lionel Adams of New-Orleans, a brilliant lawyer and speaker, upon whom the mantle of the late Henry W. Grady has fallen, has accepted an invitation.

Lost a Valuable Diamond Bracelet.

Mrs. William Metcalf Bliss of Mamaroneck, N. Y., who is staying at the Cambridge, Thirty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday lost a diamond bracelet valued at $2,500.

She took a cab and went out in the afternoon to make a call. When she returned to the hotel she discovered that the case in which she carried the bracelet was missing from her pocket, and that in the pocket there was a large hole. The case was marked "Tiffany's, Paris."

Sunday Closing in Long Island City.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 3.—Thirty citizens, including a number of ministers, met this evening in Smithsonian Hall to organize an anti-side door society.

The Rev. W. H. Weeks, rector of St. Thomas's Church, presided. A committee consisting of five clergymen and four laymen was appointed to wait upon Mayor Sanford and ascertain whether or not he intends to keep up the Sunday-closing crusade.

BOWLERS DIVIDE HONORS

Montauk and Kings County Teams Each Win a Game.

FINE ROLLING ON THE ACME ALLEYS

The Bushwicks and Manhattans Also Break Even in Their Games in the Wheelmen's Bowling Tournament.

Forty "rooters," all members of the Montauk Wheelmen, accompanied that club's bowling team to the Acme Hall alleys, in Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, and yelled for a double-headed victory over the "five" representing the Kings County Wheelmen. These teams met in a regularly-scheduled match in the tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. A mere handful of faithful followers accompanied the Kings County team. Their vocal efforts were drowned in the roar which issued from the Montauk men, but they stuck to their task like veterans, and lo! the Montauk team only won one game.

Such choice musical instruments as cow bells and fish horns were among the Montauks' possessions, and these they used whenever their voices got a trifle husky in their efforts to "rattle" the opposing bowlers. "The din was fierce," as one of the scorers remarked after the battle was over.

The opening game was the one in which the Montauks triumphed. They took the lead at the very outset and held it to the end, winning by the score of 807 to 760. The winning team's average in this game was 161 2-5, the best of the evening. The Montauk's team was composed of Conrad, Yates, Darby, Frost, and Schenck.

The Kings County five were Hart, Kay, McGee, Gardner, and Miles. Their poor showing in the opening game had a rather discouraging effect on their "rooters," but not on themselves, as their work in the second will show. They got a lead of five points in the initial frame, lost their advantage in the second, but in the third rushed to the front again and thereafter remained there with a comfortable margin always to spare. The Montauks did not roll up to their average in the second game, their score being the smallest of the evening—708. The Kings Countys made 788. Miles of the latter team placed the highest score of the evening—194—to his credit in the second contest. The details follow:

FIRST GAME.

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	3	5	2	184
Yates	3	4	3	156
Darby	3	4	3	161
Frost	1	3	6	130
Schenck	4	4	2	176
Total	14	20	16	807

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Hart	3	3	4	158
Kay	0	4	6	125
McGee	2	4	4	154
Gardner	2	4	3	153
Miles	2	6	2	170
Total	10	21	19	760

FRAMES.

Montauk .94 176 259 355 429 501 583 659 732 807
K. C.....73 157 243 319 389 464 534 609 677 760

Average—Montauk, 161 2-5; Kings County, 152. Scorers—W. C. Carson and James Turney. Umpire—J. C. Wilson. Captains—Miles and Tate.

SECOND GAME.

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	1	5	4	152
Yates	2	2	6	123
Darby	2	4	4	142
Frost	2	3	5	139
Schenck	2	4	4	152
Total	9	18	23	708

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Hart	2	5	3	155
Kay	2	1	7	134
McGee	2	3	5	144
Gardner	2	5	3	151
Miles	4	6	1	194
Total	12	19	19	788

FRAMES.

Montauk .79 168 212 287 349 402 484 560 635 708
K. C.....84 157 233 300 375 428 505 610 706 788

Average—Montauk, 141 3-5; Kings County, 157 3-5. Scorers—W. C. Carson and James Turney. Umpire—Tobias Smith. Captains—Miles and Tate.

EACH CLUB WON A GAME.

The Manhattan and Bushwick Clubs Had Close Games.

The Manhattan Bicycle Club and the Bushwick Wheelmen rolled two games last night in the wheelmen's bowling tournament series, on Gaetzner's alleys, Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn. The Bushwicks won the first game by 21 pins and showed such good form that the Manhattans seemed to have no chance in the one to follow. Terry's fine score of 186 was a great help in the average and gave his men confidence, as is shown by the first four frames in the second game. After this point, however, the Manhattan boys pulled themselves together, and they led by 19 pins at the end of the fifth frame. This lead was overcome in the seventh frame, and the Bushwicks had 7 pins the best of it when they finished the round.

McFarland rolled up six strikes for his team and utilized his spares to such advantage that the figures 205 were opposite his name when the last ball had been rolled. In this game J. Hallowell did great work at the finish and placed 172 pins to the credit of his team, beating Terry by one point. Nonenbacher was substituted for Post in the second game, and the result showed the change to have been well advised, Nonenbacher's score, while the lowest made by a member of his team, being 24 pins better than Post's in the first game. Had Post played in the second game and done no better than he did in the first, even McFarland's good work could not have saved the Manhattans from defeat.

The men in their respective teams are evenly matched, and the two teams are not very far apart in the general average. It will be interesting to follow them throughout the tournament, provided they carry the same men that played last night. Terry's average for the two games was 178½, and McFarland's 185, or 6½ pins in favor of the latter.

There was a great deal of horn blowing by "rooters" for the teams, and at times it needed only a slight stretch of the imagination to fancy the men were of Yale and Princeton.

FIRST GAME.

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Terry	3	6	1	186
G. Hellawell	3	2	5	141
Morgan	2	3	5	144
Fitch	5	0	5	158
J. Hellawell	2	4	4	147
Total	15	15	20	776

MANHATTAN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Pelin	3	4	3	161
Staubach	4	1	5	142
Post	1	3	6	119
McFarland	0	9	1	165
Bartsch	4	1	5	168
Total	12	18	20	755

FRAMES.

Bushwick ...88 160 239 313 378 452 516 579 687 776
Manhattan ...65 127 197 274 351 429 509 585 674 755

Averages—Bushwick, 155 1-5; Manhattan, 151. Scorer—J. Oatman. Umpire—A. Denham. Captains—C. E. Terry and Victor Pelin.

SECOND GAME.

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Terry	3	5	2	171
G. Hellawell	2	3	5	141
Morgan	0	7	3	153
Fitch	3	4	3	160
J. Hellawell	2	6	2	172
Total	10	25	15	797

MANHATTAN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Pelin	3	3	4	151
Staubach	1	4	5	144
Nonenbacher	2	3	5	143
McFarland	6	3	1	205
Bartsch	0	8	2	158
Total	12	21	17	801

FRAMES.

Bushwick ...84 167 243 326 397 478 565 638 716 797
Manhattan ...72 149 225 311 416 497 558 634 716 801

Averages—Manhattan, 160 1-5; Bushwick, 159 2-5. Scorer—J. Oatman. Umpire—A. Denham. Captains—C. E. Terry and Victor Pelin.

To Trot in California.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Half a million dollars' worth of horseflesh, comprising the Salisbury and McHenry and C. J. Hamlin stables, was taken to-day to the Pacific coast on a special train of four palace horse cars. In the bunch are four world's record breakers—Alix, 2:02¾; Directly, two-year-old trotter, 2:07¼; Robert J., pacer, 2:01½, and John R. Gentry, stallion pacer, 2:00¼.

A California circuit has been arranged, opening at Los Angeles about Dec. 15, and racing at the following places in the order given: San Diego, Fresno, San José, San Francisco, Sacramento, Napa, Petaluma, Woodland, and Chico. Mr. Salisbury is sanguine of breaking present records with some of the horses before returning East.

SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

Fair Prices Realised at the Lexington Midwinter Sales.

This was the opening day of the midwinter sales of thoroughbreds here by Woodard & Shanklin. There were many turfmen present from distant States, and some good prices were realized. The ninety-five head disposed of brought a total of $22,230, an average of $230 per head. Many youngsters went for less than $100, those sold to-day being yearlings. Best prices follow:

Bay colt, by imp. Deceiver-Billetta; James Nichols, Paris, Ky. $1,000
Chestnut filly, by imp. Deceiver-Lida H.; James Nichols 275
Chestnut filly, by Julien-Old Miss; H. C. Rodenbough, Nicholasville, Ky. 475
Bay filly, by Buckra-Pauline; J. T. Neale, Lexington 250
Bay filly, by imp. Deceiver-Florette; Matt Simpson, Lexington 250
Chestnut filly, by Juan-Homeward; J. H. Hart, Jonesborough, Ind. 300
Bingbinger, b. c., by Duke of Montrose-Nettie; W. T. Woodard, Jr. 200
Chestnut filly, by Hanover-Tea Rose; Smith & Ferguson, Lexington 400
Bay colt, by Leonatus-Falaise; W. T. Woodard, Jr. 1,500
Bay colt, by Leonatus-Countess Gisela; H. Jones, Louisville 300
Brown gelding, by Leonatus-Mignon C.; Claude S. Brownell, Lexington, Ky. 875
Carlseron, b. c., by Buchanan-Lady Wayward; M. J. Hickey, Georgetown 210
Chestnut colt, by Buckra-We-Wa; Baker & Gentry 285
Bay colt, by Fonso-Florimore; George Bryan, Lexington 425
Brown filly, by Brambin-Annie Woodcock; E. L. March, Lexington 200
Chestnut colt, by Buckra-Susie Forbes; Gentry & Baker 410
Sumatra, b. c., by Vocalic-La Sorella; John Rodegap, Lexington 600
Chestnut colt, by Fonso-Virginia; George Bryan 300
Chestnut colt, by King Eric-Elemi; Byron McClelland, Lexington 850
Chestnut colt, by Audrain-The Maith; James T. Williams, Eminence 215
Bay colt, by imp. Deceiver-Mennock; Cy Hughes, Lexington 625
Chestnut colt, by Springbok-Jennie V.; H. Jones, Louisville 375
Chestnut colt, by Springbok or Audrain-Altiphone; William Tarr, Cynthiana 425
Bay colt, by King Eric-Clipsa; J. J. Hughes, Stanford 210
Bay colt, by Eberlee-Antelope; William Tarr 225
Bay colt, by Eberlee-Blue Bonnet; Eugene Leigh, Lexington 225
Bay filly, by Eberlee-Plenty; George Ashbrook 225
Chestnut colt, by Eberlee-Edenia; C. Reed. 375
Bay filly, by Himyar-Prudence; Samuel Linton, Paris 325
Bay filly, by Duke of Montrose-Red Leaves; George Bryan 390
Bay filly, by Hindoo-Sara Band; P. Porter. 225
Bay gelding, by imp. Newcourt-Olivette; C. Reed 220
Bay filly, by Duke of Montrose-Pattie; Byron McClelland 1,000

Porter Ashe in Trouble.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 3.—It is said that the once wealthy Californian, Porter Ashe, is unable to get his string of thoroughbreds away from Lexington. To-day a blacksmith had an attachment levied on Geraldine, and Trainer Frank Gardner left him. He intended shipping to New-Orleans to-night.

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—Edward Kearney, the new President of the Saratoga Racing Association, says that no entrance moneys for the stakes to be run at next Summer's meeting would be received until the Legislature had taken action regarding the constitutional amendment section that refers to certain gambling. The association would conduct a race meeting as long as it was profitable.

—Symboleer, by Campbell's Electioneer, out of Symbol, by Onward, is the champion two-year-old pacer of 1894, his record of 2:11, made at Dallas, Texas, last month, being unequalled. This youngster is essentially trotting bred, and is another puzzler to the men who believe that natural pacers all have a cross of the gait somewhere close up.

—The champion two-year-old trotter of the year, Oakland Baron, 2:14½, is splendidly bred and comes rightly by his precocity. He is by Baron Wilkes, 2:18, out of Lady Mackay, by Silver Thread. The colt's grand dam, Fleetwing, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, is the dam of Stamboul, 2:07½.

—President Kearney of the Saratoga Racing Association, J. J. Holmes, and A. G. Lackman are to consult with Saratoga hotel proprietors and railroad managers as to what hours would be acceptable for racing on the Saratoga track.

—The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association will meet to-day at the Murray Hill Hotel, Park Avenue and Forty-first Street. In Chicago, on the same day, the American Trotting Association Board of Review will meet.

—The Western racing associations are offering much larger purses for next season. They hope to attract Eastern owners, in case there is no racing in New-York State.

—The managers of Joe Patchen and Ryland T. have decided to run the match for $10,000 between the above horses, at Dallas, Texas, Saturday, Dec. 8.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 4.

Bowling.—Tourist Cycling Club vs. Manhattans; Union County Roadsters vs. Liberty Wheelmen, at Avon Hall, Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

National Amateur Skating Association meeting, 144 Henry Street, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

Special meeting New-York Athletic Club, 8 P. M.

Billiards.—Fournil vs. Gallagher, cushion carrom match, at Maurice Daly's, 8 P. M.

Board of Review National Trotting Association, at Murray Hill Hotel.

Yachting.—Annual meeting Douglaston Yacht Club, at Hotel Brunswick, 8 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5.

Bowling.—Kings County Wheelmen vs. Tourist Cycle Club, at Paterson, N. J.; Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Atalantas, at Newark; Montauks vs. Castle Points, at Hoboken.

Billiards.—Fournil vs. Gallagher at Maurice Daly's, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6.

Bowling.—Atalantas vs. Union County Roadsters, at Rahway, 8 P. M.; Columbia vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at 1,409 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

Billiards.—Fournil vs. Gallagher, at Maurice Daly's, 8 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 7.

Bowling.—Castle Point Cyclers vs. Columbias, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Billiards.—Fournil vs. Gallagher, at Maurice Daly's, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 8.

Athletics.—Seventh Regiment games, at the armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, 8 P. M.

WANT MORE OF THE INVESTIGATION

Anti-Tammany Democracy to Ask Extension of Lexow Committee Work.

The Committee on Organization of the anti-Tammany (O'Brien) Democracy, at a meeting last night at 144 West Forty-second Street, resolved to ask the State Senate to authorize the Lexow committee to investigate several departments of the City Government, when it is done with the police.

The committee says it seems desirable that the investigations of the Senate committee should be continued and extended, so as to include an examination of the police courts, District Attorney's office, Counsel to Corporation's office, Excise, Street-Cleaning, Dock, and Public Works Departments, "in order that the crimes against the Municipal Government believed to exist may be so completely determined and exposed that Tammany Hall will hereafter cease to be a political factor in the City of New-York."

It was determined to ask that the scope of the committee be extended to include these departments.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the power of removal bill and bi-partisan commissions. It was also determined to appoint a committee of five to represent the organization at meetings of legislative committees having charge of legislation affecting the government of New-York City.

CARRIED ARMS WITHOUT AUTHORITY

A Georgia Militia Company Violates the Law in a Peculiar Manner.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 3.—The Gate City Guards refused to re-enlist in the State volunteer troops one year ago. Their guns were surrendered to the State upon demand.

This morning Col. Burke asked Gov. Atkinson to loan the guards sufficient guns for the entire command to carry arms at Senator Brown's funeral. Gov. Atkinson refused the request.

From other sources the guards secured arms and carried them at the funeral without authority from the State.

The command has rendered itself liable to prosecution.

ALBANY'S POOR WATER SUPPLY

Three of Her Commissioners Resign Because Their Plans for a Remedy Did Not Find Favor.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—Three members of the Albany Board of Water Commissioners tendered their resignations to Mayor Wilson to-day. They are: Elnathan Sweet and George H. Thacher, Democrats, and Eugene R. Hartt, Republican.

The trio sign one letter, in which they say that they assumed the onerous responsibility of the office in the hope of being able to accomplish something to relieve the city from sharing with Jersey City the unwelcome distinction of suffering under the foulest water supply in the country, and to supply the city with pure water by gravity. The letter concludes with the belief that the action of the majority of the Water Board threatens the public welfare by jeopardizing the work heretofore done by the board, wasting the public money, and tending irretrievably to commit the city to an impure and costly water supply.

The retiring Commissioners were committed to what is known as the Kinderhook Creek water supply, their plan being to draw the water by gravity from the Berkshire Hills. The citizens in the main opposed the plan because of its uncertainty as to an adequate supply of water and because of the damages that would be claimed by millowners along the creek. Public meetings were held to oppose the plan, and it was also made one of the issues at the last municipal election. The Common Council directed the Water Commission to bring on two pumping engines, which have been stored in the works of the makers in Milwaukee for ten years, but the Commissioners ordered only one pump brought on and set up.

Last week Mayor Wilson addressed a letter to the board, asking why but one pump had been ordered. The resignations are the result, the majority of the Commissioners having decided to order the second pump. The remaining members of the board stand three Democrats to one Republican. The city is supplied now partly by gravity and partly by water pumped from the river. The new pumps are for the river source.

The city has been suffering from a curtailed supply of water for some months. Much of the time the water has been shut off during the night. As a result, there has been much sickness, and the insurance rates have been increased. A few years ago about $500,000 was sunk in experimenting with driven wells.

Winter Resorts.

The Mountain Park Hotel,
HOT SPRINGS, N. C.

Located about the centre of the GREAT SOUTHERN R. R. SYSTEM.

Only 24 hours from New-York by 4:30 P. M. train Penn. R. R. daily, with through Pullman cars. A most charming Resort in "THE LAND OF THE SKY." 1,800 feet elevation, surrounded by lofty pine-clad mountains, making it thoroughly sheltered from wintry blasts. The curative character of its justly-celebrated NATURAL THERMAL WATERS flowing through luxurious marble baths have a NATIONAL REPUTATION. The eminent physician, Dr. F. SCHUMAN LECLERCQ, with 10 years' experience at CARLSBAD, AUSTRIA, again in charge.

The Hotel is first-class in all appointments, with unsurpassed cuisine, under the experienced management of DOOLITTLE & BODEN. Mr. Boden may be seen at Windsor Hotel, N. Y., from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M. daily, or will call at residences of persons desiring information.

SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENT CO., Proprietors. J. D. KEILEY, Prest., 19 Whitehall St., N. Y.

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HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
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Lakewood, New-Jersey,
Opens Dec. 15.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

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HAMILTON, BERMUDA,
Open from December until May.
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Mr. Boyce can be seen at 15 Warren St., New-York, until Dec. 27.

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100 UPRIGHTS TO RENT AT LOWEST PRICES; VIEW TO PURCHASE. LOW PRICES FOR CASH; EASY TERMS IF DESIRED.
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Largest stock. Bargains, $50 up. Cash, credit, rent, or exchange. 57 and 59 University Place, 34 East 12th St.

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Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
NO. 681 FIFTH AVENUE,
Class and private lessons. Men's class commences Dec. 3, (new.) THE AMSTERDAM.

Dry Goods.

TO-DAY—Pears' Soap, 6c.; Cuticura Soap, 9c.; Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder, 9c.; Sterling Silver and Solid Gold Goods, Toys, Dolls, Games, at half regular prices; free soda; free candies. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILILTARY SUPPLIES.—Philadelphia Depot of the Q. M. Department, 1428 Arch Street, Philadelphia, November 5, 1894.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, December 5, 1894, for furnishing the U. S. Quartermaster's Department in this city with aiguilettes and shoulder knots, buttons, cap and helmet ornaments, cloth, flannel, kersey, cotton duck, linen collars, spool cotton, music pouches, canvas paddings, muslin shirts, silesia, stockings, tent pins, trumpets, linen thread, and undershirts. Bids for delivery at other points will be entertained. Samples of all articles can be seen at Schuylkill Arsenal. Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality or price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. For blanks for proposals, circulars to bidders, &c., apply at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies, to be opened December 5, 1894," and addressed to A. F. ROCKWELL, Quartermaster, U. S. A., in charge of Depot.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, Nov. 24, 1894.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened Dec. 11, 1894," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon Dec. 11, 1894, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of woolen jerseys, cornmeal, oatmeal

DIVVER AND HIS SON NOW

A Witness Tells the Lexow Committee About Colonizers' Pay.

BUTCHER LEWIS LIED FOR A LICENSE

More About the Hotel Tortoni and the Excise Board—Father Ducey Defies the Archbishop—A Witness Arrested.

That Street-Cleaning Commissioner William S. Andrews and Dock Commissioner Andrew J. White vouched for the character of a man who never met either of them in order that the individual might obtain in his own name a license for the the notorious Hotel Tortoni, at Thirtieth Street and Lexington Avenue, owned and run by Mme. Louise Chaude, was sworn to yesterday by August L. Lewis before the Lexow investigating committee, when it resumed its sessions.

Lewis acknowledged that for seven years he had committed systematic perjury by swearing before the Excise Board that he had purchased the Tortoni from Mme. Chaude and that he was the sole proprietor of the place.

He declared positively that he had never seen Commissioner Andrews when he was a member of the Excise Board, and he expressed surprise when Recorder-elect Goff read Commissioner Andrews's indorsement of his character, written in 1887, which stated that he was also personally vouched for by Andrew J. White, then a Police Justice.

Lewis said he could not identify either Mr. Andrews or Mr. White, for he had never, to his own knowledge, met either of them.

It was in relation to Mme. Chaude's establishment that Commissioner Andrews was accused of accepting a bribe of $500 to grant a license for the place in Lewis's name. The accusation, made by a former Excise Department employe named Tomlinson and his wife, aroused Commissioner Andrews, and he denounced it as an act of malicious perjury.

Commissioner Andrews was to have had an opportunity yesterday morning to refute Tomlinson's charges, but he was detained at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and was unable to appear. He will be heard this morning.

Meakim and "Green Goods."

Police Captain Meakim's direct association with "green-goods" men was sworn to by William Applegate and Joseph H. Flannery, a young lawyer. Applegate told how he received $200 from "Mike" Ryan and "Pretty Jimmy" Wilson to sign an affidavit exonerating Capt. Meakim from complicity in the business and go to Philadelphia. The affidavit was to the effect that his previous testimony before the committee was false, and his wife also made one alleging that he confessed to her that it was false.

Flannery testified that he drew up the affidavits which were signed in Myer's Hotel, Hoboken, and that they were now in the possession of Capt. Meakim. Applegate was to receive $20 a week while he remained in Philadelphia.

"Mike" Ryan, a professional gambler, green-goods dealer, and ex-convict, who "declined to answer" questions concerning his criminal record, and claimed to know nothing about "green goods," was an interesting witness. At the close of his testimony, he was arrested on a warrant and locked up in the Tombs for failing to obey the committee's subpoena last Spring.

Charles Harris, who has just been released from the Erie County Penitentiary for illegal registration in 1892, said he registered from 180 Park Row, where he lodged, and three more times illegally at the suggestion of "Jimmy" Divver, a son of the Police Justice, and Clerk of the Second District Civil Court, ex-Assemblyman Michael Callahan, and Thomas Divver, a clerk in the Tombs Police Court. He was arraigned in the United States court before Judge Benedict and pleaded guilty. For failing to identify "Jimmy" Divver as an instigator of his crime, Harris swore that young Divver gave him $10, which he saw him obtain from his father, Police Justice Patrick Divver.

With the exception of Senator Saxton, all the members of the Lexow committee were present when the hearings were resumed. The session was held in Part I., Superior Court room, in the County Court House.

Father Ducey Was Present.

Father Ducey settled the question as to whether he would obey Archbishop Corrigan's command to remain away from the hearings by appearing in his old seat.

John Burns, the English labor leader and Member of Parliament, entered the court-room with Samuel Gompers, and was introduced to the Senators and to Mr. Goff and Mr. Moss. Dr. Parkhurst was present at the afternoon session.

August L. Lewis, the first witness, described himself as a butcher, at 707 Ninth Avenue. He said the license for the Hotel Tortoni, at Thirtieth Street and Lexington Avenue, was in his name.

He said Mme. Chaude first asked him in 1887 to take the license, and he assented. He did not remember signing any papers, nor did he remember what he swore to before the Excise Board. He testified later that he was told to swear that he was the owner of the hotel by some one whom he could not remember, and he did so, though he knew at the time it was false.

He declared that he had been in this country twenty years, and belonged at one time to the Second Light Battery, and had served on juries, but could not imagine what constituted perjury.

Mr. Goff read Lewis's first application for a license for the Tortoni, together with an affidavit swearing that he had purchased the place from Mme. Chaude for $3,000 cash, and stating further that the bill of sale was on file in the Excise Department. Lewis said all the statements were untrue.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—Did you ever appear before Commissioner Andrews at the Excise Board? A.—No.

Q.—On the back of your application for a license is a written statement by Commissioner Andrews, saying that the applicant is a respectable merchant, who wishes to conduct a boarding house, and he is personally vouched for by Justice White. Do you know White? A.—No.

Q.—Mr. White is here in this room now. A.—I can't identify him.

Q.—Commissioner Andrews says there is no reason why the applicant should not be granted the license, the former owner having no connection with the place. A.—I never saw Andrews.

Q.—He is here now. A.—I could not identify him.

Q.—Then this license was procured by a criminal commission of perjury. A.—I never saw it in that light.

Q.—But you admit it. A.—It must be.

Ryan Would Not Answer.

Michael Ryan, who gave his occupation as a "speculator in anything," said he had been served with a subpoena before the committee adjourned for the Summer, but disobeyed it, and was caught in front of the Sheriff's office yesterday. Ryan said he had an appointment with Deputy Sheriff Daniel Finn, his counsel, at the time he was caught.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—How long have you been engaged in the criminal business of "green goods?" A.—I don't know what you mean.

Q.—Have you ever been in the "green goods" business? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Did Finn ever appear for you in a case? A.—Once, in a case of drunkenness.

Q.—Were you drunk? A.—I decline to answer, as it would tend to degrade and disgrace me in the eyes of my fellow-men.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am a speculator.

Q.—In what? A.—In anything.

Q.—What did you last speculate in? A.—Horses.

Q.—What business were you in before you were in the racing business? A.—I was a bookmaker.

Q.—You mean you were gambling? A.—Yes, that's it.

The witness declined to answer a long list of questions about prisons and the "green goods" business on the ground that he "would incriminate himself," and this was his only answer.

Ryan said he was on nodding acquaintance with Capts. Slevin and O'Connor. He denied that he ever paid a cent to O'Connor.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you carried on the green-goods business for years at the Pennsylvania Railroad station without paying money for police protection? A.—I decline to answer.

Senator Lexow—You must answer. A.—It would tend to incriminate me for dealing in green goods. I don't know anything about green goods. I don't know what it means.

Q.—(By Mr. Goff)—Look me in the eye and say you don't know anything about the green-goods business. Do you believe in a Supreme Being? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you believe in a hereafter? A.—No; I don't believe in it. I think when we die we're done for.

Q.—Now I ask you on your oath and your word as a man whether you don't know what the green-goods business is, or have had a part in it? A.—I decline to answer.

When recess was announced Ryan was handed a subpoena requiring his attendance again in the afternoon and to-day.

He Had Met Applegate.

Ryan was on hand again after recess, and Mr. Goff showed him a lottery bond printed in green.

"Speaking of green goods," said Mr. Goff, "did you ever deal in material of that kind?"

The witness still declined to answer. Mr. Goff then asked him about his frequent visits to Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City, and his meeting with green-goods men there.

Ryan admitted that he was at the hotel almost every day, but he declined to say what business brought him there except to see "Big Patsey" Hadlick about his horses.

Q.—Didn't you go there to meet the "come-ons?" A.—I don't know what you mean.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you don't know what a "come-on" is in the parlance of green-goods dealers? A.—I decline to answer anything about the green-goods business.

Q.—Who did you see over at Taylor's Hotel? A.—I saw one of your men.

Q.—Who was he? A.—William Applegate.

Q.—How did you know it was Applegate? A.—A man named Williams pointed him out to me.

Q.—And you had never seen Applegate before? A.—No.

Q.—Didn't you meet Applegate in Newark? A.—I did. I went over there with James Wilson to see Applegate, who had testified about me before this committee, and I wanted to see if I knew him.

Q.—Wasn't that Wilson, the man known as "Pretty Jimmy," the "bunko" man who robbed the two rabbis from Buffalo a short time ago? A.—Yes. He asked me to go and see Applegate in Newark.

Q.—Didn't you know that Applegate was Jim McNally's man. A.—I did not.

Q.—Why did you ask Applegate not to testify against Capt. Meakim? A.—I never asked him such a thing.

Q.—Didn't you offer him money to get out of the way, so as not to appear against Meakim? A.—I did not.

Ryan was closely cross-examined, but he proved a remarkably evasive witness. To many of the questions he answered, in an off-hand manner: "I'm blessed if I know," but when cornered he availed himself of his stereotyped answer about incrimination.

Paid for Their Affidavit.

The witness was temporarily excused, and William Applegate was called. He testified that he knew Ryan, who had been in the "green-goods" business for years. He had met him in the North River Hotel, and had also seen him at McNally's house. The "green-goods" men now make their headquarters at Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City, he said, and the "come-ons" are brought there. Mike Ryan, John McGuire, Jim Wilson, and "Big Patsey" Hadlick are there every day. The witness had also seen "Ed" Parmly there since his return from Europe.

In regard to the meeting with Ryan and "Jim" Wilson in Newark, Applegate testified that it was brought about by George Appo. The witness met Ryan, Wilson, and Appo in a saloon in Newark and was there promised $50 to go to Philadelphia and $20 a week while he remained away, so that he should not appear as a witness against Capt. Meakim before the Police Commissioners.

The next day after the Newark visit he met Parmly, Ryan, and Wilson at Meyer's Hotel in Hoboken. They were accompanied by a young lawyer, Joseph A. Flannery, who drew up some papers to the effect that Applegate's testimony given previously against Capt. Meakim was untrue. The lawyer said that he was a great friend of Capt. Meakim, and it would be doing him a great favor if he would sign the affidavit. He did sign the affidavit, and it was sworn to before Justice of the Peace Seymour. Ryan and Wilson subsequently gave him $100 each.

Joseph A. Flannery, the young lawyer, came into the courtroom and was at once called to the stand by Mr. Goff, who asked him what had become of the papers referred to by Applegate in his testimony. Flannery said that they were in possession of his client, Capt. Meakim. In explaining his connection with the affair, he said that he was on friendly terms with Capt. Meakim, who had retained him to protect his interests. At the request of Capt. Meakim he had taken the affidavit of a woman who claimed to be Applegate's wife and who testified that Applegate had confided to her that his testimony against Capt. Meakim was false, and he was willing to retract it.

Story of Meakim's Lawyer.

This affidavit was given to Capt. Meakim Subsequently, also at the request of Capt. Meakim, the lawyer said he had gone with Mike Ryan and James Wilson, alias "Pretty Jimmy," to Meyer's Hotel in Hoboken to take Applegate's affidavit.

"There were a number of men drinking in the café at the hotel," said the witness, "and I was introduced to one who was called Parmly Jones. A room was engaged and I went into it with Wilson and Ryan and Applegate. I was left alone with Applegate, who at first insisted that the testimony he had given against Capt. Meakim was true, but after I had cross-examined him he admitted that some of the testimony was false. I took his affidavit, and Justice of the Peace Seymour was sent for, and Applegate swore to the affidavit. I then left, and the next day I gave the affidavit to Capt. Meakim."

Q.—Do you think it was the proper thing to go in the company of two thieves to get an affidavit from Applegate? A.—I went in the interests of my client.

Q.—Were you not aware that Applegate was to get money for signing the affidavit? A.—No, Sir, I was not.

Q.—Did you see Capt. Meakim soon after? A.—Yes, Sir, I did.

Q.—Did he not say you were clever to get around Applegate? A.—No, Sir, he only complimented me.

Q.—Did you get any fee from Capt. Meakim? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Applegate was then recalled. He testified that Flannery told him that if he signed the affidavit he would be well rewarded. He got $100 the next day and he went to Brokaw's and bought some clothes. He was also promised a situation in Jersey City if he helped Capt. Meakim, but he had not got the place.

Applegate was excused and Ryan was again called.

Mr. Goff—Now, Mr. Ryan, I ask you again whether you know anything about the green-goods business?

Witness—I decline to answer.

Q.—Don't you know that Wilson, with whom you went to Newark, was a thief and bunko steerer? A.—I don't know what his occupation is. I never saw him steal anything.

Q.—Don't you think that you have made a degrading exhibition of yourself? A.—I do not.

Q.—Don't you know that you have made your living robbing and fleecing unfortunate countrymen? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Have you earned an honest dollar in all your life? A.—I decline to answer. You might as well say that I never did. Put it that way if you like.

Arrested in the Courtroom.

"Officer English," called out Mr. Goff, and Patrolman English of the Tombs Police Court squad, who had been waiting in the court all day, came forward, "I believe you have a warrant for the arrest of this man Ryan."

The policeman produced a warrant for the arrest of the witness.

Ryan, who had been taken by surprise, was arrested by English and taken to the Tombs. The warrant was for misdemeanor in disobeying the subpoena of the committee which was served upon him in May last by Detective Dennett, who is the complainant in the case. Ryan was held for examination.

John Healy, who said he had been the proprietor of an anatomical museum in the Bowery, which had been raided, was asked to relate his experience with the police. He said he had none that he could recall. He was a reluctant witness, although he asserted that he had come there to tell the truth. He insisted that no demand had ever been made upon him for money by Capt. Williams or Detective Price when he was running the aquarium at Thirty-fifth Street and Broadway, and that he had never told any person that he had paid money to the police.

Q.—You are what is known as a "country fakir"? A.—I am surprised at you, Mr. Goff. I don't know what you mean.

Q.—Are you not engaged in the manufacture of a "fake" medicine known as the Kickapoo Indian Cure? A.—I did not come here to be insulted. My medicine is not a "fake" medicine.

Q.—Don't you send shows throughout the country accompanied by Indians from the Bowery to introduce this medicine? A.—The Indians are not from the Bowery. We have Sioux, Blackfeet, and other Indians with our shows.

The witness testified that the medicine which was advertised to be manufactured by the Kickapoo Indians was made at factories in Montreal, Chicago, and New-Haven. The sale of this medicine had reached $750,000 in one year. Healey said he did not care to come in contact with the police.

Divver's Son Implicated.

The last witness of the day was Charles Harris, alias Martin Newton, who has just been released from the Erie County Penitentiary, where he served twenty months for illegally registering prior to the Presidential election in 1892. His testimony throws some light on the canvass in the Second Assembly District, of which Police Justice Patrick Divver was the Tammany leader at the time. His story was to this effect:

I am a native of San Francisco, but have lived seventeen years in this city. I was in New-York in 1890, and in April of that year was sent to the workhouse for two months by Justice Divver. I served my full time because I had no influence. The firstor second day of registry in the Fall of 1892 I registered from the lodging house 180 Park Row, where I was then living, under my right name, Charles Harris. On the third day I was told by Lars Curtis, who then kept a "dive" in the Fourth Ward and is the right bower of "Jimmy" Divver, the Judge's son, to go and see young Divver, who was doing the colonizing in the district.

Divver gave me a slip of paper on which was the name Patrick Ryan, and told me to register as from the Imperial Hotel, at Park Row and Pearl Street. I registered under that name at the polling place 27 Roosevelt Street, and young Divver gave me half a dollar. Then I was told to go to the saloon of Assemblyman Michael Callahan, at 12 Chatham Square. Callahan asked me if I was one of the gang, and I said that I was. I might as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb. He gave me a slip with a name on it, which I don't recollect now, and I registered under that name also, and Callahan gave me a dollar.

On the same day I went to see Thomas P. Dinnean, who is now a clerk at the Tombs Police Court, and he gave me a slip with the name Mark Newton on it, and I registered under that name and got a dollar for it. That was four times I had registered. I was assured that I would be fully protected.

Divver Paid Him $10, He Says.

I was arrested on Saturday, Oct. 29, 1892, by a United States Marshal and locked up in Ludlow Street Jail. I was called the king of the colonizers. While in Ludlow Street Jail I wrote three times to "Jimmy" Divver to help get me out, but he did nothing. Michael Padden, who keeps a sailors' boarding house on Roosevelt Street, called on me and told me to keep quiet and it would be all right. I pleaded guilty and was held as a witness against young Divver, and when his case was called up before Judge Benedict, in the United States court, I failed to identify Divver. I thought that as I had got to suffer any way, I would not make any one else suffer.

When I left the courtroom on that day, young Divver slipped me a ten-dollar bill, which he had got from his father, the Judge, who was in court. The Deputy Marshal, who saw the money pass, said to me:

"What, have you caught a century?" but I replied that I had only caught an "X." A lawyer named Pincus, who had been assigned by the court to defend me, told me that if I made an affidavit exculpating Divver I would be pardoned by the President. I made the affidavit, and it was sworn to before John McCabe, the Deputy Warden of the jail. I was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Erie County Penitentiary, and served twenty months. I was discharged on Monday, and I went to see "Jimmy" Divver, at the Second District Civil Court, where he holds the position of Assistant Clerk, and asked him what he was going to do for me. He said: "Get out of here, or I'll put you away for blackmailing I wouldn't buy you a sandwich. I'll fix you if you bother me."

Harris said that the Deputy Marshal who had him in charge, and who saw young Divver pass him the money in the courtroom, was named Solomon. While he was a prisoner at Ludlow Street Jail, Thomas Dunlap was warden. The Deputy United States Marshals, he said, were continually asking the prisoners in their charge for drinks and cigars.

At the close of this witness's testimony, the committee adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The Second Battery's Entertainment.

The Second Battery, N. G., S. N. Y., Capt. David Wilson, will give an entertainment next Friday evening at the armory, Thirty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, for the purpose of replenishing the battery fund.

The music will be furnished by the "Old Guard" Band, led by Prof. Rampono. The sporting part of the programme bids fair to be of particular interest. Among the prominent lightweights who will appear are Van Houten and "Joe" Harmon, "Tim" Murphy and "Marty" McCue. McCue is the man who knocked out his opponent at the New York Athletic Club competition last Saturday night. These lightweights will meet in six-round bouts. Other professional boxers will appear.

Among the performers who will appear in the variety programme will be Guyer and Goodwin, Harrigan, the tramp juggler; the Weston sisters, and Graice and Reynolds. A feature will be the appearance of Dervish Fernandezi, direct from the Soudan, in charge of a troupe of wild tribesmen.

A tasty piece of Furniture never an unwelcome gift at Christmas. Prices very low at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

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Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

No cotton in our ulster lining. Ridiculous that we have to say it! But not half so ridiculous as to put cold cotton where wool belongs.

If you're over 34 inches chest, begin at $18; begin at $16 if you're less—and go as high as you like. But, as far as wear goes, you can stop right there at $18.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. { Prince, Warren, 324 St.

Holiday Handkerchiefs.

We specially invite the attention of those people to whom it is a satisfaction to select Handkerchiefs from a stock where there is no need to ask the question "Are these pure linen?" to our holiday assortment of such goods. Every handkerchief offered by us exclusive of silk is guaranteed pure linen.

Registered Trade Mark.

The variety displayed at this time is exceedingly large; probably the most extensive to be found in this country, it includes what is most desirable in plain Hemstitched, Initialed, Embroidered, Lace, and Lace trimmed.

James McCutcheon & Co.,

THE LINEN STORE,

14 West 23d St.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Subscriptions to the Russell Fund.—The list of entertainers who will appear in behalf of John H. Russell at the Broadway Theatre on Thursday afternoon, has been swelled by the name of Wilson Barrett, who yesterday wrote the committee that he would gladly do anything in his power to aid so good a cause. Apart from the money which the benefit performance will bring, the Russell fund will depend primarily upon subscriptions sent in by the manager's many friends from all over the country. Since the last announcement the fund so subscribed has been more than doubled. It was then nearly $1,700, and up to date something like $3,500 has been received. Every one connected with the affair feels confident that the sum total will not fall short of at least $6,000, and it may be a great deal more.

—Bijou Theatre.—Canary & Lederer formally took possession of the Bijou Theatre yesterday. Manager Rosenquest retiring. Numerous changes were made in the staff of the house, chief among them being the assumption of the duties of Treasurer by A. A. Appleton, who served in the same capacity at the Casino. The entire Casino orchestra, with Paul Shindler as conductor, was transferred to the Bijou, and played last night for the first time a new musical composition called "The Bijou," and dedicated to Canary & Lederer. The new management has extended the engagement of William F. Hoey, in "The Flams," which has thus far proved to be a profitable attraction.

—"The Fatal Card."—Charles Frohman arranged with A. M. Palmer yesterday to produce "The Fatal Card" at Palmer's Theatre Dec. 31 for a run of eight weeks. This is an English melodrama by Hadden Chambers and B. C. Stephenson, which has proved very successful in London. The production will be made by Mr. Frohman himself, and the cast will include J. H. Stoddard, W. H. Thompson, William Ferguson, E. J. Ratcliffe, R. A. Roberts, James O. Barrows, Amy Busby, Agnes Miller, May Robson, and Adrienne Dairolles. Mr. Roberts returned Sunday from London, where he went to see the play and rehearsals began at Palmer's yesterday.

—Garden Theatre.—The burlesque at the Garden Theatre, which enters on its third month next week, is hereafter to be called "Little Christopher," the word "Columbus" being dropped from the title. Manager Rice says that this word misled people, giving them the idea that the burlesque treated of the Columbian period. The staff officers of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will attend to-night's performance of "Little Christopher."

—A New Opera for Lillian.—Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau have about completed negotiations with Smith & De Koven, the authors of "Robin Hood" and "Rob Roy," looking to the writing and composing of a new comic opera for Lillian Russell. Should Smith & De Koven undertake the work, as it is practically certain that they will, Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau will control all rights of production, not only in this country, but in Europe.

—"The District Attorney."—This play, which was put in rehearsal at Palmer's, after the production of "The New Woman," with a view to its presentation, should Sydney Grundy's play not succeed, has been purchased by T. Henry French, who will produce it at the American Theatre in January at the close of Wilson Barrett's engagement. It is the work of Klein and Fiske, and is said to be a very strong play.

"Too Much Johnson."—William Gillette's new comedy, "Too Much Johnson," has been so favorably received at the Standard Theatre that Charles Frohman is already canceling out-of-town dates, and has arranged for an indefinite run of the comedy here.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The factory property of the J. S. Conover Company, at 526 and 528 West Twenty-fifth Street, will be sold at public auction to-morrow at noon by Auctioneer John N. Golding, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway. The buildings are five stories high, strongly built of brick, and are well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Particulars may be had from the auctioneer, 11 Pine Street.

—An entertainment consisting of instrumental and vocal music and recitations will be given this evening in the chapel of the West End Presbyterian Church, at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The event will be under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the church.

—The Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, rector of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, will deliver a lecture on "Here and There in London" at St. Matthew's Church, West Fifty-fourth Street, this evening.

—The art collection formed by Capt William M. Connor is now on exhibition at the Kreiser Gallery, 9 West Twenty-eighth Street. It will be sold at auction to-morrow and Wednesday evenings by Samuel Kreiser.

—Maria Francione, four years old, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by falling from a fire-escape at the fifth story of her home, 12 Baxter Street, to the yard.

—A benefit performance in aid of the Church Hospital and Dispensary will be given at Palmer's Theatre next Thursday at 2 o'clock.

Brooklyn.

—Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has appointed the following commissions for the opening of streets: For Forty-first, Forty-fifth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Streets, from Fifth Avenue to the city line, F. B. Van Vleck, Benjamin S. Morehouse, and George D. Beatty; for Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth Streets, from Fifth Avenue to the city line, F. B. Van Vleck, Benjamin S. Morehouse, and A. J. Gilchrist; for Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, and Fifty-seventh Streets, from Fifth Avenue to city line, and Eighth Avenue, from Thirty-ninth Street to city line, D. G. Harriman, John H. Fulcher, and John Oakly.

—Application was made to Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court yesterday, by Dr. Frederick J. Bruce of 391 Second Street, for a writ of habeas corpus requiring John Doud of 287 Ninth Street to produce in court the petitioner's son, Frederick J. Bruce, who was placed in Doud's custody by Surrogate Abbott, from whose decision an appeal is now pending. Justice Gaynor denied the application.

—Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted an application giving leave to the congregation of Barth-Israel of State Street and the congregation of B'nai-Schoenlom of Nineteenth Street and Fifth Avenue to sell their property and unite under the name of the Barth-Israel-B'nai-Schoenlom, and a synagogue will be built at Sixth Avenue and Garfield Place.

—The case of John O'Hara, charged with running an illicit still in Bush Street, near Court Street, was before United States Commissioner Morle yesterday. Evidence to show that O'Hara rented the place from P. J. Carlin was presented, and then an adjournment was taken.

—The dry goods store of Congressman-elect James R. Howe, in Broadway, was robbed Sunday by burglars, who effected an entrance by cutting the iron bars in the cellar windows, and goods valued at $400 were stolen.

—Dr. Jesse T. Duryea yesterday resigned as Superintendent of the contagious disease hospital, and Dr. A. S. Ambler was appointed as his successor, at a salary of $2,000 a year.

—Judge Henry A. Moore of the Kings County Court of Sessions is confined to his home by rheumatism, and consequently the Grand Jury could not be sworn in yesterday.

—Postmaster Sullivan has procured new time tables, showing the time of the collection of mails, and will have them put on all street mail boxes.

—The annual meeting and election of officers of the Brooklyn Democratic Club will take place Thursday, Dec. 13.

Long Island.

—Thomas Grady, while painting a water tank at Glen Cove yesterday morning, lost his balance and fell to the ground, a distance of forty feet. He sustained severe internal injuries, besides breaking one leg, seven ribs, and crushing in his breast-bone. His recovery is doubtful.

—President Pardee of the Sea Cliff Board of Trustees is spending the Winter in Brooklyn, and, in order that he may be present at the monthly meetings of the board, the day of meeting has been changed from the first Monday to the first Wednesday in each month.

—The Christian Endeavor Union of Hempstead will hold its annual convention to-morrow in the Memorial Congregational Church at Wantagh. The Rev. F. I. Wheat of Woodhaven will be the speaker.

—The schooner Henrietta Colyer, owned by Capt. Alonzo Arthur of Northport, was sold under foreclosure a few days ago. William Mills of Greenport bought the schooner for less than $700.

—The Long Island City Common Council will hold its last meeting of the year this afternoon. It is expected to be a lively session, as considerable business of importance must be disposed of.

Yonkers.

—Health Officer Browne reports that a thorough examination of the plumbing in the schools, in order to remove any defects in view of the diphtheria epidemic, shows that the plumbing in some of the older buildings was in many points defective. It will be remedied before the schools reopen. The Health Officer will have the rooms fumigated.

—The Mills evangelistic meetings grow daily in interest and attendance. The evangelist, the city pastors, and other workers are very much encouraged. Services will be continued all this week. The service last evening was in the Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church.

—"Miss Jerry" is to be given in the bowling alley building of the Palisade Boat Club to-morrow evening. This is the first of a series of picture plays to be given under the auspices of the club during the season.

—The third meeting of the Woman's Division of University Extension students will be held this afternoon at 4:15 for extra work in connection with the geological lectures. The subject will be "Geysers."

—There were 65 deaths in this city during the month of November, showing an annual mortality of 21 per 1,000 of population. Of the total number of deaths, 21 were due to diphtheria.

—Kitching and Frémont Posts, G. A. R., in uniform, will escort Department Commander John C. Shotts and Mayor Peene this evening to the Kitching Circle Fair in Odd Fellows' Hall.

—A Christmas sale will be held in the Women's Exchange, 38 Palisade Avenue, beginning to-morrow afternoon and continuing Thursday and Friday. Tea will be served each afternoon.

—The Yonkers Railroad Company completed yesterday the laying of the heavy girder rails and curves to connect the Main Street line with the new one in Palisade Avenue.

—In the excise case against William Hatch, bartender for William Wright of 24 Palisade Avenue, the prisoner was discharged for want of evidence.

—Henry Lick has obtained a permit to build a frame slate-roof dwelling on the west side of Hyatt Avenue.

—The net proceeds of the fair given by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union were $661.99.

—E. A. Ryer and family of Newburg have come to this city to make their home.

—Dr. Samuel E. Getty has opened an office at 57 Ashburton Avenue.

Westchester County.

—Justice W. J. Gaynor opened the December term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer in White Plains yesterday morning. This was his first appearance in Westchester County as Presiding Justice. In his charge to the Grand Jury he laid emphasis on the point that should any charges be made against any public officials they should exercise special vigilance in whatever action they might take. It is not known or suspected that any charges will be made against any such officials. He also said that where it was evident that malice or spite was the motive for seeking an indictment of a person, the Grand Jury might send for the defendant and hear his or her side and dispose of the case without putting the county to the expense of a trial.

—The Associated Union of the Young People's Societies of the Hudson River Central Baptist Association was held yesterday in the Sing Sing Baptist Church. There was a session at 2 P. M., when an address of welcome was delivered by Edward Dennis, Jr., responded to by Vice President W. D. Chipp. There was also an address by the Rev. Dr. A. S. Hobart. In the evening an address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. C. Woelfkin. A pastors' conference will be held in the same church to-day, morning at 10, afternoon at 2, and evening at 7 and 7:30.

—Walter Johnson and Gordon Reade, who were arrested Saturday for committing several burglaries in Mount Vernon, were arraigned before City Judge Appell yesterday, when they pleaded guilty, and were remanded until to-day for sentence. They are sons of respectable parents.

—Peekskill is taking care of its tramps in a house known as the "Tramps' Hotel." It is near the railroad station. The authorities will require each tramp to spend half a day breaking stone to pay for his board and lodging. The stone will be used in repairing the streets.

—An entertainment and sociable will be held in the Cortlandville Church to-morrow evening. The proceeds are to go toward purchasing an organ for the church.

—Mrs. Armenia McNally has begun a contest in the Westchester County Surrogate's Court over the will of her father, Thomas S. Minnerly of Tarrytown.

LACE CURTAINS.

Commencing to-day, we shall show Lace Curtains at greatly reduced prices. Special attention is called to our lines of Brussels and Irish Points, the latter in White, Ecru and Ivory. Prices range from $2.50 to $18.00 per pair, being 33 1-3 per cent. less than regular value.

For Real Brussels we quote the following unusual prices per pair:

$32.50	Formerly	$45.00
$27.50	"	37.50
$25.00	"	35.00
$22.50	"	32.50
$20.00	"	30.00
$18.00	"	25.00
$15.00	"	20.00
$13.50	"	18.50

Brussels Sash Curtains, at $7.50 per pair; formerly $10.00 to $15.00.

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Smith, Gray & Co.

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The $15 and $20 man is numerous nowadays, and we've got plenty of clothes at his figure.

Our $15 and $20 Suits and Overcoats are not only trustworthy in fabric and rightly made, but they partake of the superior style and finish of *all* our clothes and are worth just that much more than the lower class of clothes for which he has been paying the same money.

"Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly" for December is out. Mailed free.

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SPECIAL SALE.

Importer's samples in strips and pairs at the Uniform Price of $2.00; Worth from $5 to $8.00.

FURNITURE.

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Dress Lengths,

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$2.00, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00 and $4.00 each.

Box Robes,

$5.75 each.

Box contains 5 to 6 yards plain goods with 2½ to 3 yards of fancy material for bodice.

Winter Serges, 35 and 50 cents per yd.

French printed Challies for House Dresses, 25 and 35 cents per yd.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

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The high reputation which the WATERS PIANOS have maintained for FIFTY YEARS will be increased by the improved WATERS PIANOS of to-day. Their chief characteristic is a WONDERFUL POWER AND FINE QUALITY OF TONE.

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AN ELEGANT NEW WATERS UPRIGHT PIANO, 7 1-3 octave, 3-stringed, full iron frame, repeating action, ivory keys, three pedals, and all improvements, for

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$7 PER MONTH.

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BLACK GOODS.

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Also, a choice assortment of Dress Lengths, consisting of Cheviots, Serges, Cashmeres, plain and also in fancy figures, at reduced prices for the Holidays.

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EST'D A. D. 1820.

Tuesday
Dec. 4-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Important Recommendations Submitted to Congress.

PROPOSED CURRENCY LEGISLATION

Repeal of Sugar Differential Recommended--Indorsement of the Free Coal and Free Iron Bills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The President's message was presented to Congress to-day soon after the opening of the session and was read in both houses. It is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

The assemblage within the Nation's legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people impressively suggests the exacting obligation and inexorable responsibility involved in their task. At the threshold of such labor now to be undertaken by the Congress of the United States, and in the discharge of an executive duty enjoined by the Constitution, I submit this communication, containing a brief statement of the condition of our national affairs, and recommending such legislation as seems to me necessary and expedient.

The history of our recent dealings with other nations, and our peaceful relations with them at this time, additionally demonstrate the advantage of consistently adhering to a firm but just foreign policy, free from envious or ambitious national schemes and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity.

During the past year, pursuant to a law of Congress, Commissioners were appointed to the Antwerp Industrial Exposition. Though the participation of American exhibitors fell far short of completely illustrating our national ingenuity and industrial achievements, yet it was quite creditable in view of the brief time allowed for preparation.

I have endeavored to impress upon the Belgian Government the needlessness and positive harmfulness of its restrictions upon the importation of certain of our food products, and have strongly urged that the rigid supervision and inspection under our laws are amply sufficient to prevent the exportation from this country of diseased cattle and unwholesome meat.

Our Relations with Brazil.

The termination of the civil war in Brazil has been followed by the general prevalence of peace and order. It appearing at an early stage of the insurrection that its course would call for unusual watchfulness on the part of this Government, our naval force in the Harbor of Rio de Janeiro was strengthened. This precaution, I am satisfied, tended to restrict the issue to a simple trial of strength between the Brazilian Government and the insurgents, and to avert complications which at times seemed imminent. Our firm attitude of neutrality was maintained to the end. The insurgents received no encouragement or eventual asylum from our commanders, and such opposition as they encountered was for the protection of our commerce and was clearly justified by public law.

A serious tension of relations having arisen at the close of the war between Brazil and Portugal by reason of the escape of the insurgent Admiral da Gama and his followers, the friendly offices of our representatives to those countries were exerted for the protection of the subjects of either within the territory of the other.

Although the Government of Brazil was duly notified that the commercial arrangement existing between the United States and that country, based on the third section of the Tariff act of 1890, was abrogated on Aug. 28, 1894, by the taking effect of the tariff law now in force, that Government subsequently notified us of its intention to terminate such arrangement on the 1st day of January, 1895, in the exercise of the right reserved in the agreement between the two countries. I invite attention to the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Brazilian Minister on this subject.

The commission organized under the convention which we had entered into with Chile for the settlement of the outstanding claims of each Government against the other adjourned at the end of the period stipulated for its continuance, leaving undetermined a number of American cases which had been duly presented. These claims are not barred and negotiations are in progress for their submission to a new tribunal.

The War Between China and Japan.

On the 17th of March last a new treaty with China in further regulation of emigration was signed at Washington, and on Aug. 13 it received the sanction of the Senate. Ratification on the part of China and formal exchange are awaited to give effect to this mutually beneficial convention.

A gratifying recognition of the uniform impartiality of this country toward all foreign States was manifested by the coincident request of the Chinese and Japanese Governments, that the agents of the United States should, within proper limits, afford protection to the subjects of the other during the suspension of diplomatic relations due to a state of war. This delicate office was accepted, and a misapprehension which gave rise to the belief that in affording this kindly unofficial protection our agents would exercise the same authority which the withdrawn agents of the belligerents had exercised, was promptly corrected. Although the war between China and Japan endangers no policy of the United States it deserves our gravest consideration, by reason of its disturbance of our growing commercial interests in the two countries and the increased dangers which may result to our citizens domiciled or sojourning in the interior of China.

Acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Corea, (the first concluded with a Western power,) I first constrained at the beginning of the controversy to tender our good offices to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for administrative reforms in Corea; but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated this kindly purpose.

Deploring the destructive war between the two most powerful of the Eastern nations, and anxious that our commercial interests in those countries may be preserved and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized, I would not hesitate to heed any intimation that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents.

A convention has been finally concluded for the settlement by arbitration of the prolonged dispute with Ecuador, growing out of the proceedings against Emilio Santos, a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Sympathy with France.

Our relations with the Republic of France continue to be such as should exist between nations so long bound together by friendly sympathy and similarity in their form of government.

The recent cruel assassination of the President of this sister republic called forth such universal expressions of sorrow and condolence from our people and Government as to leave no doubt of the depth and sincerity of our attachment. The resolutions passed by the Senate and House of Representatives on the occasion have been communicated to the widow of President Carnot.

American Meats in Germany.

Acting upon the reported discovery of Texas fever in cargoes of American cattle, the German prohibition against importations of live stock and fresh meats from this country has been revived. It is hoped that Germany will soon become convinced that the inhibition is as needless as it is harmful to mutual interests.

The German Government has protested against that provision of the Customs Tariff act which imposes a discriminating duty of one-tenth of 1 cent a pound on sugars coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that the exaction of such duty is in contravention of Articles V. and IX. of the treaty of 1828 with Prussia.

In the interests of the commerce of both countries and to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation, I recommend the repeal of so much of the statute as imposes that duty, and I invite attention to the accompanying report of the Secretary of State containing a discussion of the questions raised by the German protests.

The Bering Sea Controversy.

Early in the present year an agreement was reached with Great Britain concerning instructions to be given to the naval commanders of the two Governments in Bering Sea and the contiguous North Pacific Ocean, for their guidance in the execution of the award of the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration and the enforcement of the regulations therein prescribed, for the protection of seal life in the waters mentioned. An understanding has also been reached for the payment by the United States of $425,000, in full satisfaction of all claims which may be made by Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Bering Sea, or the seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seal in those waters. The award and findings of the Paris Tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and principles upon which these claims should be adjusted, and they have been subjected by both Governments to a thorough examination upon the principles as well as the facts which they involve. I am convinced that a settlement upon the terms mentioned would be an equitable and advantageous one and I recommend that provision be made for the prompt payment of the stated sum.

Thus far, only France and Portugal have signified their willingness to adhere to the regulations established under the award of the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration.

Preliminary surveys of the Alaskan boundary and a preparatory examination of the question of protection of food fish in the contiguous waters of the United States and the Dominion of Canada are in progress.

The Boundary of British Guiana.

The boundary of British Guiana still remains in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. Believing that its early settlement, on some just basis alike honorable to both parties, is in the line of our established policy to remove from this hemisphere all causes of difference with powers beyond the sea, I shall renew the efforts heretofore made to bring about a restoration of diplomatic relations between the disputants and to induce a reference to arbitration, a resort which Great Britain so conspicuously favors in principle and respects in practice and which is earnestly sought by her weaker adversary.

Hawaii Is All Right.

Since communicating the voluminous correspondence in regard to Hawaii and the action taken by the Senate and House of Representatives on certain questions submitted to the judgment and wider discretion of Congress, the organization of a Government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the Queen has been announced with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new Government.

Misunderstanding with Italy.

Under our present treaties of extradition with Italy miscarriages of justice have occurred owing to the refusal of that Government to surrender its own subjects. Thus far our efforts to negotiate an amended convention obviating this difficulty have been unavailing.

Japan Is Cultivating Us.

Apart from the war in which the Island Empire is engaged, Japan attracts increasing attention in this country by her evident desire to cultivate more liberal intercourse with us and to seek our kindly aid in furtherance of her laudable desire for complete autonomy in her domestic affairs and full equality in the family of nations. The Japanese Empire of to-day is no longer the Japan of the past, and our relations with this progressive nation should not be less broad and liberal than those with other powers.

Pleasant Relations with Mexico.

Good will fostered by many interests in common has marked our relations with our nearest southern neighbor. Peace being restored along her northern frontier, Mexico has asked the punishment of the late disturbers of her tranquillity. There ought to be a new treaty of commerce and navigation with that country to take the place of the one which terminated thirteen years ago. The friendliness of the intercourse between the two countries is attested by the fact that during this long period the commerce of each has steadily increased under the rule of mutual consideration, being neither stimulated by conventional arrangements nor retarded by jealous rivalries or selfish distrust.

An indemnity tendered by Mexico, as a gracious act, for the murder, in 1887, of Leon Baldwin, an American citizen, by a band of marauders in Durango, has been accepted and is being paid in installments.

The problem of the storage and use of the waters of the Rio Grande for irrigation should be solved by appropriate concurrent action of the two interested countries. Rising in the Colorado Heights, the stream flows intermittently, yielding little water during the dry months to the irrigating channels already constructed along its course. This scarcity is often severely felt in the regions where the river forms a common boundary. Moreover, the frequent changes in its course through level sands often raise embarrassing questions of territorial jurisdiction.

The Bluefields Incident.

Prominent among the questions of the year was the Bluefields incident, in what is known as the Mosquito Indian Strip, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua. By the treaty of 1860 between Great Britain and Nicaragua the former Government expressly recognized the sovereignty of the latter over the strip, and a limited form of self-government was guaranteed to the Mosquito Indians, to be exercised according to their customs, for themselves and other residents within its limits. The so-called native Government, which grew to be largely made up of aliens, for many years disputed the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the strip and claimed the right to maintain therein a practically independent municipal Government. Early in the past year, efforts of Nicaragua to maintain sovereignty over the Mosquito territory led to serious disturbances, culminating in the suppression of the native Government and the attempted substitution of an impracticable composite administration, in which Nicaragua and alien residents were to participate. Failure was followed by an insurrection which for a time subverted Nicaraguan rule, expelling her officers and restoring the old organization. This, in turn, gave place to the existing local Government established and upheld by Nicaragua.

Although the alien interests arrayed against Nicaragua in these transactions have been largely American, and the commerce of that region for some time has been, and still is chiefly controlled by our citizens, we cannot for that reason challenge the rightful sovereignty of Nicaragua over this important part of her domain.

For some months one, and during part of the time two, of our naval ships have been stationed at Bluefields for the protection of all legitimate interests of our citizens. In September last the Government at Managua expelled from its territory twelve or more foreigners, including two Americans, for alleged participation in the seditious or revolutionary movements against the republic at Bluefields already mentioned; but, through the earnest remonstrance of this Government, the two Americans have been permitted to return to the peaceful management of their business. Our naval commanders at the scene of these disturbances, by their constant exhibition of firmness and good judgment, contributed largely to the prevention of more serious consequences and to the restoration of quiet and order. I regret that in the midst of these occurrences there happened a most grave and irritating failure of Nicaraguan justice. An American citizen named Wilson, residing at Rama, in the Mosquito territory, was murdered by one Argüello, the Acting Governor of the town. After some delay the murderer was arrested, but so insecurely confined or guarded that he escaped, and, notwithstanding our repeated demands, it is claimed that his recapture has been impossible by reason of his flight beyond Nicaraguan jurisdiction.

The Nicaraguan authorities having given notice of forfeiture of their concession to the canal company on grounds purely technical and not embraced in the contract, have receded from that position.

Disturbances in Peru.

Peru, I regret to say, shows symptoms of domestic disturbance, due probably to the slowness of her recuperation from the distresses of the war of 1881. Weakened in resources, her difficulties in facing international obligations invite our kindly sympathy and justify our forbearance in pressing long-pending claims. I have felt constrained to testify this sympathy in connection with certain demands urgently preferred by other powers.

Our Relations with Russia.

The recent death of the Czar of Russia called forth appropriate expressions of sorrow and sympathy on the part of our Government with his bereaved family and the Russian people. As a further demonstration of respect and friendship, our Minister at St. Petersburg was directed to represent our Government at the funeral ceremonies.

The sealing interests of Russia in Bering Sea are second only to our own. A modus vivendi has therefore been concluded with the Imperial Government restrictive of poaching on the Russian rookeries and of sealing in waters which were not comprehended in the protected area defined in the Paris award.

Occasion has been found to urge upon the Russian Government equality of treatment for our great life insurance companies whose operations have been extended throughout Europe. Admitting, as we do, foreign corporations to transact business in the United States, we naturally expect no less tolerance for our own in the ample fields of competition abroad.

But few cases of interference with naturalized citizens returning to Russia have been reported during the current year. One Krzeminski was arrested last Summer in a Polish province, on a reported charge of unpermitted renunciation of Russian allegiance, but it transpired that the proceedings originated in alleged malfeasance committed by Krzeminski while an imperial official a number of years ago. Efforts for his release, which promised to be successful, were in progress when his death was reported.

Sought Asylum on the Bennington.

The Government of Salvador having been overthrown by an abrupt popular outbreak, certain of its military and civil officers, while hotly pursued by infuriated insurgents, sought refuge on board the United States war ship Bennington, then lying in a Salvadorean port. Although the practice of asylum is not favored by this Government, yet, in view of the imminent peril which threatened the fugitives, and solely from considerations of humanity, they were afforded shelter by our naval commander, and when afterward demanded under our treaty of extradition with Salvador for trial on charges of murder, arson, and robbery, directed that such of them as had not voluntarily left the ship be conveyed to one of our nearest ports, where a hearing could be had before a judicial officer in compliance with the terms of the treaty. On their arrival at San Francisco such a proceeding was promptly instituted before the United States District Judge, who held that the acts constituting the alleged offenses were political, and discharged all the accused except one Cienfuegos, who was held for an attempt to murder. Thereupon I was constrained to direct his release, for the reason that an attempt to murder was not one of the crimes charged against him and upon which his surrender to the Salvadorean authorities had been demanded.

Spain Unjust and Unreasonable.

Unreasonable and unjust fines imposed by Spain on the vessels and commerce of the United States have demanded from time to time during the last twenty years earnest remonstrance on the part of our Government. In the immediate past exorbitant penalties have been imposed upon our vessels and goods by customs authorities of Cuba and Puerto Rico for clerical errors of the most trivial character in the manifests or bills of lading. In some cases fines amounting to thousands of dollars have been levied upon cargoes or the carrying vessels when the goods in question were entitled to free entry. Fines have been exacted even when no error had been detected and the Spanish authorities notified before the arrival of the goods in port.

This conduct is in strange contrast with the considerate and liberal treatment extended to Spanish vessels and cargoes in our ports in like cases. No satisfactory settlement of these vexatious questions has yet been reached.

The Mora case, referred to in my last annual message, remains unsettled. From the diplomatic correspondence on this subject, which has been laid before the Senate, it will be seen that this Government has offered to conclude a convention with Spain for disposal by arbitration of outstanding claims between the two countries, except the Mora claim, which, having been long ago adjusted, now only awaits payment as stipulated, and, of course, should not be included in the proposed convention. It was hoped that this offer would remove parliamentary obstacles encountered by the Spanish Government in providing payment of the Mora indemnity. I regret to say that no definite reply to this offer has yet been made and all efforts to secure payment of this settled claim have been unavailing.

Armenians Returning to Turkey.

In my last annual message I adverted to the claim on the part of Turkey of the right to expel, as persons undesirable and dangerous, Armenians naturalized in the United States and returning to Turkish jurisdiction. Numerous questions in this relation have arisen. While this Government acquiesces in the asserted right of expulsion, it will not consent that Armenians may be imprisoned or otherwise punished for other reason than having acquired, without imperial consent, American citizenship.

Three of the assailants of Miss Melton, an American teacher in Mosul, have been convicted by the Ottoman courts, and I am advised that an appeal against the acquittal of the remaining five has been taken by the Turkish prosecuting officer.

Treaty with Venezuela.

A convention has been concluded with Venezuela for the arbitration of a long-disputed claim growing out of the seizure of certain vessels, the property of citizens of the United States. Although signed, the treaty of extradition with Venezuela is not yet in force, owing to the insistence of that Government that, when surrendered, its citizens shall in no case be liable to capital punishment.

The rules for the prevention of collisions at sea which were framed by the maritime conference held in this city in 1889, having been concurrently incorporated in the statutes of the United States and Great Britain, have been announced to take effect March 1, 1895, and invitations have been extended to all maritime nations to adhere to them. Favorable responses have thus far been received from Austria, France, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden.

Unsatisfactory Conditions in Samoa.

In my last annual message I referred briefly to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Samoa under the operation of the Berlin treaty, as signally illustrating the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign powers; and on May 9, 1894, in response to a resolution of the Senate, I sent a special message and documents to that body on the same subject, which emphasized my previously expressed opinions. Later occurrences, the correspondence in regard to which will be laid before Congress, further demonstrate that the Government which was devised by the three powers and forced upon the Samoans against their inveterate hostility can be maintained only by the continued presence of foreign military force and at no small sacrifice of life and treasure.

The suppression of the Mataafa insurrection by the powers, and the subsequent banishment of the leader and eleven other chiefs, as recited in my last message, did not bring lasting peace to the islands. Formidable uprisings continued, and finally a rebellion broke out in the capital island, Upolu, headed in Aana, the western district, by the younger Tamasese, and in Atua, the eastern district, by other leaders. The insurgents ravaged the country and fought the Government's troops up to the very doors of Apia. The King again appealed to the powers for help, and the combined British and German naval forces reduced the Atuans to apparent subjection, not, however, without considerable loss to the natives. A few days later Tamasese and his adherents, fearing the ships and the marines, professed submission.

Reports received from our agents at Apia do not justify the belief that the peace thus brought about will be of long duration. It is their conviction that the natives are at heart hostile to the present Government; that such of them as profess loyalty to it do so from fear of the powers, and that it would speedily go to pieces if the war ships were withdrawn. In reporting to his Government on the unsatisfactory situation since the suppression of the late revolt by foreign armed forces, the German Consul at Apia stated:

"That peace will be lasting is hardly to be presumed. The lesson given by firing on Atua was not sufficiently sharp and incisive to leave a lasting impression on the forgetful Samoan temperament. In fact, conditions are existing which show that peace will not last and is not seriously intended. Malietoa, the King, and his chiefs are convinced that the departure of the war ships will be a signal for a renewal of war. The circumstance that the representatives of the villages of all the districts which were opposed to the Government have already withdrawn to Atua to hold meetings, and that both Atua and Aana have forbidden inhabitants of those districts which fought on the side of the Government to return to their villages and have already partly burned down the latter, indicates that a real conciliation of the parties is still far off."

And in a note of the 10th ult., inclosing a copy of that report for the information of this Government, the German Ambassador said:

"The contents of the report awakened the imperial Government's apprehension that under existing circumstances the peace concluded with the rebels will afford no assurance of the lasting restoration of tranquillity in the islands."

The present Government has utterly failed to correct, if indeed it has not aggravated, the very evils it was intended to prevent. It has not stimulated our commerce with the islands. Our participation in its establishment against the wishes of the natives was in plain defiance of the conservative teachings and warnings of the wise and patriotic men who laid the foundations of our free institutions, and I invite an expression of the judgment of Congress on the propriety of steps being taken by this Government looking to the withdrawal from its engagements with the other powers on some reasonable terms not prejudicial to any of our existing rights.

Condition of Our Finances.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the receipts of the Government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $372,-802,498.29, and its expenditures to $442,-605,758.87, leaving a deficit of $69,803,260.58. There was a decrease of $15,952,674.66 in the ordinary expenses of the Government as compared with the fiscal year 1893.

There was collected from customs $131,-818,530.62 and from internal revenue $147,-168,449.70. The balance of the income for the year, amounting to $93,815,517.97, was derived from the sales of lands and other sources.

The value of our total dutiable imports amounted to $275,199,086, being $146,657,625 less than during the preceding year, and the importations free of duty amounted to $379,795,536, being $64,748,675 less than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs were $73,536,486.11 less, and from internal revenue $13,836,539.97 less than in 1893.

The total tax collected from distilled spirits was $85,259,250.25; on manufactured tobacco, $28,617,898.62, and on fermented liquors, $31,414,788.04.

Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to $892,140,572, being an increase over the preceding year of $44,495,378.

The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was $76,898,961, as against $108,680,444 during the fiscal year 1893. The amount imported was $72,449,119, as against $21,174,381 during the previous year.

The imports of silver were $13,286,552, and the exports were $50,451,265.

The total bounty paid upon the production of sugar in the United States for the fiscal year was $12,100,208.89, being an increase of $2,725,078.01 over the payments made during the preceding year. The amount of bounty paid from July 1, 1894, to Aug. 28, 1894, the time when further payments ceased by operation of law, was $966,185.84. The total expenses incurred in the payment of the bounty upon sugar during the fiscal year was $130,140.85.

A Deficit of $20,000,000.

It is estimated that, upon the basis of the present revenue laws, the receipts of the Government during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, will be $424,427,748.44, and its expenditures $444,427,748.44, resulting in a deficit of $20,000,000.

On the 1st day of November, 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was $2,240,773,888, as against $2,204,651,000 on the 1st day of November, 1893, and the money of all kinds in circulation, or not included in the Treasury holdings, was $1,672,693,422, or $24.27 per capita, upon an estimated population of 68,887,000. At the same date there was held in the Treasury gold bullion amounting to $44,615,-177.55, and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of $127,779,988. The purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, ceased on the 1st day of November, 1893, and up to that time there had been purchased during the fiscal year 11,917,658.78 fine ounces at a cost of $8,715,-521.32, an average cost of $0.7313 per fine ounce. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law took effect until the repeal of its purchasing clause, on the date last mentioned, was 168,674,-682.53 fine ounces, which cost $155,931,002.25, the average price per fine ounce being $0.9244.

The total amount of standard silver dollars coined at the mints of the United States under the passage of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, is $421,776,408, of which $378,166,-793 were coined under the provisions of that act, $38,531,143 under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, and $5,078,472 under the act providing for the coinage of trade-dollar bullion.

The total coinage of all metals at our mints during the last fiscal year consisted of 63,485,220 pieces, valued at $106,216,730.06, of which there were $99,474,912.50 in gold coined; $758 in standard silver dollars; $6,624,630 in subsidiary silver coin, and $716,919.26 in minor coin.

During the calendar year 1893 the production of precious metals in the United States was estimated at 1,739,323 fine ounces of gold, of the commercial and coinage value of $35,955,000, and 189,000,000 fine ounces of silver, of the bullion or market value of $46,800,000 and of the coinage value of $77,576,000. It is estimated that on the 1st day of July, 1894, the stock of metallic money in the United States, consisting of coin and bullion, amounted to $1,251,646,058, of which $627,923,201 was gold and $624,347,-757 was silver.

Fifty national banks were organized during the year ending Oct. 31, 1894, with a capital of $5,285,000, and seventy-nine, with a capital of $10,475,000, went into voluntary liquidation. Twenty-one banks, with a capital of $2,770,000, were placed in the hands of receivers. The total number of national banks in existence on the 31st day of October last was 3,756, being 40 less than on the 31st day of October, 1893. The capital stock paid in was $672,671,365, being $9,678,491 less than at the same time in the previous year, and the surplus fund and undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, amounted to $334,121,082.10, which was $16,089,780 less than on Oct. 31, 1893. The circulation was decreased $1,741,563. The obligations of the banks to each other were increased $117,268,334, and the individual deposits were $277,294,480 less than at the corresponding date in the previous year. Loans and discounts were $161,206,923 more than at the same time the previous year, and checks and other cash items were $90,-349,963 more. The total resources of the banks at the date mentioned amounted to $3,473,922,055, as against $3,109,533,284.36 in 1893.

Secretary of War's Report.

From the report of the Secretary of War it appears that the strength of the army on Sept. 30, 1894, was 2,135 officers and 25,765 enlisted men. Although this is apparently a very slight decrease compared with the previous year, the actual effective force has been increased to the equivalent of nearly two regiments through the reorganization of the system of recruiting, and the consequent release to regimental duty of the large force of men hitherto serving at the recruiting depots. The abolition of these depots, it is predicted, will furthermore effect an annual reduction approximating $250,000 in the direct expenditures, besides promoting generally the health, morale, and discipline of the troops.

The execution of the policy of concentrating the army at important centres of population and transportation, foreshadowed in the last annual report of the Secretary, has resulted in the abandonment of fifteen of the smaller posts, which was effected under a plan which assembles organizations of the same regiments hitherto widely separated. This renders our small forces more readily effective for any service which they may be called upon to perform, increases the extent of the territory under protection without diminishing the security heretofore afforded to any locality, improves the discipline, training, and esprit de corps of the army, besides considerably decreasing the cost of its maintenance.

Though the forces of the Department of the East have been somewhat increased, more than three-fourths of the army is still stationed west of the Mississippi. This carefully-matured policy, which secures the best and greatest service in the interests of the general welfare from the small force comprising our regular army, should not be thoughtlessly embarrassed by the creation of new and unnecessary posts through acts of Congress to gratify the ambitions or interests of localities.

While the maximum legal strength of the army is 25,000 men, the effective strength, through various causes, is but little over 20,000 men. The purpose of Congress does not, therefore, seem to be fully attained by the existing condition. While no considerable increase in the army is, in my judgment, demanded by recent events, the policy of seacoast fortification, in the prosecution of which we have been steadily engaged for some years, has so far developed as to suggest that the effective strength of the army be now made at least equal to the legal strength. Measures taken by the department during the year, as indicated, have already considerably augmented the effective force, and the Secretary of War presents a plan, which I recommend to the consideration of Congress, to attain the desired end. Economies effected in the department in other lines of its work will offset to a great extent the expenditure involved in the proposition submitted. Among other things, this contemplates the adoption of the three-battalion formation of regiments, which for several years has been indorsed by the Secretaries of War and the Generals commanding the army. Compact in itself, it provides a skeleton organization, ready to be filled out in the event of war, which is peculiarly adapted to our strength and requirements; and the fact that every other nation, with a single exception, has adopted this formation to meet the conditions of modern warfare, should alone secure for the recommendation an early consideration.

It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that, in obedience to the commands of the Constitution and the laws, and for the purpose of protecting the property of the United States, aiding the process of Federal courts and removing lawless obstructions to the performance by the Government of its legitimate functions, it became necessary in various localities during the year to employ a considerable portion of the regular troops. The duty was discharged promptly, courageously, and with marked discretion by the officers and men, and the most gratifying proof was thus afforded that the army deserves that complete confidence in its efficiency and discipline which the country has at all times manifested.

The year has been free from disturbances by Indians, and the chances of further depredations on their part are constantly becoming more remote and improbable.

What the Army Costs.

The total expenditures for the War Department for the year ended June 30, 1894, amounted to $56,039,009.34. Of this sum, $2,000,614.99 was for salaries and contingent expenses, $23,695,156.16 for the support of the military establishment, $5,001,682.23 for miscellaneous objects, and $25,371,555.96 for public works. This latter sum includes $19,494,037.49 for river and harbor improvements, and $3,947,863.56 for fortifications and other works of defense. The appropriations for the current year aggregate $52,429,112.78, and the estimates sumbitted by the Secretary of War for the next fiscal year call for appropriations amounting to $52,318,629.55.

The skill and industry of our ordnance officers and inventors have, it is believed, overcome the mechanical obstacles which have heretofore delayed the armament of our coasts, and this great national undertaking upon which we have entered may now proceed as rapidly as Congress shall determine. With a supply of finished guns of large calibre already on hand, to which additions should now rapidly follow, the wisdom of providing carriages and emplacements for their mount cannot be too strongly urged.

The total enrollment of the militia of the several States is 117,532 officers and enlisted men, an increase of 5,949 over the number reported at the close of the previous year. The reports of militia inspections by regular army officers show a marked increase in interest and efficiency among the State organizations, and I strongly recommend a continuance of the policy of affording every practical encouragement possible to this important auxiliary of our military establishment.

The condition of the Apache Indians, held as prisoners by the Government for eight years at a cost of half a million dollars, has been changed during the year from captivity to one which gives them an opportunity to demonstrate their capacity for self-support and at least partial civilization. Legislation enacted at the late session of Congress gave the War Department authority to transfer the survivors, numbering 346, from Mount Vernon Barracks, in Alabama, to any suitable reservation. The department selected as their future home the military lands near Fort Sill, Indian Territory, where, under military surveillance, the former prisoners have been established in agriculture under conditions favorable to their advancement.

In recognition of the long and distinguished military services and faithful discharge of important and responsible civil duties by Major Gen. John M. Scofield, now the General Commanding the Army, it is suggested to Congress that the temporary revival of the grade of Lieutenant General in his behalf would be a just and gracious act and would permit his retirement, now near at hand, with rank befitting his merits.

Report of the Attorney General.

The report of the Attorney General notes the gratifying progress made by the Supreme Court in overcoming the arrears of its business and in reaching a condition in which it will be able to dispose of cases as they arise without any unreasonable delay. This result is, of course, very largely due to the successful working of the plan inaugurating Circuit Courts of Appeals. In respect to these tribunals, the suggestion is made, in quarters entitled to the highest consideration, that an additional Circuit Judge for each circuit would greatly strengthen these courts and the confidence reposed in their adjudications; and that such an addition would not create a greater force of Judges than the increasing business of such courts requires. I commend the suggestion to the careful consideration of the Congress. Other important topics are adverted to in the report, accompanied by recommendations, many of which have been presented in large in previous messages, and at this time, therefore, need only be named. I refer to the abolition of the fee system as a measure of compensation to Federal officers; the enlargement of the powers of United States Commissioners, at least in the Territories; the allowance of writs of error in criminal cases on behalf of the United States, and the establishment of degrees in the crime of murder.

A topic dealt with by the Attorney General of much importance is the condition of the administration of justice in the Indian Territory. The permanent solution of what is called the Indian problem is probably not to be expected at once, but meanwhile such ameliorations of present conditions as the existing system will admit of ought not to be neglected. It is unsatisfactory that there should be a Federal court established for the Territory, with sufficient Judges, and that this court should sit within the Territory and have the same jurisdiction as to Territorial affairs as is now vested in the Federal courts sitting in Arkansas and Texas.

Another subject of pressing moment referred to by the Attorney General is the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway Company on a basis equitable as regards all private interests and as favorable to the Government as the circumstances will permit. The operation of a railroad by a court through a receiver is an anomalous state of things which should be terminated, on all grounds, public and private, at the earliest possible moment. Besides, not to enact the needed enabling legislation at the present session postpones the whole matter until the assembling of a new Congress and inevitably increases all the complications of the situation, and could not but be regarded as a signal failure to solve a problem which has practically been before the present Congress ever since its organization.

Eight years ago in my annual message I urged upon the Congress as strongly as I could, the location and construction of two prisons for the confinement of United States prisoners. A similar recommendation has been made from time to time since, and a few years ago a law was passed providing for the selection of sites for three such institutions. No appropriation has, however, been made to carry the act into effect, and the old and discreditable condition still exists.

It is not my purpose at this time to repeat the considerations which make an impregnable case in favor of the ownership and management by the Government of the penal institutions in which Federal prisoners are confined. I simply desire to again urge former recommendations on the subject and to particularly call the attention of the Congress to that part of the report of the Secretary of War in which he states that the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., can be turned over to the Government as a prison for Federal convicts without the least difficulty and with an actual saving of money from every point of view.

Pending a more complete reform, I hope that by the adoption of the suggestion of the Secretary of War this easy step may be taken in the direction of the proper care of its convicts by the Government of the United States.

The Post Office Department.

The report of the Postmaster General presents a comprehensive statement of the operations of the Post Office Department for the last fiscal year. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to $75,080,479.04, and the expenditures to $84,324,414.15.

The transactions of the Postal Service indicate with barometric certainty the fluctuations in the business of the country. Inasmuch, therefore, as business complications continued to exist throughout the last year to an unforeseen extent, it is not surprising that the deficiency of revenue to meet the expenditures of the Post Office Department, which was estimated in advance at about eight million dollars, should be exceeded by nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. The ascertained revenues of the last year, which were the basis of calculation for the current year, being less than estimated, the deficiency for the current year will be correspondingly greater, though the Postmaster General states that the latest indications are so favorable that he confidently predicts an increase of at least 8 per cent. in the revenues of the current year over those of the last year.

The expenditures increase steadily and necessarily with the growth and needs of the country, so that the deficiency is greater or less in any year depending upon the volume of receipts.

The Postmaster General states that this deficiency is unnecessary and might be obviated at once if the law regulating rates upon mail matter of the second class was modified. The rate received for the transmission of this second-class matter is 1 cent per pound, while the cost of such transmission to the Government is eight times that amount. In the general terms of the law, this rate covers newspapers and periodicals. The extensions of the meaning of these terms from time to time have admitted to the privileges intended for legitimate newspapers and periodicals a surprising range of publications and created abuses the cost of which amount in the aggregate to the total deficiency of the Post Office Department. Pretended newspapers are started by business houses for the mere purpose of advertising goods, complying with the law in form only and discontinuing the publications as soon as the period of advertising is over. "Sample copies" of pretended newspapers are issued in great numbers for a like purpose only. The result is a great loss of revenue to the Government, besides its humiliating use as an agency to aid in carrying out the scheme of a business house to advertise its goods by means of a trick upon both its rival houses and the regular and legitimate newspapers.

Paper-covered literature, consisting mainly of trashy novels, to the extent of many thousands of tons, is sent through the mails at 1 cent per pound, while the publishers of standard works are required to pay eight times that amount in sending their publications. Another abuse consists in the free carriage through the mails of hundreds of tons of seed and grain unlessly distributed through the Department of Agriculture. The Postmaster General predicts that if the law be so amended as to eradicate these abuses, not only will the Post Office Department show no deficiency, but he believes that in the near future all legitimate newspapers and periodical magazines might be properly transmitted through the mails to their subscribers free of cost. I invite your prompt consideration of this subject, and fully indorse the views of the Postmaster General.

Extension of the Service.

The total number of Post Offices in the United States on the 30th day of June, 1894, was 69,805, an increase of 1,403 over the preceding year. Of these, 3,428 were Presidential, an increase in that class of 68 over the preceding year.

Six hundred and ten cities and towns are provided with free delivery. Ninety-three other cities and towns entitled to this service under the law have not been accorded it on account of insufficient funds. The expense of free delivery for the current fiscal year will be more than $12,300,000, and under existing legislation this item of expenditure is subject to constant increase. The estimated cost of rural free delivery generally is so very large that it ought not to be considered in the present condition of affairs.

During the year, 830 additional domestic money-order offices were established. The total number of these offices at the close of the year was 19,264. There were 14,304,-041 money orders issued during the year, being an increase over the preceding year of 994,306. The value of these orders amounted to $138,793,579.49, an increase of $11,217,-145.84. There were also issued during the year postal notes amounting to $12,649,-094.55.

During the year, 218 international money-order offices were added to those already established, making a total of 2,625 such offices in operation June 30, 1894. The number of international money orders issued during the year was 917,823, a decrease in number of 138,176; and their value was $13,792,455.31, a decrease in amount of $2,-549,382.55. The number of orders paid was 361,180, an increase over the preceding year of 60,263, and their value was $6,568,-493.78, an increase of $1,285,118.08.

From the foregoing statements it appears that the total issue of money orders and postal notes for the year amounted to $165,235,129.35.

The number of letters and packages mailed during the year for special delivery was 3,436,970. The special delivery stamps used upon these letters and packages amounted to $343,697. The messengers' fees paid for their delivery amounted to $261,260.70, leaving a balance in favor of the Government of $82,487.30.

The report shows most gratifying results in the way of economies worked out without affecting the efficiency of the Postal Service. These consist in the abrogation of steamship subsidy contracts, reletting of mail transportation contracts, and in the cost and amount of supplies used in the service, amounting in all to $16,619,047.42.

This report also contains a valuable contribution to the history of the Universal Postal Union, an arrangement which amounts practically to the establishment of one postal system for the entire civilized world. Special attention is directed to the subject at this time, in view of the fact that the next congress of the union will meet in Washington in 1897, and it is hoped that timely action will be taken in the direction of perfecting preparations for that event.

The Postmaster General renews the suggestion made in a previous report that the department organization be increased to the extent of creating a direct district supervision of all postal affairs, and in this suggestion I fully concur.

There are now connected with the Post Office establishment 32,661 employes who are in the classified service. This includes many who have been classified upon the suggestion of the Postmaster General. He states that another year's experience at the head of the department serves only to strengthen the conviction as to the excellent working of the civil service law in this branch of the public service.

Satisfactory Condition of the Navy.

Attention is called to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, which shows very gratifying progress in the construction of ships for our new navy. All the vessels now building, including the three torpedo boats authorized at the last session of Congress and excepting the first-class battle ship Iowa, will probably be completed during the coming fiscal year.

The estimates for the increase of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1896, are large, but they include practically the entire sum necessary to complete and equip all the new ships not now in commission, so that, unless new ships are authorized, the appropriations for the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, should fall below the estimates for the coming year by at least $12,000,000.

The Secretary presents with much earnestness a plea for the authorization of three additional battle ships and ten or twelve torpedo boats. While the unarmored vessels heretofore authorized, including those now nearing completion, will constitute a fleet which it is believ

COL. FELLOWS REFUSES

Declines to be a Witness in the Case Against Himself.

SOME OF HIS SUBORDINATES EXAMINED

Hearing by Commissioner Linson of the Charges of Neglect of Duty—Evidence for the District Attorney.

Ex-Senator J. J. Linson of Kingston sat in this city yesterday as Special Commissioner, appointed by Gov. Flower, to hear testimony on the charges of neglect of duty preferred against District Attorney John R. Fellows by R. W. G. Welling, Preble Tucker, Fulton McMahon, Clarence Goadby, and Charles Taber of the Good Government Clubs, and also charges of the same general nature made by the German-American Reform Union.

The hearing was held in the old courtroom of Part I. of the old Court of General Sessions, and began at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Welling, Mr. Tucker, and Mr. McMahon appeared to support their charges, and Delos McCurdy and John Yard appeared as counsel for Col. Fellows, who was unable to attend the hearing at its opening. John G. Weigold, Tauscher de Seighardt, F. O. Deltman, August Kleinau, and F. O. Dettmann of the German-American Reform Union were present, as were also the union's counsel, Theodore Sutro and Louis S. Phillips.

Commissioner Linson took occasion to say before the proceedings were opened that as both oral and documentary evidence would no doubt be produced, he would govern the taking of testimony in accordance with the usual rules of evidence as applied in courts of record: The only restriction of time that he would impose, he said, was that the matter should be terminated in time to enable him to make his report to Gov. Flower before Jan. 1.

R. W. G. Welling announced that the persons whom he represented were willing to let the sworn charges go in as pleadings, and let the case rest on the answer made by the District Attorney and the admissions therein, if the answer is sworn to.

Mr. McCurdy answered that the persons making charges must come and prove their charges legally. He was present to meet the charges, and awaited the evidence of the truth of them.

Mr. McMahon contended that the last paragraph of the answer of the District Attorney was his defense, and that it was sworn to, and that he must be as much satisfied now with it as he was when he put it in. He submitted again to put in the pleadings as evidence.

"The pleadings," Mr. McCurdy said, "are a distinct issue. We are waiting for proof, and it is their duty to present proof."

"I want only to ask one question," said Mr. McMahon. "If we put the Warden of the Tombs Prison on the stand to prove the correctness of the list in the charges, will the District Attorney be satisfied to put in his carefully-prepared answer and rest? Or we will put in our papers and rest if he will do the same."

"Charges," said Mr. McCurdy, "cannot be sustained, except by legal evidence proving neglect of duty. I contend that the evidence must be presented here in legal form."

Commissioner Linson said: "That is the proper course."

Then Mr. Welling called Fulton McMahon to the stand.

Mr. McMahon, who is witness, complainant, attorney, &c., then swore to the charges the he was one of the framers of. He read the list, and said it was a copy of the list of prisoners given to him by the Warden of the Tombs.

He was asked by Mr. McCurdy on cross-examination if the names of the prisoners on his list had not been selected by him from the list given him by the Warden. Mr. McMahon did not answer the question directly, and Mr. McCurdy calmly said: "Yes or no, yes or no."

Finally the witness answered "Yes."

Mr. McCurdy asked the witness whether he knew whether any of the persons in the list were kept in the Tombs at their own or their counsel's requests, and the witness said he had no personal knowledge.

"Now, as to the case of Antonio Lombio. Did you know when you put his name on the list that his case had been through the General Term and the Court of Appeals, and that a similar condition existed in other cases?"

"I knew of it," said the witness.

"Did you put these facts in your complaint to the Governor?"

"No," said Mr. McMahon, smiling.

Mr. McMahon admitted that he knew that over 39 homicide and 4,000 and over other cases had been tried and disposed of during the ten months of Col. Fellows's term of office, and to make the remarkable statement that he would still consider Col. Fellows guilty of neglect of duty in respect to the specific cases in the complaint if his office had tried twice as many cases.

When Mr. McMahon left the stand Mr. Welling rose and called, "Col. Fellows to the stand."

"I will not," said the District Attorney.

"The District Attorney will not take the stand under my advice," said Mr. McCurdy.

At this announcement a conference between Messrs. Welling, Tucker, and McMahon was held.

Then Mr. Welling asked Mr. McCurdy to state why Col. Fellows refused to testify, and Mr. McCurdy asked Mr. Welling if he, as a prosecuting lawyer, thought it proper for him to call as a witness the defendant himself.

"Eminently proper," replied Mr. Welling.

"Then you may continue to call him," said Mr. McCurdy.

Mr. Welling then put in evidence his written charges, and Col. Fellows's answer and announced that the complainants closed their case.

Commissioner Linson then called upon the German-American Reform Union to present its case, and, after an argument, in which all of the attorneys joined, it was decided to take up the Union's charges before Col. Fellows be required to answer those of Mr. Welling and others.

Mr. Sutro then made a brief opening speech and stated that 300 persons who were accused of crimes were at large, a menace to the community.

After recess Deputy Assistant District Attorney Forbes J. Hennessy, who has charge of the forfeited recognizances in the District Attorney's office, was called to the stand with the docket from his office.

The cases that are set out in the union's charges were taken up in the order in which they are mentioned in the charges, and Mr. Hennessy referred to the docket to show that most of the cases upon which the charges are based have been tried or disposed of by vacating the indictments, and that many of the men alleged to be at large are now serving their terms of imprisonment.

Mr. Phillips, who examined Mr. Hennessy, endeavored to prove that the District Attorney had been negligent in the matter of enforcing judgments obtained on forfeited bail bonds, but in every instance Mr. Hennessy showed by his record that the office had done all that it could to collect the forfeitures under the present law and decisions.

The question of one bondsman being upon numerous bonds was raised, and Commissioner Linson held that it was immaterial how many bonds any one man might be on, so long as he was sufficiently responsible to meet all the risks.

After Mr. Hennessy's examination, Mr. Phillips asked that District Attorney Fellows be required to produce his book containing the list of men indicted.

Col. Fellows refused to do it, saying that it is a criminal offense to make known the names of those who are indicted before they are arrested.

The matter was finally compromised by Col. Fellows taking the list that Mr. Phillips had, which the District Attorney said was cut out of a newspaper, and promising to indicate upon it the history of each case, so far as he safely could.

Henry W. Unger, chief clerk in the District Attorney's office, was then examined as to the force in the District Attorney's office, the amount appropriated to run it, and the attention the officials in the office pay to their duties.

In relation to the attendance of Col. Fellows and his assistants the witness said that there was no rule at the office.

"Ever since I have been in that office," he said, "I have come and gone as I pleased. The assistants do not absent themselves regularly when they are not engaged in court. They are then engaged in the preparation of cases. Col. Fellows has been at his office quite frequently during the year. He has been there what I would call regularly. The attendance of all has been more than regular considering the requirements of a public office."

An adjournment was then taken until this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

THE WALTERS ART COLLECTION

It Is Left to the Testator's Two Children, and Is Likely to Remain Intact Under the Will.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—The celebrated art collection belonging to the late William T. Walters will probably remain intact in Baltimore. By the terms of Mr. Walters's will, which was filed for probate in the Orphans' Court at Towson, Md., to-day, the great collection of paintings, statuary, and ceramics becomes the joint property of his two children—Henry Walters of this city and Mrs. Warren Delano of Orange, N. J.

Mr. Walters, however, recommends that a valuation for the entire collection be agreed upon between his daughter and son, and that one or the other become the sole owner thereof. It is known that Henry Walters is very anxious to possess the magnificent art gallery, and it is believed he will attain his purpose through the consent of his sister.

The estate left by Mr. Walters is estimated to be worth $10,000,000. With the exception of a few small bequests, the property will be divided between his son and daughter, with the son and Benjamin F. Newcomer executors of the will. The only charitable bequest is of $10,000 to the Maryland Blind Institute. Mr. Walters gives to his son the mansion and picture gallery at No. 5 Mount Vernon Place and everything contained therein, excepting the art collection. To his daughter he bequeaths his country place in Baltimore County, called St. Mary's, together with everything thereon. The will is dated May 13, 1874.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises...7:07	Sun sets...4:33	Moon sets...11:16	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	11:48	12:03	5:37	6:12
Governors Island	12:01	12:12	6:08	6:58
Hell Gate	1:54	2:05	7:36	8:26

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alvena, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5.		
Antilla, Nassau	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Edam, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	7:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
THURSDAY, DEC. 6.		
Cienfuegos, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	.....
Norwegian, Glasgow	.....	.....
FRIDAY, DEC. 7.		
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 8.		
Alps, Kingston	.....	.....
Etruria, Liverpool	.....	1:30 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa	.....	1:30 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	.....	11:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	.....	1:00 P. M.
Manitoba, London	.....	.....
Orizaba, Havana	.....	1:00 P. M.
Persia, Hamburg	.....	1:30 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) Dec. 4.—Bohemia, Hamburg, Nov. 13; Britannia, Gibraltar, Nov. 17; Energie, Gibraltar, Nov. 17; Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa, Nov. 22; Italia, Gibraltar, Nov. 17; Kronprinz F. Wilhelm, Gibraltar, Nov. 21; Marengo, Newcastle, Nov. 19; Muriel, Barbados, Nov. 29; Strathleven, Gibraltar, Nov. 18; State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Nov. 23; Victoria, Gibraltar, Nov. 11.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.—Amalfi, Hamburg, Nov. 21; Yucatan, Havana, Dec. 1.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6.—Alps, Port au Prince, Dec. 1; Braunschweig, Bremen, Nov. 24; Monomoy, Swansea, Nov. 22.

FRIDAY, Dec. 7.—Campania, Liverpool, Dec. 1; Exeter City, Swansea, Nov. 22; New-York, Southampton, Dec. 1; Prins Willem III., Port au Prince, Dec. 1; Trave, Bremen, Nov. 27.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8.—Adriatic, Liverpool, Nov. 28.—Marengo, Antwerp, Nov. 23; Venezuela, La Guayra, Dec. 3.

Arrived.—New-York, Monday, Dec. 3.

SS State of Texas, Hix, Fernandina and Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Bluefields, Masingo, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Fanita, Kimball, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Concho, Crowell, Galveston Nov. 26 and Key West 29, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Lewis, Southampton Nov. 24, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 A. M.

SS Persia, (Ger.,) Winckler, Hamburg Nov. 21, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Baron Ardossan, (Br.,) Corning, Sourabaya, &c., Sept. 17, with sugar to order—vessel to J. W. Parker. Arirved at the Bar at 7:30 P. M. 2d.

SS Silverdale, (Br.,) James, Hamburg Nov. 6 via North Shields 9, with sugar to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool Nov. 23, with mdse. to H. Maitland Kersey & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Greece, (Br.,) Healey, London Nov. 10, with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 P. M. 2d.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Griffith, London Nov. 22, with mdse. and passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Orizaba, Hoyt, Jr., Vera Cruz, &c., Nov. 29, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

Bark Jeanne, (Fr.,) Garanton, Nantes 46 ds, in ballast to Barber & Co.

Bark Cormorant, (Norw.,) Nysteen, Pernambuco 36 ds, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Thomas J. Stewart, Blake, Portland, Me., with ice to Morse & Co.—vessel to H. B. Rawson & Co.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—S. W., light breeze, clear off shore.

Sailed.

SS Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond; City of Birmingham, for Savannah; Oevenum, for Lisbon, via Azores; Obdam, for Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Excelsior, for Canal, for orders.

Ship Lyndhurst, for Java for orders; Johann Friedrich, for Limerick; Theodor Fischer, for London.

Spoken.

Bark Yosemite, (Br.,) Balfour, from New-York Aug. 10 for Talcahuano and Valparaiso, was spoken Oct. 27, in lat. 42 S, lon, 48 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Bunger, sld. from Swinemunde for New-York Nov. 29.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. Scheel, sld. from Copenhagen for New-York Nov. 29.

SS Grecian, (Br.,) Capt Nunan, sld. from Glasgow for New-York Dec. 1.

SS Ardancorrach, (Br.,) Capt. Forbes, sld. from Moville for New-York yesterday.

SS Biela, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York yesterday.

SS Leibnitz, (Belg.,) Capt. Graham, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Olympia, (Br.,) Capt. Swain, sld. from Lisbon for New-York yesterday.

SS Cuvier, (Br.,) Capt. Carnan, sld. from Montevideo for New-York to-day.

SS Waverley, (Br.,) Capt. Calvert, from New-York Nov. 10, for Aden, Yokohoma, &c., arr. at Algiers Nov. 27.

SS Hogarth, (Br.,) Capt. Black, from New-York Oct. 15, via Baltimore Oct. 26, arr. at Rio Janeiro Nov. 26.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Capt. Bunner, from New-York Nov. 18, arr. at Nieuwe Waterweg Dec. 1.

SS Salerno, (Br.,) Capt. Akester, from New-York Nov. 10, arr. at Shields Dec. 1.

SS Lobella, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from Calcutta about Nov. 17, for New-York or Boston, arr. at Suez yesterday.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New-York Nov. 18, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Benlomond, (Br.,) Capt. Thoson, from Japan and China for New-York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Lucerna, (Br.,) Capt. Dyer, from New-York Nov. 16, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Peruvian, (Br.,) Capt. Calvert, from New-York Nov. 21, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Sadler, (Ger.,) Capt. Blanke, sld. from Bremen for New-York Dec. 1.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, (from Genoa,) sld. from Gibraltar for New-York Dec. 1.

SS Waesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Bence, sld. from Antwerp for New-York Dec. 1.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from New-York for Antwerp, was sighted off Flushing at 2 A. M. Dec. 1.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New-York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New-York, arr. at Gibraltar to-day, and proceeded for Genoa.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and MAID.—A lady desires a situation for a girl who has been in her employ nine years, and whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 16 East 58th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Europe desires to place her chambermaid, who has been in her employ nine years; neat, willing, and a good sewer. Apply at 6 West 51st St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and Seamstress.—By a reliable girl. Apply at present employer's, 1 East 38th St., between 10 and 12, Tuesday and Wednesday.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable American girl; a competent waitress; or chambermaid alone; in private family; city references. 201 East 74th St., Power's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman; thoroughly understands her duties; has long experience in best families; first-class city references. 802 6th Av., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID or LAUNDRESS.—By a young English girl to do chamberwork or laundry-work in a private boarding house. 210 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress or parlormaid; highest references from last employer. 108 West 39th St., Lewis's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent woman as chambermaid in private family; assist in washing or waiting; best city reference. M. M., 397 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or NURSE.—Girl as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse; experienced; best city references. 139 West 60th St., Heffernan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or for general housework. 416 West 50th St., care Mrs. Harrington.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By girl as chambermaid, do sewing, and assist in dining room or pantry; no objection to country; two years' city reference. A. R., 957 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or do washing; best city reference, 1,523 3d Av., corner 86th St.; ring Mochler's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Well up in all her duties; wages, $18; best city references. D. K., care of Mrs. Scullen, 328 East 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; understands care of parlors; assist with waiting; good reference. M., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Swedish girl; excellent city reference. A. J., 317 East 24th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young girl for chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 324 West 49th St., first flight, back.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wants situation for admirable chambermaid. Call, only Monday and Tuesday, between 11 and 2, at 19 East 22d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; first-class city references. 193 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in a private family; several years' reference from last employer. 244 East 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—First-class; by a young girl; best city reference. 31 West 17th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; good reference. 523 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; good reference. E. S., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant chambermaid; good sewer; or wait on lady; best city reference. B., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Scotch Protestant; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; city references. 502 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—Would assist in pantry; first-class personal references. H. C., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant young woman. Can be seen for two days, at present employer's, 39 West 10th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—City reference. Call, from 10 to 12, at 118 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Just landed; French. A. C., 222 West 35th St.; no cards.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a well-educated young woman (North German) as companion or lady's maid in a fine family; best references. E. B., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable woman as excellent family cook; good baker; will do plain washing; two years' personal reference. H. S., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in small private family; Protestant; four years' reference; wages, $25. Call, between 10 and 12, at present employer's, 797 Madison Av.

COOK and PLAIN LAUNDRESS.—By young girl in private family; four years' personal reference from last place. 321 West 40th St.; ring Duffy's bell.

COOK.—By Protestant as first-class cook; thoroughly competent of taking full charge; best city references. M. H., 144 East 43d St., ground floor back.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly experienced in all branches; good manager; middle-aged; best references; wages, $60. A. B., care of E. Glass, 101 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a thorough family cook in a small private family in city; excellent city reference; employer can be seen; wages, $25. A. C., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By excellent cook in private family; best references; city or country; willing to do some washing. 483 8th Av., near 29th St., second bell.

COOK.—By good cook; thoroughly understands her business; soup, meats, game, fish, desserts; good bread and biscuit maker; good city and country references. 209 East 28th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; thoroughly understands her business; will do some coarse washing if required; good city reference. 656 2d Av., second floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; good cook and laundress; four years' city reference. 482 3d Av.; ring twice.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls; one as first-class cook; other as first-class waitress; best city references. 244 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly; best reference from her last employer. 369 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and laundress; has good city references; house or flat. 70 West 83d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; daily or monthly; good city reference. 241 East 42d St., first floor.

COOK.—By a competent cook with good reference; city or country. 404 East 72d St., first floor; ring Pollard's bell.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook; four years in last place. 1,009 6th Av., near 57th St.; ring Donohue's bell.

COOK.—By English Protestant girl as cook in private family; good city reference. Call, two days, at 19 Morton St.; ring first bell to the left.

COOK.—By an English Protestant as first-class cook in private family; good city reference. M. H., 121 West 10th St., first floor, front.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; understands pastry and game; wages moderate; best city references. 1,233 3d Av., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By a competent young girl to do plain cooking, washing, and ironing; best city reference. 213 East 53d St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. E. M., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; don't need kitchenmaid; best city reference. 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; excellent baker; city or country; best references. M. T. C., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class young German; understands how to work thoroughly; best personal references. 212 West 25th St., first floor.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as good cook and baker; willing to do coarse washing; good city reference. U., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a girl; competent cook and laundress; three years' city reference. 2,153 8th Av., near 116th St., Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By experienced French cook; understands all branches of cooking; best references. M. B., 155 East 52d St.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; good reference. 7 East 39th St.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant; good cook; good baker; city reference. 308 West 41st St.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook or head kitchenmaid; good reference. 236 West 32d St.

COOK.—By good cook; French; just landed; H. S., 222 West 35th St.; no cards.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; by young North of Ireland woman; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; first-class pastry and bread maker; first-class city reference; lady can be seen. 900 6th Av., near 55d St., in store.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant young woman as good cook; no objection to apartment house or little washing; best city reference from last place. 328 East 21st St., one flight up, front.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; good cook and baker; would do little coarse washing in private family; good city reference. 206 West 27th St.; Bell 11, ring four times.

COOK.—By professional German; understands fancy cooking, pastry, creams; good manager; excellent reference. 109th St. and Western Boulevard.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; private family; good city reference; willing and obliging; wages, $20 to $25. S. H., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—As first-class family cook; city or country; understands all kinds soups, meats, and game; city reference. C., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a reliable Protestant woman as good plain cook; excellent laundress; or housework of small family; understands her business. C. N., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and to do plain washing in small private family; first-class city reference. S. D., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an excellent Swedish professional cook, with very best and highest references; wages, $60 a month. 381 4th Av., second bell, care of Miss Moller.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl. Can be seen at present employer's, 317 West 87th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a smart young woman by the day or week, housecleaning or laundry work; capable of doing anything; city reference. Mrs. Hagan, 313 East 24th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class woman, work by the day; washing or cooking the first of the week; good city references. M. G., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to work by the day, week, or month; washing, ironing, cleaning; first-class laundress; good city reference. 155 West 51st St. Mary Allen.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress to go out three first days in the week, to do any kind of housecleaning; thorough worker; city reference. L. K., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker and seamstress; by the day or take work home; skirts, waists; also remodelling, alterations, repairing, and children's dresses. Davis, 469 Columbus Av., store.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; $2.50 day; excellent cutter and fitter; out best house; had own business; best reference. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker from Doucet and Felix; evening and street; latest styles; wants more engagements by day in families; first-class references. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker, cutter, and fitter; will go out by the day; $1.75; usual salary has been $3.50. Nugent, Dressmaker, 1,563 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Stylish; few more customers by day; $1.75; perfect fitter; Taylor system; city references. Miss Mo., care Mrs. Metzler, 424 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; perfect fitter; to go by the day; $2. Dressmaker, 1,096 3d Av., Times Branch.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker to go out by day; good city references. Ottoz, 230 West 18th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker, to go out by day; perfect cutter and fitter. L. J. S., 144 East 52d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; cut, fit, and remodel; terms, $1.50 per day; city references. G. H., 159 East 47th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced North German, understanding kindergarten system, to grown children; teaches German and music; good reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 159 West 85th St., present employer's.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By highly-educated German lady for either morning or afternoon as governess or companion; highest city references. A. B., 94 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to secure a position for her German nursery governess. Can be seen Tuesday afternoon at 272 West 77th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged lady as housekeeper in private family; is capable of taking entire charge and responsibility if required, such as looking after servants, marketing, paying bills, &c.; best city references given; no objection to country if short distance from city. Danforth, Box 391 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young Englishwoman; can take entire charge, private or public; good cook; present employer can be seen. 217 East 59th St., two flights, back.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an elderly American Protestant as thorough housekeeper; good cook and baker; in country; best reference. Mrs. C., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Protestant woman as housekeeper for elderly couple; good cook; reference; competent. 254 8th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl; would like to get in a small private family to help with housework; willing to learn; didn't live out in this country very long. 229 East 46th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman; do entire work of small family; city or country; good plain cook and laundress; good city reference. 223 East 21st St.; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do general housework in a small family in city only; good plain cook; good reference from last place. 552 West 45th St., two flights.

HOUSEWORK.—By an experienced girl to do housework; good washer and ironer; best city reference. Call for two days at 334 East 36th St., third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed from Sweden, for general housework; willing and obliging. 184 Kent St., Greenpoint, only three blocks from 23d St. Ferry.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do light housework in a flat. Apply to employer's, 58 East 77th St., from 10 to 12.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, to do housework; willing and obliging. 325 West 43d St.; ring Haggerty's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework in private family; city reference. 199 East 58th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent German girl for housework in flat. 52 Greenwich Av., bakery.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid or cook in a private family; references. M. W., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly-competent and experienced North German person; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to travel; age 26; three years' excellent reference. Maid, 47 East 34th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to travel; willing and obliging; first-class references. H. T., 143 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German girl as lady's maid, or nurse to grown children; best city reference. Call, two days, at 124 East 11th St., first floor. Hortig.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; very best city references. Mrs. Brown, 131 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; knows her duties; all kinds of sewing; good packer; take full charge of wardrobe; first-class city reference. Mme. Bousson, 108 West 16th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Refined French girl as lady's maid and do light housework for one lady or child; good sewer; understands hairdressing. F. A., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swiss; speaks English; hairdresser, and accustomed to travel; good massage; city references. K., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swedish woman as lady's maid or seamstress; personal reference. Call, Tuesday or Wednesday, at 20 Washington Square.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; good packer and traveler; understands hairdressing; willing and obliging; personal city reference. R. Dealey, 628 10th Av.

MAID or NURSE to INVALID or ELDERLY Lady.—By thoroughly-competent person; best references; would assist with chamberwork or other light duties. M. B., 327 East 38th St.

MAID.—By a West Indian as maid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress; best city reference. Call, for two days, at 161 West 24th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By good dressmaker and waitress; willing to help with any work; present employer can be seen. 24 West 32d St.

MAID.—By French Swiss girl as maid to young lady; do sewing and assist with light work; good reference. 387 7th Av.

MAID.—German, with city reference; perfect sewer and packer. 1,085 2d Av., first floor.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; thoroughly understands all kinds of laundry work; lived in best private families; highest city references. 802 6th Av., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress by the day or week; thoroughly competent; best city references. 587 8th Av., Love's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; best city reference; in private family; city or country; neat; orderly; good manager; shirts, collars. First-class, 149 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; personal city references. C. M., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; three years' city references from present employer. T., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent person as laundress in private family; best references. 150 West 66th St., care of Bulmon.

LAUNDRESS.—By a North of Ireland Protestant as first-class laundress; five years' reference. Can be seen, all week, at 62 Columbus Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress; competent and trustworthy; first-class city reference. M. C., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS AND TO ASSIST WITH CHAMBERWORK; good city reference. E. B., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress; willing and obliging; best city reference. A. C., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a very competent young laundress; first-class city reference. 842 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class character; in private family. Confrey, 237 East 56th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference; wages, $20, $22. 307 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; willing to assist with light chamberwork; wages, $20; good references. A. M., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge. The Dakota, 72d St. and 8th Av., Apartment 27, last employer's.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Protestant; understands bottle feeding and sterilizing; take entire charge two small children; highest references; city or country. Box 300, 101 West 42d St.

NURSE—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Scotch Protestants; one as competent infant's nurse, other as first-class chambermaid; would assist in pantry or laundry; best city references from first-class families. 52 West 19th St., Golden's bell.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined, first-class nurse; North German, from Hanover; teaches kindergarten and German; to one or two children not under three years; best references. F. B. Schussler, 343 3d Av., near 20th St.

NURSE.—By a refined American girl as nurse to growing children or as useful companion to elderly lady; experienced and a good seamstress; city or country. 231 East 10th St., Brady's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 116½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a competent, middle-aged person for infant or young child; capable in fulfilling her duties; best reference. M. E., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy nurse; thoroughly competent to take charge of baby or grown children; highest reference; wages, $20. 159 East 52d St., top floor. Harnett.

NURSE.—By a refined young woman as nurse to a child under four; very efficient in sickness, having had the entire care of children for years. 138 West 70th St.

NURSE TO INFANT.—By a capable young woman; understands bringing up on bottle; or would take care of small children; best reference from last employer. 138 West 33d St., Room 5.

NURSE.—For invalid; trained in massage; willing to be useful; ten years' best city references. Mrs. Eddy, 102 West 61st St.

NURSE.—Competent North German nurse to one or two children; best city reference; plain sewing. L. M., 2,051 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a North German experienced girl for infant or small children; no objection to country. 201 West 15th St., first bell.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to recommend a young, healthy nurse for baby or young children. 17 Park Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or to young children; best reference. A. A., 166 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By a respectable woman; to invalid lady; reference. 591 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a French nurse for young children; good reference. 240 West 33d St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a competent parlormaid and to assist with waiting; first-class city reference. Call, two days, Healy, 117 East 53d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent fitter; makes over dresses; also makes initials; will engage in Christian family by week or day; $1.50. Miss Smith, 134 West 46th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young American girl as seamstress and do light chamberwork; understands dressmaking and fine hand sewing; best city reference. G. S., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; would help with chamberwork, wait on lady, or children; best reference. Seamstress, 92 East 14th St.

SEAMSTRESS and UP-STAIRS WORK.—By a young girl as seamstress and to do up-stairs work; willing and obli

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation More Active and Prices Generally Higher.

EUROPE AND THE WEST BUYING FREELY

Wheat at the Close Was Strong—Corn Irregular—Provisions Firmer—Cotton Higher—Coffee Firm —Freight Room Scarce.

Europe was the chief factor in the trading in grain, and resulted in an advance being made, and an active covering business, while the West also helped to stiffen prices. The export demand also had its influence, and at the close there was further inquiry for desirable grades, with the scarcity of freight room checking business. Provisions were also firmer on the advance in grain. Cotton was higher, but the business was chiefly local. Coffee was active and higher with Europe.

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and irregular, with the opening at ¾@1c advance on active and higher cables, decreased foreign supply, better West, foreign buying, and local shorts covering on expected bullish Government report on feeding at the West; prices reacted ⅝c on an increase of 1,328,000 bushels on passage and increased visible supply, but rallied ⅝@1¼c with the West and higher late cables, with Europe buying freely, and closing strong at ⅝@1¼c gain for the day. Spot was more active on export account at firmer prices. Sales, 185,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 86,000 bushels No. 2 red at 46¾@47c under May, in store; 32,000 bushels do at 2@2 1-16c under May, free on board, afloat, and 52,000 bushels do at 3⅝@3¾c under May, free on board, store; the trade bought 15,000 bushels No. 2 red at 49⅝c, elevator.... Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 2c under May, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 10⅜c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 12c over December, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, 61¾c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 73c; No. 1 Northern, store, 71¼c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 64¾c....Clearances hence, 107,333 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 110,030 bushels....Receipts, 183,800 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 244,508 bushels; in the interior, 1,067,144 bushels...Stock of wheat here in warehouse decreased for the week 268,011 bushels, or to 13,196,235 bushels, (8,780,696 bushels contract red and 30,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 2,578,500 bushels afloat....The visible supply showed an increase of 2,115,000 bushels, or to 85,159,000 bushels, against 78,691,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were very dull and without features, with prices irregular as following the West, and the close steady at ⅝c decline on December, ¼@¼c advance on other months. Spot was more active on local account, with prices lower, and the close weak. Sales, 79,500 bushels, including 32,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, on private terms; the trade bought 1,500 bushels No. 2 mixed at 52½c, elevator; 2,000 bushels do, at 58c delivered; 34,000 bushels No. 3 mixed at 51@51¼c, elevator; 2,000 bushels do, at 52c delivered; 1,000 bushels steamer mixed, at 52½c, elevator, and 4,000 bushels old yellow, at 59½c, delivered.... Receipts, 104,100 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 185,153 bushels; in the interior, 534,461 bushels....Clearances hence, 1,017 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 7,100 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse increased for the week 276,064 bushels; or to 422,149 bushels, (208,361 bushels No. 2 corn and 27,168 bushels steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 1,024,000 bushels, or to 4,866,000 bushels, against 7,084,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were nearly neglected, but the close was firm at ⅛@⅜c advance, on a little local buying. Spot were fairly active at an advance of ¼@½c, and closed firm....Sales, 90,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 38½@38¾c for 40,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 37¼@38c; No. 2 white, chipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 38¼c; No. 2 mixed, 34c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3, 33¼c; rejected mixed, 22½c; rejected white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 35c for 5,000 bushels; track mixed, 34@35½c; track white, 37½@42c for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 124,400 bushels; exports, 208 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 159,450 bushels, or to 2,163,859 bushels, (290,881 bushels No. 2 white and 1,221,827 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 549,000 bushels, or to 9,740,000 bushels, against 4,255,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	315,000	60 @60⅝	60⅜
January	1,740,000	61 @61¼	61¼
February	130,000	62⅜@62⅝	62⅝
March	580,000	63 @63½	63½
May	3,920,000	64 1-16@64 11-16	64⅝
June	20,000	65⅛@..	..
July	210,000	65 1-16@65½	65½
Total	5,385,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	....	@....	54¾
January	80,000	53 @53½	53¼
May	160,000	53 1-16@53⅝	53⅜
Total	240,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	10,000	34 @34⅛	34⅛
January	....	@....	35
February	15,000	35¼@35¾	35¾
May	50,000	36½@36⅝	36⅝
Total	75,000		

No. 2 white—

December	10,000	38¼@38⅜	38⅜
January	10,000	38¾@39¼	39¼

FLOUR—The advance asked by millers tended to keep buyers away who were willing to pay old prices, and the business for the day was only in car lots, and amounting to about 7,100 bbls....Arrivals, 12,818 bbls and 28,858 sacks; exports, 2,903 bbls and 2,154 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 8,331 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade	$1.95@$2.00	....@....
Fine	....	$2.20@$2.25
Supers	....@....	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	2.10@ 2.15	2.40@ 2.50
No. 1	2.30@ 2.35	2.50@ 2.60
Clears	2.35@ 2.50	2.65@ 2.75
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.75@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.50	3.80@ 3.90
Kansas straights	2.90@ 3.00	3.10@ 3.25
City patents	....@....	3.90@ 4.00
City clears	....@....	....@ 3.35
City No. 2	....@....	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.20
City fine	....@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade	$1.80@$1.95	....@....
Fine	Nom'l.	....@....
Supers	Nom'l.	....@....
No. 2	Nom'l	$2.00@$2.10
No. 1	2.35@ 2.60	2.60@ 2.75
Clears	2.60@ 2.75	2.85@ 2.90
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.30@ 3.45
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.60@ 3.75
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.95

RYE FLOUR—Dull but firm; sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and steady. We quote: New flour at $1.95@$2 on spot, and $1.75@$1.85 to arrive; 60c bld and 62c asked for Japanese grain; silver, 55@60c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3.05; Esmeralda, $2.95; granulated yellow meal, $3.15@$3.20; white do, $3.35@$3.45; brewers' meal, $1.30@$1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 90@95c; coarse meal, $1.06@$1.10 for Western and $1.12@$1.13 for city; yellow, $1.20@$1.22; white, $1.22@$1.23.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.75; cut, $4.65@$5.15; ground, $4.25, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.65, in kegs.

RYE—Nominal. We quote: 51@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boatloads to arrive.

BARLEY—Dull but firm at 61@66c for No. 2 Western to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 63@64c.

MALT—Neglected. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@75c, two-rowed State at 70@72½c, six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 75@80c; middlings, 90@95c; Western, 75@80c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c. Oil meal, $22@$22.50 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $19@20, spot or to arrive. Cornpollings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the market does not show important change. The trading is quite moderate, and mostly in small lots, while for export not much demand is expected until freight room becomes more plenty and its rates easier. We quote: Spot clover, $9.25@$9.75, in job lots, per 100 lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6.25, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The receipts here for last week were 9,574 bbls, while yesterday 2,983 bbls additional were received. A good portion of these supplies had been sold to arrive. There are a number of lots about the dock upon which there are attempts to get bids, with the disposition to sell them rather than place them in yard; for these easier prices prevail. The entire market is weak, and by reason of the dragging condition of trading. It is expected that the supplies in yard from this along will enlarge, as there are no signs of a coming up of export demand. The foreign markets are working with the belief that prices must be lower on the large outputs and the prices prevailing at English sources of supply. Besides, freight room continues scarce and high. The compound lard trading is better, but the lard refiners are well supplied with the oil as against the current movements in the product. Some nice lots of crude here will bring 24½c, but ordinary prime quality has sold at 24c. While all sellers will not come down to 29½c for prime yellow, yet they are very close to it, and there is more on offer at 29½c than wanted. Off-grade yellow is easier; it will not sell over 28c. Crude in bulk at the mills is freely offered at 20c, and here and there from small mills can be bought at 19c. Sales are: 200 bbls prime crude at 24c, 166 bbls do at 24½c, 350 bbls prime yellow at 29½c, 500 bbls yellow, to arrive, on private terms. Lard oil is dealt in moderately, with 55@56c quoted. Other oils are without important change.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market tended stronger, and made a moderate advance. One source of strength is the position of the grain trading, which is more active and higher; there is direct firmness in the situation of the hog products on a fair export movement and steady demands, while the receipts of hogs are not excessive. Chicago expects to-day 30,000 hogs. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 7,443 bbls pork, 8,345,825 lb lard, and 9,377,882 lb bacon. Against the week last year, 3,402 bbls pork, 4,244,500 lb lard, and 7,981,235 lb bacon. Shipments out of Chicago last week were 3,428 bbls pork, 9,574,967 lb lard, and 10,344,667 lb bacon, against same time last year, 3,639 bbls pork, 6,554,160 lb lard, and 11,254,780 lb bacon. Stocks in New-York: 9,240 tcs prime lard, 491 tcs off grade, and 450 tcs stearine; total, 10,190 tcs, against 8,307 tcs last month, and 7,872 tcs last year; 11,088 bbls pork, against 12,986 bbls last month, and 2,207 bbls last year. Stocks in Chicago, 71,488 bbls mess pork, 13,284 tcs contract lard, 22,005,616 lb sweet pickled hams, 4,149,917 lb sweet pickled shoulders, 21,368,853 lb short ribs, 4,968,106 lb short clear, 480,461 lb long clear.

LARD—Western Steam—Prices are about 5 points higher, but they are somewhat nominal. A little cash lard is wanted, but the best bid for it is $7.30, while to $7.40 is asked. There is a quiet look to the export trading here, however fairly active it is reported at the West. Most of the lard now going forward to the Continent is on old contracts, and fresh demands of consequence are not looked for through the remainder of this month. England is taking a fair quantity from the West. Such demand as prevailed here yesterday was from the lard refiners, while it was of a restricted character. December closed at $7.35, nominal; January at $7.40, nominal; May at $7.55, nominal. Refined is quoted at $7.70 for Continent, and $8.20 for South America. The compound lard business is working to more life, both for export and to the home trade, with 5¼@5¾c quoted.

PORK—The Western advices are strong, with an advance of 10@15c for the day, and here there is rather more strength, with increasing animation, as stimulated by grain and fewer hogs arriving than expected. Sales here are 200 bbls mess, for shipment; mess, new, $13.50@$14; family mess, $12.75@$13.25; short clear, $14@$17.

BEEF—There have been about 300 tcs India mess taken for export; beyond this there was not much buying interest, with home trade and export supplied by light quantities. Packet, $8.25@$9.50; family, $10@$12; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $16@$17; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate at $8@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS—Move out slowly, with smokers' distributions light and their wants easily satisfied. At West, quoted at $16, and $17 here.

CUTMEATS—City meats look stronger; there is more desire to buy and less inclination to sell at old prices. Sales are 15,000 lb pickled bellies at 6¾c; 1,200 pickled hams at 8¾@9c; city-pickled hams, 8½@9¼c; do, shoulders, at 5¾@5½c; 16-lb rib bellies, 7c; 12-lb do, 6¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 7¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 16-lb average, 7¾@7¾c; tierced pickled hams, 8¾@8¾c.

BACON—Exporters are making offers, but prices have turned stronger, and business makes headway slowly. Sale of 100 bxs short clear here at $6.85. Short ribs at the West are up about 7 points, and have increasing attention.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts at the West yesterday were 69,047 head, against 53,934 head same time last year. Chicago was moderately active; firm to 5c up; $4@$4.85. Cincinnati strong; 5c up; $4@$4.85. St. Louis higher; $4.20@$4.70. Omaha strong; $3.85@$4.70. Kansas City strong; $4.15@$4.70. Cleveland, light Yorkers, $4.10@$4.50. Indianapolis active; $4.10@$4.75. Here the market is quite firm, with a disposition to ask a slight advance. Quotations here are 6c for heavy, 6c for 180 lb, 6c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—Monday, as usual, is a quiet day, and very little business can be reported, but the tone of the market is good and strong, without an actual advance. The receipts continue small from all sources, the outputs being consumed mainly at home points; city is 4¾c bid, and one lot of 50 hhds was obtained at 4¾c.

STEARINE—Lard Stearine—The offerings are light, and the market is strong, with 9½c quoted for city. Oleostearine is scarce here and wanted, 7½c is bid, but up to 8c is asked; it is possible that 7¾c would buy one or two lots, but buyers decline to meet that price. Chicago has a "pegged" price at 8c, although at the close of last week Cincinnati sold it a car lot at 7⅝c.

COTTON.

Contracts opened at 2 points decline with Liverpool, rallied 6 points on local covering, fell 3 points on the heavy receipts, but rallied again, and closed firm at 8@11 points gain, with an active scalping trade. New-Orleans closed at 6 points advance, and receipts estimated for to-day at 22,000 bales, against 18,530 bales last year. The week's receipts at all the ports are estimated at 358,000 bales. Spot was dull and unchanged, with sales of 103 bales to spinners, and 5,200 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling uplands	5 13-16c
Middling Gulf	6 1-16c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low mlddling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
December	5.55@5.56	5.55	5.44	800
January	5.63@5.64	5.64	5.51	18,200
February	5.69@5.70	5.69	5.55	6,100
March	5.74@5.75	5.75	5.61	70,400
April	5.79@5 80	5.80	5.67	8,300
May	5.85@5.86	5.86	5.72	54,800
June	5.90@5.91	5.89	5.78	8,200
July	5.96@5.97	5.92	5.88	1,800
August	6 01@6.03	6.01	5.91	2,400
September	....@....	..	..	..
October	....@....	..	..	..
November	....@....	..	..	..
Total				180,000

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1894.

	Sat.	S. & M.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.
Gal	9941	24737	..	..	..	..
N. Orl's	7205	21291	..	..	..	..
Mobile	1555	2479	..	..	..	..
Savan.	9145	9419	..	..	..	..
Chas.	4612	9531	..	..	..	..
Wilm.	2201	1759	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	4878	4952	..	..	..	..
Balt.	3342	....	..	..	..	..
N. Y.	221	1655	..	..	..	..
Boston	....	628	..	..	..	..
Phila.	882	586	..	..	..	..
West P't.	4002	2564	..	..	..	..
N'p't N's.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B'aw'k	..	..	..	..	..	..
P't. R'y'l.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	47984	73601	..	..	..	..
This day last w'k	55632	70388	65933	50840	38291	67478
This day last y'r	48052	66,146	51616	45121	43841	46846

COFFEE.

Contracts were very irregular, and advanced on free buying by Europe and on covering of the late months by local shorts, with Havre closing irregular and unchanged to 2f up, and Hamburg steady and unchanged to ¾ pfennig up. The close was firm at unchanged prices to 45 points' advance, chiefly on the distant months. Receipts at Brazil ports were almost nothing. Spot Rio was dull, but firm, at 15¾c for No. 7.

OPTION SALES—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—December, 250 bags at 13.95c, 500 bags at 14c; January, 250 bags at 13.79c; March, 250 bags at 13.05c, 1,000 bags at 13.10c; September, 750 bags at 12.40c; October, 750 bags at 12.40c; total, 3,750 bags.

Between Call and Close.—December, 3,250 bags at 14c, 500 bags at 13.90c, 500 bags at 13.95c, 1,250 bags at 13.90c, 500 bags at 13.85c, 500 bags at 13.90c; January, 2,250 bags at 13.70c, 250 bags at 13.65c, 1,500 bags at 13.60c, 2,000 bags at 13.55c; February, 500 bags at 13.50c, 2,000 bags at 13.40c; March, 500 bags at 13.15c, 1,500 bags at 13.10c, 500 bags at 13.05c, 500 bags at 13.10c, 500 bags at 13.05c, 1,500 bags at 13c; April, 250 bags at 12.75c; May, 500 bags at 12.75c, 500 bags at 12.70c, 250 bags at 12.60c, 1,250 bags at 12.55c, 250 bags at 12.70c; August, 250 bags at 12.35c; September, 1,250 bags at 12.40c, 1,750 bags at 12.35c, 1,500 bags at 12.30c, 500 bags at 12.35c; October, 500 bags at 13.40c, 250 bags at 13.25c, 500 bags at 12.40c; total, 29,500 bags.

Exchanges—100 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for January; 30 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags January for December; 130 points paid to exchange 500 bags May for December; 155 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags September for December; 90 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags March for December. Total for the day, 40,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	13.00@13.65	16.15@16.20
February	13.00@13.40	15.90@15.95
March	13.00@13.05	15.70@15.75
April	12.70@12.75	15.50@15.60
May	12.65@12.70	15.35@15.40
June	12.50@12.60	15.10@15.20
July	12.45@12.55	14.95@15.05
August	12.40@12.50	14.80@14.90
September	12.40@12.50	14.70@14.80
October	12.40@12.45	....@....
November	....@....	....@....
December	13.90@13.95	16.30@16.40

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	175,928
Arrivals—Steamship Merida, Rio	7,543
Steamship Merida, Santos	5,550
Steamship Bellenden, Santos	40,073
Steamship Bellenden, Victoria	8,204
Ex steamship Mississippi (Rio via Europe)	1,075
	13,093
	48,277
Total	238,373
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	3,536
Total stock in New-York to-day	234,737
Total stock in Baltimore	22,668
	22,668
Deliveries Saturday	167—22,501
Total stock in New-Orleans	33,094
	33,094
Deliveries Saturday	1,275—31,819
	54,320
Total stock in United States	289,057
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 1	139,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 1	6,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail, Dec. 1	96,000—241,000
Total	530,057
Same time 1893	464,602

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean	15¾c

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.90 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7	No. 10	.. below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.25 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.37½ above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.50 above No. 7	No. 9	2.00 below No. 7
No. 5	1.75 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	25 @27	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	20 @22¼	Coro	16¼@18
Padang, int'r	24¼@25	Caracas	17½@18
Macassar—		Do, washed	18½@20
Timor	21¼@22¼	Porto Cabello	16¾@17½
Pajo	20½@22	Do, washed	18¼@20
Mocha	26 @26½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17¾@19
Trujillo	17 @17½	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Bocono	17¼@18	Do, washed	19¼@21¼
Tovar	17¼@18	Bogota	19 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Milcan—	
Cucuta, ord'y	17¼@18	Cordova, gr'n	18 @18½
Fair to good	18¼@19	Do, white	18¼@19
Pr. to choice	18¾@19½	Oaxaca	18½@20
Guatemala and Soconusco	18¼@19	Central American—	
Coban	18¼@22	Costa Rica	16 @19½
Nicaragua	17½@18	San Salvador	17¼@18¼
Jamaica	15 @20	Do, washed	18½@20

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—The market remains firm, with a very good demand.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@18	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 90° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—Supplies are moderate and prices firm, with a fair inquiry.

Domestic—		Patna, in b'd	2¾@3
Ordinary	3¾@4	Japan	4¼@4½
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java, in b'd	1⅞@2⅜
Good	4¾@4⅞	Java	3½@3⅞
Prime	5 @5⅜	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Choice	5⅝@5¾	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Head	6⅜@6⅝		

SUGARS—Raw do not show any change in price, and the demand at the moment is very light. Refined are reduced 1-16@3-16c, but fail to show any activity.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3	@....
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 9-16	@....
Centrifugal, 96° test	3½	@....

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show the actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bbls there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 13-16@5
Cutloaf	4 13-16@5
Crushed	4 13-16@5
Powdered	4 3-16@4⅜
Coarse powdered	4 3-16@4⅜
Granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Coarse granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Extra fine granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Con. granulated	4 3-16@4⅜
Cubes	4 3-16@4⅜
XXXX powdered	4 7-16@4⅝
Mold A	4 3-16@4⅜
Diamond A	4 3-16@4⅜
Confectioners' A	4 15-16@4¾
Columbia A	3 11-16@3⅞
Windsor A	3 11-16@3⅞
Ridgewood	3 11-16@3⅞
Phoenix A	3 11-16@3⅞
Empire A	3 11-16@3⅞
No. 6	3⅝ @3 13-16
No. 7	3½ @3 11-16
No. 8	3 7-16@3⅝
No. 9	3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 10	3 5-16@3½
No. 11	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 12	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 13 (net)	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 14 (net)	2⅞ @3 1-16
	2 13-16@3

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS have hardly changed further in price. There are free offers to sell at the figures, while the demands run of a moderate character, mainly for small lots, with hardly material interest from West India shippers. The current market prices here are $2.25 for best marrows, $1.70@$1.72½ for mediums, $1.72½@$1.75 for peas, $1.50@$1.60 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; new white kidneys nominal, $2.30; red kidneys, $2.10@$2.15.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery continues in moderate receipt, but the demand does not improve, and, with some little accumulation, buyers have no difficulty in filling their wants at quotations. Less desirable stock is dull and unchanged, but offered more freely. June creamery is fairly steady, though without much inquiry. State dairy in limited demand, but steady for fancy Fall tubs, on the small supply.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	25 @....
Creamery, seconds to firsts	18 @24
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh extras	23 @23½
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	19 @21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	17 @18
Dairy, tubs, thirds	13 @15
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	21 @22
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	18 @20
Dairy, firkins, extras	20 @21
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	16 @19
Welsh tubs, extra	22 @....
Welsh tubs, seconds to firsts	16 @20

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	26 @....
Creamery, firsts	22½@24½
Creamery, seconds	19 @21
Creamery, thirds	15 @17
Creamery, June extras	22 @....
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	18 @21
Imitation creamery, firsts	20 @20
Imitation creamery, seconds	18 @19
Dairy, firsts	14 @16
Dairy, thirds to seconds	11 @13
Factory, June, firkins, extras	14½@15
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	12 @13½
Factory, June, tubs, extras	13½@14
Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts	11 @12½
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	17 @18
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12½@13
Factory, seconds	11 @11½
Factory, thirds	10 @10½

CHEESE—Large cream holds up to full prices, more as an effect of the moderate supplies, as trading continues of a limited character. Small sizes are firm, especially the best colored, with the movement moderate. Skims are unchanged, but quiet outside of choice, which shows the most strength.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	11 @..
State, full cream, large, choice	10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10¼@10½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¾@12
State, full cream, small, com. to choice	9 @11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8 @ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5½@ 7½
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, fair to prime	4½@ 6½
State, part skims, common	3½@ 4

EGGS—Choice fresh stock is in moderate receipt, and at full prices, with a fair outlet. A moderate call and a steady market for choice icehouse, but no particular inquiry for limed.

State and Pennsylvania	23 @27
Western, fresh gathered, choice	24 @25
Southern, fresh gathered, prime	23½@24
Western, Fall refrigerators, choice	20 @21
Western, early packed, refrigerators, ch	17 @..
Western, early packed, fair to good	15½@16½
Western, early packed, defective, ca	$3.25@$4.00
Western, fresh, seconds, per case	3.50@4.00
Limed, Western, prime, per doz	15½@16
Limed, Canada, per doz	16 @16½

VEGETABLES—Supply of domestic potatoes continues free, and the tone is easy on a comparatively slow trade; foreign steady for choice, at $2 for Scotch, and $1.50@$2 for German per sack. Sweets in moderate sale and steady. Onions easy for all but white, which are in limited offering. Other vegetables fairly active for choice.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00@$3.00
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	2.50@....
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.25@ 2.25
Cabbages, common, to good, per 100	2.00@ 5.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, dozen roots	25@ 45
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	10@ 20
Eggplants, Florida, per bbl	2.00@ 6.00
Onions, white, large, per bbl	3.00@ 3.50
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.62@ 1.87
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.37@ 1.50
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Onions, State and Western, yellow	75@ 1.25
String beans, Froida, per crate	1.50@ 4.00
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 4.00
Squash, per bbl	50@ 1.25
Spinach, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Turnips, per bbl	75@ 85

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@....
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00@$1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 1.62
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.15@ 1.37
Maine, fancy, bbl	1.75@....
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.75@ 2.75
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50@ 2.00
Sweets, Monnouth County, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Sweets, yellow, Virginia, per bbl	75@ 1.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c; do, clover mixed, 50@60c; do, clover, 35@45c; rye straw, 35@50c; oat straw, 30c.

HOPS—There is an easier feeling, owing to the decreased inquiry and freer offerings.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11 @12½
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop 1893, com. to prime	3 @ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11 @13
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
Pacific coast, crop 1893, choice	7 @ 8
Pacific coast, crop 1893, com. to prime	3½@ 5½
Bavarian, new	22 @26
Bohemian, new	23 @28
Altmarks, new	19 @21

HIDES—Offerings are moderate, with demand fair and prices firm.

Dry.	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	10 @12
Buenos Ayres	20@23	11 @..
Montevideo	20@22	11 @..
California	21@25	11 @..
Matamoras	23@25	.. @ 8
Orinoco	20@23	9¼@..
Bogota	20@24	8¾@10
Venezuela, American	18@22	8½@ 9
Buenos Ayres kips	10@15	.. @ 9
Cordova kips	10@13	@10
Galveston	20@25	7½@..
Dry-Salted—		9
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

An Improved Tone on the President's Message.

TRADING NARROW AND PROFESSIONAL

Sugar Weakens on the Recommendation that the Refined Article Be Made Absolutely Free—Grangers Active.

Undoubtedly the President's message had a beneficial influence on the stock market yesterday. It was not published until the afternoon was well advanced, and when there was little or no time for its careful digestion. That portion of it which was of special interest to the financial world, however, was promptly circulated, and the clearness and directness of its language left little to be desired. The emphatic announcement that the authority of the resumption act of 1875 would be utilized "whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our Government," was received with especial satisfaction. After the publication of the message, the general market became quite strong, although it had hesitated earlier in the day.

The action of the coal sales agents, although not finally agreed upon until after the close of business, was pretty well known in the early afternoon, and imparted a better feeling not only to the coal group, but to other stocks, as an important incident in the general mending of the situation. The strength of the sterling exchange market had been anticipated, and when rates were advanced there was no surprise. It is expected that there will be shipments of gold in the immediate future.

Notwithstanding the better feeling, trading was not active. Business was also poorly distributed, and was largely professional. Sugar was quite active, the transactions in it amounting to over 103,000 shares. It was strong in the morning on the knowledge that the recent threats of those in control of the combination to close the refineries had not been enforced, and on the belief that it had been made merely for speculative effect. The recommendation in the President's message that the discriminating duty on German sugar should be removed caused a break in the price to 82¾, and in the late trading the stock showed very little rallying power. It closed at a net loss of 2⅛ points. Chicago Gas was under manipulation most of the day. It was depressed on a rumor that the dividend is to be reduced, but there was such good buying on all declines that the suspicion arose that some one was willing to acquire the stock in round lots. Its net loss was only ⅛. Tobacco recovered 3 points on light trading. The other industrials were practically neglected, and were without marked change.

Aside from Sugar and Chicago Gas, the Grangers were the only active stocks. In fact, more than 80 per cent. of the day's business was done in five stocks—Sugar, Chicago Gas, St. Paul, Northwestern, and Burlington—and in no other stocks was there as much as 4,000 shares done. There was considerable covering in the Grangers, the short interest being so large that all of the group loaned at a premium. At times they were depressed, but the improved sentiment in the afternoon carried them above Saturday's prices. At the close, Northwestern was 1¾ up, and the others of the group had gained small fractions. The St. Paul earnings were not given out until long after the close of business. They showed a loss of $155,000 for the final week in October. Pacific Mail was exceptionally weak, due, it was said, to failure of an effort to secure the sanction of the Panama Canal interest to the agreement recently arrived at between the Pacific Mail and the Panama Railway Company.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in plentiful supply. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months, and 3½ per cent. for longer dates.

Commercial paper was in better demand, but the supply was small. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ½ per cent., short and three months' bills at 15-16 per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $95,-633,162, and balances $5,830,407. The Subtreasury debit balance was $280,161.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIO EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and strong. Posted rates were advanced to $4.87½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.86¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88 for demand, $4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Boston—10c discount. Chicago—40c premium. St. Louis—Par bid, offered, 25c premium.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and firm. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Kansas City & Pacific 1st	2½
Oregon Short Line 6s	1½
Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern con	1½
Wisconsin Central 1st	1

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil 8s	1
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago 1st	½

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $33,000 5s, coupon, at 119⅜. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	97	..
4s, c	115	115½
5s, r	116	116½
5s, c	119	119½
Currency 6s, 1895	119	119½
Currency 6s, 1896	99½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	108	..
Cher. 4s, 1896	111	..
Cher. 4s, 1897	103½	..
Cher. 4s, 1898	104½	..
Cher. 4s, 1899	105¾	..
Cher. 4s, 1900	106½	..

In State securities $2,100 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 79, $55,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, stamped, at 8⅝@9⅛, and $164,000 do funded 2-3s of 1991 at 59¼@59½.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, 1½, to 90¼; Lake Shore, 1, to 137; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 18¾; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 55¾; Erie, ⅜, to 12⅜; Union Pacific, ⅜, to 12⅝; Reading, ⅜, to 8⅝; Atchison, ⅛, to 5¼, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 14⅛. Declined—Wabash preferred, ⅛, to 11⅜. Canadian Pacific sold at 62⅝. Ontario and Western at 16, and Illinois Central at 92. British consols were firm at 106⅛ for both money and the account.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	144	144	144	144	141	145	10
American Cotton Oil	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½	28	100
American Cotton Oil pf	71	71	71	71	71¼	72	150
American Express	115	115	115	115	113	115	4
*American Sugar Refining	85¾	86¾	82¾	83⅝	83¾	83½	103,341
*American Sugar Refining pf	92½	92½	91½	91½	91¼	92	845
American Tobacco	94	95	93½	95	94½	95	2,204
American Tobacco pf	108	108	107½	107½	104	110	37
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	5	5	5¼	856
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1	1	1	1	1½	100
*Bay State Gas	23½	24	22	22	21⅞	22½	450
Canada Southern	51	51	51	51	50½	51	201
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¾	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	18	105
Chicago Gas	69¾	70¼	68⅝	69¾	69⅜	69⅝	32,654
Chicago & Northwestern	145¾	145¾	143¾	145¾	145	147	100
Chicago & Northwestern pf	98⅛	99¾	98⅛	99¼	99½	99¾	20,732
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	143¾	143¾	142½	142½	142½	143½	105
C., C., C. & St. Louis	69¾	70¼	69¼	70	70	70½	10,900
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	87¾	88	87¾	88	87¾	88	300
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	84	84	84	84	..	..	50
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	58⅞	59⅜	58⅝	59¼	59½	59¾	21,160
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	118½	118½	118½	118½	117½	119	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron	60¾	61⅞	60¼	61⅜	61¼	61⅝	2,317
Columbus & Hocking Coal	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	26	26½	100
Consolidated Gas Company	125¾	125¾	5½	5½	5¼	6	100
Delaware & Hudson	126	126½	126	126¾	125	126	240
Delaware, Lack. & Western	161½	163	161½	162¾	162¾	163¾	600
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8	8	8¼	2,960
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	99	99	99	99	98	99½	6
General Electric	34⅞	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	34⅞	35	650
Iowa Central	7	7	7	7	6¾	7	150
Laclede Gas	22½	22½	22	22	22	22½	300
Laclede Gas pf	79	79	79	79	78	80	25
Lake Erie & Western	16⅛	16½	16⅛	16½	16¼	16¾	500
Lake Shore	135	136⅛	135	136	135¾	136	1,507
Long Island	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½	13⅝	20
Long Island Traction	54¼	54⅝	53	54½	54½	54⅝	10
Louisville & Nashville	105½	106¼	105⅜	106	105¾	106¼	2,350
Missouri Pacific	55	55	55	55	50	99	2,062
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	28¼	28¼	28	28¼	28¼	28½	50
*National Lead Company	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14	600
*National Lead Company pf	39¼	39¼	37¾	38¾	38¼	38¾	300
National Linseed Oil	85	85	83⅝	83⅝	84	85	2,425
New-Jersey Central	21	21	21	21	20	20½	361
New-York Central	93½	94	93½	93¾	94	94½	100
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	99	99	99	99	99	99½	1,260
New-York, Chicago & St. L.	31	31	31	31	31¼	31½	124
New-York, L. E. & Western	14	14	14	14	13¾	14½	100
North American	11¾	12	11¾	12	12	12	1,270
Northern Pacific	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4	4¼	110
Northern Pacific pf	17⅝	18	17⅝	18	18	18¼	100
Ontario & Western	15½	15⅝	15½	15¾	15¾	16	400
Pacific Mail	22½	22½	21¾	21¾	21¼	21½	570
Philadelphia & Reading	16⅜	16⅜	15¾	16⅛	16	16⅛	1,925
Pittsburg & Western pf	30	30½	30	30½	30	30¾	1,900
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15	15½	400
St. Paul & Omaha	33⅜	33¾	33⅜	33½	33½	33⅝	100
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	107½	109	600
Southern Pacific	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18	18¾	6
Southern Railway	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11½	300
Southern Railway pf	36¾	37¼	36¾	37¼	37	37½	3,168
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15	15	15	15	15	15½	2,038
Texas Pacific	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	105
Union Pacific	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	12	12⅛	520
United States Cordage	8¼	8¼	7⅞	8¼	8¼	8¼	95
United States Cordage pf	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15	205
United States Express	46	46	45	45	43	45	15
Wabash pf	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	13¾	14½	940
Western Union Telegraph	87	87½	86⅞	87½	87½	87⅝	4,006
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12¼	12¼	12	12¼	11¾	12¼	500
Wisconsin Central	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	4	10
Total sales							235,659
*Unlisted.							

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 5s		Evansville & T H 1st	
4,000	113	5,000	107½
Atch, Top & S F 4s		Ft Worth & D C 1st	
500	64	1,000	74
30,000	64½	Gal, Har & San An	
5,000	64¾	Mex & Pac 1st 5s	
10,000	64⅞	10,000	91
10,000	65	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	
11,000	64¾	2,000	89½
5,000	65	2,000	89
5,000	65	Ill Central 4s, 1953	
Atch, Top & S F 2d		500	98
3-4s, Class A		Inter & Great N 1st	
2,500	19	2,000	116½
2,500	19	1,000	116¾
15,000	19	Int & G Nor 2d Mtge	
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s		9,000	72½
8,000	42	Kan City & Pac 1st	
Broadway & 7th Av		5,000	72½
1st Cons 5s		Kansas Pacific 6s	
3,000	110	Denver Div	
5,000	110¼	Assented	
Canada Southern 2d		1,000	107
10,000	105¾	Kan Pac 1st Cons	
Cent Of N J G M 5s		1,000	76
1,000	114¾	2,000	75⅝
24,000	114¾	3,000	76
Ches & Ohio Con 5s		2,000	76¼
1,000	107½	Laclede Gaslight Co	
1,000	107⅝	of St L 1st 5s	
1,000	107½	4,000	90½
Ches & O, R & A Div		1,000	90¼
1st Cons 4s		3,000	90½
7,000	95	1,000	90
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s		L Erie & W 2d 5s	
6,000	75	1,000	103½
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s		L S & M So 2d Coup	
2,000	123⅝	1,000	122½
2,000	123¾	L S & M So 2d Reg	
Chi, Bur & Quincy		20,000	122½
Iowa Div 4s		Long Island G M 4s	
1,000	98⅜	2,000	97
Nebraska Ext 4s		Long Island 1st	
2,000	88	1,000	111
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s		Louis & Nashville	
10,000	102	Unified Gold 4s	
Chicago & Erie Inc		2,000	77
5,000	26	L, N A & Chi 1st	
27,000	26	2,000	108
Chi & Nor Pac 1st		Mich Cent Cons 7s	
Trust Receipts		5,000	120¾
5,000	40½	Mil, L S & W Ext 5s	
5,000	40	1,000	113¼
Chi & Northwestern		Terminal 5s	
Cons 7s		1,000	111
15,000	142¾	Wis & Minn Div	
30-Year Deb 5s		1,000	100
2,000	106½	Mil & St P 7s, Gold	
Chi, R I & Pac 6s		4,000	126
2,000	130½	Minn & St Louis 1st	
Chi, St L & Pad 1st		Iowa Ext	
1,000	99	5,000	121
Col, H Val & Tol 5s		Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s	
10,000	91	10,000	81
34,000	53	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	
Den & Rio Grande 4s		5,000	46½
5,000	83	38,000	46⅝
4,000	82¾	4,000	46⅝
Den & R Grande 1st		M, K & T of Texas 5s	
5,000	113½	5,000	76
East Tenn, Va & Ga		Nash, C & St L Con	
Cons Gold 5s		13,000	100¼
1,000	104¼	N Y, Ont & Western	
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s		Refunding 4s	
2,000	99	2,000	88
Erie Cons Gold 7s		2,000	87¾
10,000	133	2,000	88
Total sales			

N Y, O & W Con 5s		St Paul, M & M 1st	
1,000	109	Consolidated 6s	
N Y Cent 1st Reg		Reduced to 4½s	
5,000	127¾	23,000	102
N Y Cent 1st Coup		San Fr & N Pac 1st	
1,000	127¾	3,000	90
N Y Cent & H Ext 4s		So Pac, N Mex 1st	
5,000	101⅝	10,000	102¾
N Y, Chi & St L 4s		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
5,000, c	101⅝	16,000	88
1,000	101¾	5,000	88
2,000	101⅝	20,000	88¼
N Y Elevated 1st		5,000	88¼
1,000	116½	26,000	88
N Y & N E 1st 7s		3,000	88⅛
5,000	117½	1,000	88
Nor Pac 2d Coup		Tex & N O Cons 5s	
7,000	88¼	7,000	92
Nor Pac 3d Coup		4,000	92¼
5,000	60⅜	Texas & Pac 1st 5s	
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts		2,000	80½
25,000	78½	5,000	86¾
Nor Ry of Cal 5s		Texas & Pac 2d Inc	
11,000	91	2,000	25
Ohio Southern 1st		15,000	25⅜
11,000	95½	Tol, St L & K C 1st	
Ohio South G M 4s		Trust Receipts	
7,000	50	2,000	60¼
Ore Imp Co Con 5s		Union Elevated 1st 6s	
4,000	49½	1,000	82¾
5,000	49¾	22,000	82¾
Oregon Short Line 6s		Union Pac 6s, 1897	
1,000	89¾	6,000	104
2,000	89¾	15,000	104⅜
4,000	90	Union Pac 1st, 1898	
3,000	90¼	3,000	105
5,000	90⅜	11,000	105¼
5,000	90½	15,000	105⅜
Ore S L & U N Con		Union Pac Gold 6s	
1,000	47½	Col Trust Notes	
Peoria & East 1st		7,000	89
3,000	78	U P, Den & Gulf 1st	
Phil & Reading		2,000	69¾
1st Pref Inc		U S Cordage Co 1st	
10,000	28	3,000	66½
5,000	28¼	Wabash 1st 5s	
Phil & Read Gen 4s		6,000	104¾
5,000	76½	1,000	105
Rich & Danville 6s		3,000	104⅞
10,000	121	2,000	104¾
Rich & Dan Deb 5s		3,000	105
Stamped		Wabash 2d Mtge 5s	
5,000	93	10,000	69½
Rio Grande West 1st		West Shore Gtd 4s	
6,000	70¾	5,000	106
9,000	70½	3,000	106¼
St L & Iron Mt 5s		10,000	106¼
3,000	80	Registered	
St L & San Fr Con 4s		7,000	105¾
3,500	44½	W N Y & Penn 2d	
St L & San Fran 2d		Trust Co Certs	
Class A		7,000	25
2,000	113½	Western Pac Bonds	
2,000	113¾	5,000	106¾
Class B		Wis Cen Col Trust 5s	
4,000	113¾	17,000	108¾
Class C		Wheeling & L E 1st	
1,000	113¾	2,000	103
St Louis S W 1st		Wiscon Cent Co 1st	
7,000	60	1,000	54
2,000	60⅜	3,000	53½
St Paul, M & M 1st		3,000	54
Montana Cent 5s		2,000	54½
1,000	102		
St Paul, M & M 2d			
10,000	118¾		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Sus	165	175
Alt. & T. H	37	38
American Coal	89	..
American District Telegraph	..	49
American T. & C	..	91
Baltimore & Ohio	91	93
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	67	68½
B. & So. Illinois pf	7	9
Boston Air Line pf	130	..
Brunswick Company	100	..
Buffalo, R. & P	2⅛	3¼
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	20
Burlington, C. R. & N	49	60
Canadian Pacific	50½	..
Cedar F. & M	4½	6
Central Pacific	5	5½
Central & South American Tel	16	16
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	106	112½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	..
Col. Coal and Iron Dev	9	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	65	95⅜
Columbus, Hocking V. & T	16¾	90
Columbus, Hocking V. & T. pf	60	17½
Consolidated Coal	31½	65
Denver & Rio Grande	11	33
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34½	12
Des Moines & Ft. D	5½	35¼
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	..	7
*D., S. S. & A	3½	37
*D., S. S. & A. pf	11½	4½
Erie Tel. & Tel	..	11½
Ev. & Terre Haute	51½	..
Flint & P. M	35	45
F. & P. M. pf	8	14
Great Northern pf	100½	45
G. B. & W. t. r	3	102
Homestake	17	3½
Illinois Central	89	18
Iowa Central pf	24	90½
Kanawha & Michigan	..	26
Keokuk & Des Moines	..	10
K. & D. M. pf	13	4
Lake Erie & Western pf	69½	72½
Louisville, N. A. & C	6	7
L., St. L. & T	1⅜	..
Mah. Coal Road	101	..
Mah. Coal Road pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	2	6
Mexican National cts	..	2
Mexican Telegraph	180	190
Michigan Central	98	99
Minneapolis & St. L., all as. pd	27	28½
Minn. & St. Louis pf., all as. pd	44	46
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
Minn. Iron	50	60
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22⅛	22¼
Mobile & Ohio	18	19½
Mor. & Essex	164	165
Nash., Chat. & St. L	65	69
National Starch	7	9½
National Starch 1st pf	40	50
National Starch 2d pf	25	35
New Central Coal	7	9
New-York & New-Haven	193	195
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	..	73
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	26	30
New-York, L. E. & W. pf	23½	25
New-York, S. & W	15	15½
New-York, S. & W. pf	41½	42½
Norfolk Southern	60	..
Norfolk & Western	6⅜	7⅜
Norfolk & Western pf	21½	22
Northwestern Tel	104½	..
Ontario Mining	15	20
Oregon Improvement	10	14½
Oregon R. & N	10	12
Ore., S. L. & U. N	20	23
Pennsylvania Coal	6½	9½
Peoria & Eastern	200	310
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2½	5
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	3½	4
Pittsburg F. W. & Chicago	42¾	44
Procter & Gamble	157	160
Procter & Gamble pf	150	..
Pullman Palace Car Co	153	156
Quicksilver	1½	4
Quicksilver pf	..	15
Rens. & Sar	182	..
R., W. & O	15	16½
St. Louis Southwestern	115	5
St. Louis Southwestern pf	5	17⅜
St. J. & G. I.	9¼	5
St. Paul & Duluth	..	26
St. Paul & Duluth pf	21½	97
St. Paul & Omaha pf	85	115
Silver Bullion certificates	111	..
Texas Pacific Land Tr	62	10
Toledo & Ohio C	8½	52
Toledo & Ohio C. pf	46	80
United States Cordage gtd	75	28
Union Pacific, D. & G	25½	4
United States Rubber	3	41¾
United States Rubber pf	41	97
*United States Leather	96	9½
*United States Leather pf	8¾	61
Wells-Fargo Express	59½	115
Wheeling & L. E. pf	105	43
	38⅜	

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. Sug. Ref. pf	86	86½	82⅝	83⅝	79,300
A.Cot. Oil pf.	71	71	71	71	20
Am. Tobacco.	96	96	96	96	50
Balt. Trac.	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	600
Chi. Gas.	69⅝	70⅜	68¾	69¾	12,370
C., R. I. & P.	60¾	61⅜	60⅝	61⅜	1,230
Chi., B. & Q.	69⅝	70¼	69¼	70	5,000
C., M. & St. P.	55⅞	59⅜	58⅝	59¼	16,050
C. & N. W.	98½	99⅝	98½	99½	3,880
C. of N. J.	93¼	94½	93½	94¼	290
D., L. & W.	162¼	162¼	162¼	162¼	220
Dist. & C. F.	8	8	7⅞	8⅛	590
Gen. Electric.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	150
Lake Shore.	135¾	136	135	135	200
Louis. & N.	53⅞	54⅝	53⅞	54⅛	450
Total sales					124,120

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Manhattan	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	40
Met. Trac.	106	106	106	106	300
Mo. Pacific.	28	28	28	28	40
N.Y.L.E.& W.	12	12	12	12	30
Nat. Lead.	38¾	38¾	37⅞	37⅞	900
N. Amer.	4	4	4	4	10
Pacific Mail.	22½	22½	20⅞	20⅞	40
Phil. Trac.	102	102	102	102	400
Roch. Trac.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40⅜	200
R. & W. P.	16½	16½	15⅝	15⅝	380
Tenn & I.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	25
U. S. Cord.	8¼	8½	7⅞	8⅛	330
Wabash pf.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	20
W. Light.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	100
West. Union.	86¾	87½	86¾	87	1,000

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C.&N.P.5s cfs	40½	40½	40¼	40¼	$5,000
Can. So. 2d	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2,000
C.,H.V.& T.5s	91	91	91	91	3,000
M., K.& T.2d	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	5,000
M.,K.& T.1st	81	81	81	81	3,000
O. So. 1st	95½	95½	95½	95½	2,000
P. & R. 1st					
pf. inc	28	28	28	28	5,000
Total sales					$58,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
O. So. gen	49	49	49	49	3,000
P. & R. gen.	76½	76½	76½	76½	7,000
R. G. W. st.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	3,000
St.L.S.W. 1st	60	60	60	60	4,000
So. R. 5s	88	88	88	88	5,000
St.L. & Ill.5s	80	80	80	80	2,000
Wabash 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
Wabash 2d	69½	69½	69½	69½	4,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Com. T. bds	.10	.10	.10	.10	2,000
C. Cal. & Va	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	100
Total sales					2,100

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Hale & Nor	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	200

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	60⅞	61⅛	60¼	61⅛	548,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit 1st	94½	97½
American Lithograph pf	..	70
American Bank Note	..	48
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Surety Company	210	..
American Typefounders'	31½	5
American Typefounders' pf	20	33½
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	..	..
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
‡Atlantic Trust	..	..
Barney Dumping Boat Co	5½	9½
Barney & Smith pf. stock	92	94½
Barney & Smith Car Common	20	25
Beckton Construction pf	62	72
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.) N. Y. Central	..	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	94	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	115½	118
‡Broadway & Seventh Ave.	186	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	106	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	168½	169½
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	101½	..
Brooklyn Gas Company	65½	69
Brooklyn Traction	120	..
Brooklyn Traction pf	141½	153½
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	67	69
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102½	..
Buffalo Street Railway stock	101½	102½
Celluloid Company stock	66	68
Central & South Am. Telegraph	66	69
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	109	111
Central Cross-Town	102½	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	166	..
Central N. J. Land & Imp	162	166
*Central Trust Company	52	..
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	1000	1025
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	64	67
Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	..	3
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	45	50
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	20	..
Commercial Cable Co. stock	½	1¼
Consolidated Electric Storage	130	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	2¼	5½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) 1st	80	..

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

National City — 52 Wall Street.

Chemical National — 270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York — 35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce — CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank — CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank — 214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street.

Central National — 322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank — 15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank — Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company — 39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., 234 Fifth Av. — 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co. — 20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 45 and 46 Wall St. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co. — 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company — Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

REDMOND, KERR & CO., BANKERS,

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41 and 43 Wall Street, New-York.
Philadelphia office, 421 and 423 Chestnut St.

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ORDERS EXECUTED ON STOCK EXCHANGES IN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, AND CHICAGO.
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Banker and Broker,
MILLS BUILDING NEW-YORK,
MEMBER NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. ESTABLISHED 1865.
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

Financial.

BONDHOLDERS' REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company

A majority of the bonds of the Grand Trunk, North Michigan, Mount Pleasant and Lake Michigan Divisions has been deposited with the Trust Companies. Of the remaining divisions, and the Consolidated Bonds, so large an amount is now deposited that, with bonds promised and in transit, control is assured.

A penalty of $10 per bond will be incurred on all bonds deposited under the Plan and Agreement of this committee, on and after the 10th day of December, 1894.

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
37 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for
Grand Trunk and No. Mich. Divisions;
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,
54 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for
Mount Pleasant, Cadillac, Lake Michigan and Frankfort & So. Eastern Divisions, and Consolidated Bonds.

Immediate application will be made to list the engraved certificates on the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
AMOS F. ENO,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
E. K. WRIGHT,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY,
R. C. MARTIN,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Reorganization Committee.

LORD, DAY & LORD, 120 Broadway, Counsel.
D. C. TATE, 96 Broadway, Secretary.

Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan R'y Co.
REORGANIZATION.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of **ALL CLASSES** of bonds of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railway Company that, in order to participate in the benefits accruing from the plan of reorganization formulated by the undersigned Committee, all bonds should be deposited without delay with the

Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 20 William St.,

Notice is also given to stockholders that if they desire to participate in the plan they must deposit their shares with the

Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William St.

on or before Dec. 10.

Copies of the modified plan can be obtained at the officers of the Depositories or from the Committee.

Counsel: HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON.

D. M. MONJO, Sec., 41 Wall St.

Geo. W. Murray, Wm. H. Male, Thos. A. McIntyre, Jos. Richardson, Henry S. Redmond, E. C. Stedman, James B. Clews, General Reorg. Com.

Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co.
4 o/o Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds.

The associated committees at Amsterdam, Holland, Frankfort-on-Main, and New-York now represent $15,000,000 of the above bonds. **UNTIL DEC. 5, 1894,** the New-York Committee will receive deposits of bonds with **THE STATE TRUST CO., N. Y. CITY,** or the **SHAWMUT NATIONAL BANK, BOSTON.** Bonds deposited after that date will be subject to a penalty of $10 per bond.

N. Y., Nov. 17, 1894.

FRANCIS S. BANGS, (President of the State Trust Company.)
J. G. McCULLOUGH, 21 Cortlandt Street.
OTTO T. BANNARD, (President Continental Trust Company.)
G. J. WETZLAR, (of J. D. Probst & Co.)
WILLIAM BASSETT, 53 State St., Boston, Committee.
Stetson, Tracy, Jennings & Russell, Counsel.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO.
MATURING JAN. 1, 1895.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1894.

The holders of the $2,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds of the CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD COMPANY, maturing JAN. 1, 1895, are hereby notified that, pursuant to an agreement heretofore made under the "Richmond Terminal" plan of reorganization, the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY will purchase said Bonds at PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF MATURITY, (at which time interest will cease,) upon presentation and surrender thereof AT ITS OFFICE IN BALTIMORE, MD., on or after Jan. 1, 1895, or, at the option of the Bondholders, will arrange to EXTEND such Bonds for FIFTEEN YEARS FROM JULY 1, 1894, AT 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM INTEREST, upon terms set forth in the attached notice of the said MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, if presented at its office on or before Dec. 20, 1894.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
W. A. C. EWEN, Secretary.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 1, 1894.

In accordance with the foregoing notice, the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY offers to the holders of Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds due Jan. 1, 1895, who shall present same at its office on or before Dec. 20, 1894, the privilege of extending them at Five per cent. per annum for fifteen years from July 1, 1894, upon payment of Two and One-half per cent. upon the amount of Bonds so extended.

Those who do not wish their Bonds extended upon these terms may have them purchased at par and accrued interest to date of maturity by presenting them on or after Jan. 1, 1895, at the office of the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY.

Thus the holder of $1,000 Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bond, upon presenting it for extension will receive $1,000 extended Five per cent. Bond carrying coupon due July 1, 1895, and $10 in cash.

Or if presenting it for purchase will receive:

Principal	$1,000.00
Interest	35.00
Cash	$1,035.00

The extended Bonds are assumed by the Southern Railway Company, principal and interest payable in gold, as per extension agreement and coupon sheet attached to each Bond. The lien remains undisturbed, and $2,000,000 of the First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Five per cent. Bonds of the Southern Railway Company are reserved by the Trustee, for which the holders of Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Extended Bonds have the right to exchange their Bonds at any time prior to maturity.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, BALTIMORE.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

In accordance with previous notice, holders of General Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds who have not already assented to the Readjustment Agreement can, on depositing their bonds under the agreement, cash the three overdue coupons with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to January 1, 1895, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

General Mtge. bonds, Income bonds, stock, and deferred Income bonds may be deposited on or before December 31, 1894, with either of the following depositaries:

The Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania, 431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The London County Bank, LONDON.

DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1894.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street, New-York City.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
59 TO 65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,000,000

In addition to its special charter privileges, this Company possesses all the powers of Trust Companies under the New York Banking Laws; acts as Trustee for Corporations, firms, and individuals, as Executor or Administrator of estates, and is a legal depositary of trust funds.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George F. Baker,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
George Griswold Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
Adrian Iselin, Jr.,	William C. Whitney.

TO THE FOUR PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
OF THE
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company.

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of the above-named bonds, have consented to act as a committee to protect their interests, and have prepared a bondholders' agreement, on file with the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of Boston and the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY of New-York, copies of which can be obtained from them or from any member or the committee. All bondholders who desire to avail themselves of the benefits thereof are invited to call at either of the Trust Companies and sign the same.

FRANCIS PEABODY, Jr., Boston, Mass.
J. KENNEDY TOD, New-York.
FREDERICK W. WHITRIDGE, New-York.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 30, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM AND ASSOCIATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF COLORED CHILDREN, 143d St. and Amsterdam Av., will be held ot MONDAY, Dec. 9, 1894, at 12 noon, at the residence of Mrs. Willard Parker, 55 5th Av.

Lost and Found.

LOST—Certificate No. A 42358, for ten (10) shares Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co. stock, in name of Ethel Maud Brown, dated June 12, 1893. All persons are warned against negotiating the same.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Alonzo C. Monson, special trustee of the estate of Reuben Withers.)
278 shs. Bank State of New-York.
Pew in St. Mark's Church.
(By order of executors.)
$40,000 St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern R. R. Co. Gen'l Cons'l'd Land Grant 5 p. c. unguaranteed Bonds, 1931.
$20,000 St. Louis and Iron Mt. R. R. (Arkansas Branch) 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1895.
$23,000 Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co. Gen. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1930.
8 shs. Broadway and 7th Av. R. R. Co.
2 shs. Nat. Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
30 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y.
19 shs. Home Insurance Co.
3 shs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
35 shs. Exchange Fire Insurance Co.
100 shs. North River Insurance Co.
5 shs. Pacific Fire Insurance Co.
50 shs. Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Co.
6 shs. N. Y. Bowery Fire Insurance Co.
57 shs. Knickerbocker Fire Co.
(By order of administrators.)
$10,000 Omaha and St. Louis R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1940, Dec., 1893, coup.
$6,000 N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Cons'l'd Mtge. Reg. Bonds, 1900.
$8,000 West Shore R. R. 4 p. c. Guar. Reg. Bonds, 2361.
$3,000 City of Boston 5 p. c. Gold Water Loan Reg. Bonds, 1906.
$900 City of New-York 5 p. c. Central Park Fund Stock, 1898.
$2,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Reg. Bonds, 1921.
$1,000 Illinois Central R. R. Co. (Middle Div.) 5 p. c. Reg. Bond, 1921.
$1,000 Central R. R. Co. of N. J. 7 p. c. Con. Mtge. Reg. Bond, 1899.
(For account of J. W. Cummins, former purchaser.)
100 shs. St. Lawrence Marble Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$24,000 Toledo, Ann Arbor & No. Michigan Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Cons'l'd Gold Bonds, 1940, July, 1893, coups. on (hypd.)
20 shs. Belleville & So. Illinois R. R. Prefd.
28 shs. Nat'l Shoe and Leather Bank.
10 shs. Nat'l Bank of North America.
25 shs. Old Nat'l Bank of Spokane, Wash.
47 shs. Thousand Island Hotel Co.
1 membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$2,419 Chattanooga Southern Ry. Co. Reorg. Certf. (hypd.)
8,000 shs. Comstock Tunnel Co., (hypd.)
$8,000 Comstock Tunnel Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Income Bonds, 1919, (hypd.)
100 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.
50 shs. Hanover Fire Insurance Co.
4 shs. Bank of New-York, N. B. A.
6 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
8 shs. National Shoe and Leather Bank.
500 shs. Utah Gold Mining and Smelting Co.
100 shs. Investment Co. of N. J.
100 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
50 shs. Nat. Union Bank.
4 2-3 shs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4 shs. Nat. Shoe and Leather Bank.
100 shs. Nat. Shoe and Leather Bank.
5 shs. The Fashion Co.
$16,000 Toledo, Ann Arbor and No. Michigan R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Cons'l'd Gold Bonds, 1940, July, 1893, coups. on (hypd.)
$2,000 Midland Railway Co. (Indiana) Gen'l Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, (hypd.)
$6,500 New-York City Suburban Water Co. 1st Mtge. Gold Bds. (hypd.)
100 shs. N. Y. Equitable Gas.
10 shs. Nat. Shoe and Leather Bank.
3 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
50 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
50 shs. Worthington Pump Co. Prefd.
$3,000 Suburban Traction Co. Cons'l'd 1st Mtge. Sks. Fund 5 p. c. Bonds, 1923, Dec., 1893, coups. (hypd.)
$3,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co. (Wheeling Div.) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1928.
$75,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1926.
10 shs. New Power Co., (hypd.)
6 shs. Bank State New-York.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Dec. 4, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
20 shares Third Avenue R. R. Co., $100 each, (in lots of 10 shares each.)
30 shares N. Y. Nat'l Exchange Bank, $100 each.
50 shares Brooklyn City R. R. Co., $10 each.
$5,000 Old Dominion S. S. Co. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1899.
40 shares Long Island Traction Co., $100 each.
Certificates of the Central Trust Co., representing three 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York and Perry Coal and Iron Co., $1,000 each, with coupons of Nov. 1, 1892, and all subsequent coupons, (hypothecated.)
Lists at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Dividends.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
Dec. 1, 1894.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this company on Jan. 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 10, 1894, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Dec. 10, 1894, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 2, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R'WAY CO. Southwestern Division.

The coupons maturing Dec. 1, 1888, June 1, 1889, Dec. 1, 1889, June 1, 1890, Dec. 1, 1890, from Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Co. Southwestern Extension mortgage bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall St., with interest at 6 per cent. to Dec. 4, 1894, on which date interest ceases. H. OLCOTT, Chairman.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 WALL STREET, November 27th, 1894.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock of this company will be paid at this office on Thursday, January 31, 1895. Transfer books will close on Wednesday, December 5th, and reopen on Friday, January 4th, 1895.
M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

THE VICTOR GOLD MINING COMPANY OF Cripple Creek, Colorado, has declared a dividend (No. 18) of Seven and One-half Cents a share, amounting to $15,000, payable Dec. 10, 1894. Books close at the New-York office, No. 11 Pine St., Dec. 6; reopen Dec. 11.
H. A. KIRKHAM, Transfer Agent.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—George C. Coffin has been appointed receiver of the rents of 56 and 58 Perry Street, corner of Fourth Street, in a suit brought by William Rankin against Harold Reid, a plumber and builder, to foreclose two mortgages for $32,994, which came after two other mortgages, for $32,000. Mr. Coffin is the owner of the equity of redemption of the property.

—An attachment for $14,641 against the Winters Art Litho Company of Springfield, Ohio, has been received by the Sheriff in favor of Henry W. Guernsey on assigned claims for merchandise sold to the company by Carter, Rice & Co. of Boston, on notes aggregating $7,254 and for services rendered by William J. Hynes to the extent of $7,387.

—Daniel J. Lees has been appointed receiver for the Kimberley Diamond Company, lately at 861 Broadway, and William H. Ricketts referee, in the proceedings brought by Franklin Bien on behalf of the Directors for a voluntary dissolution of the company. The company has no debts and no assets.

—James Taylor, a dealer in dry goods, boots and shoes, and groceries, at Buffalo, yesterday made a general assignment to Stillman F. Kneeland of New-York City. The H. B. Claflin Company of New-York, and Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., of Chicago, are among the creditors.

—Judgment for $2,505 was entered yesterday against Roger A. Pryor, Jr., in favor of Read, Parsons & Co., stockholders, for losses on 1,000 shares of Northern Pacific preferred stock in September, 1890, with Wales & Co., who assigned the claim to Read, Parsons & Co.

—Julius E. Mosheim was appointed yesterday as receiver in supplementary proceedings for Henry E. Schwarz, manager of El Dorado, at Weehawken, on application of Moses D. Lederman, who obtained a judgment against him for $4,731.

—Daniel J. Early has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Carl Marwig in a suit brought by Joseph P. Weisman, who obtained a judgment against him for $311 for a tailor's bill.

—Owing to financial troubles the works of the Canal Fulton Tool Company, Canal Fulton, Ohio, were closed yesterday. No statement of the company's condition is made public.

—Deficiency judgment for $10,489 was entered yesterday against Richard S. Roberts in favor of August Limbert, as trustee for the estate of Frederick C. Gebhard.

—Giles & Murchison, hardware dealers of Wilmington, N. C., made an assignment yesterday. No statement of assets and liabilities is made.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the stock of P. Ordiner & Artson, dealers in clothing at 6 and 8 Chatham Square, realizing $1,550.

Ram Katahdin to be Given a Trial.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Dec. 3.—The Government ram Katahdin, built at Bath, will be the next war vessel to be tried on the Long Island course. She has been ordered to the dry dock at Boston, where she will be hauled out, cleaned, and put in condition for the run.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Continued from Page 9.

Government of reservation lands remaining after allotments are made, and the disposition of such remaining lands to settlers or purchasers from the Government.

I am convinced that the proper solution of the Indian problem and the success of every step taken in that direction depend to a very large extent upon the intelligence and honesty of the reservation agents and the interest they have in their work. An agent fitted for his place can do much toward preparing the Indians under his charge for citizenship and allotment of their lands, and his advice as to any matter concerning their welfare will not mislead. An unfit agent will make no effort to advance the Indians on his reservation toward civilization or preparation for allotment of lands in severalty, and his opinion as to their condition in this and other regards is heedless and valueless.

The indications are that the detail of army officers as Indian agents will result in improved management on the reservations.

Whenever allotments are made and any Indian on the reservation has previously settled upon a lot and cultivated it, or shown a disposition to improve it in any way, such lot should certainly be allotted to him, and this should be made plainly obligatory by statute.

In the light of experience and considering the uncertainty of the Indian situation and its exigencies in the future, I am not only disposed to be very cautious in making allotments, but I incline to agree with the Secretary of the Interior in the opinion that when allotments are made, the balance of reservation land remaining after allotment, instead of being bought by the Government from the Indians and opened for settlement with such scandals and unfair practices as seem unavoidable, should remain for a time at least as common land, or be sold by the Government on behalf of the Indians in an orderly way and at fixed prices, to be determined by its location and desirability, and that the proceeds, less expenses, should be held in trust for the benefit of the Indian proprietors.

The intelligent Indian school management of the past year has been followed by gratifying results. Efforts have been made to advance the work in a sound and practical manner. Five institutes of Indian teachers have been held during the year, and have proved very beneficial through the views exchanged and methods discussed, particularly applicable to Indian education.

Efforts are being made in the direction of a gradual reduction of the number of Indian contract schools, so that in a comparatively short time they may give way altogether to Government schools, and it is hoped that the change may be so gradual as to be perfected without too great expense to the Government, or undue disregard of investments made by those who have established and are maintaining such contract schools.

The appropriation for the current year ending June 30, 1895, applicable to the ordinary expenses of the Indian service amounts to $6,733,003.18, being less by $663,240.64 than the sum appropriated on the same account for the previous year.

Increase in Pension Rolls.

At the close of the last fiscal year, on the 30th day of June, 1894, there were 969,544 persons on our pension rolls, being a net increase of 3,532 over the number reported at the end of the previous year.

These pensioners may be classified as follows: Soldiers and sailors, survivors of all wars, 753,968; widows and relatives of deceased soldiers, 215,162; army nurses in the war of the rebellion, 414. Of these pensioners, 32,039 are surviving soldiers of Indian and other wars prior to the late civil war and the widows or relatives of such soldiers.

The remainder, numbering 937,505, are receiving pensions on account of the war of the rebellion and of these, 469,344 are on the rolls under the authority of the act of June 27, 1890, sometimes called the dependent pension law.

The total amount expended for pensions during the year was $139,804,461.05, leaving an unexpended balance from the sum appropriated of $25,205,712.65.

The sum necessary to meet pension expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1896, is estimated at $140,000,000.

The commissioner of Pensions is of the opinion that the year 1895, being the thirtieth after the close of the war of the rebellion, must, according to all sensible human calculation, see the highest limit of the pension roll, and that after that year it must begin to decline.

The claims pending in the bureau have decreased more than 90,000 during the year. A large proportion of the new claims filed are for increase of pension by those now on the rolls. The number of certificates issued was 80,213. The names dropped from the rolls for all causes during the year numbered 37,951.

Among our pensioners are nine widows and three daughters of soldiers of the Revolution and forty-five survivors of the war of 1812.

The barefaced and extensive pension frauds exposed under the direction of the courageous and generous veteran soldier now at the head of the bureau leave no room for the claim that no purgation of our pension rolls was needed, or that continued vigilance and prompt action are not necessary to the same end.

The accusation that an effort to detect pension frauds is evidence of unfriendliness toward our worthy veterans and a denial of their claims to the generosity of the Government suggests an unfortunate indifference to the commission of any offense which has for its motive the securing of a pension, and indicates a willingness to be blind to the existence of mean and treacherous crimes which play upon demagogic fears and make sport of the patriotic impulse of a grateful people.

Completion of the Eleventh Census.

The completion of the eleventh census is now in charge of the Commissioner of Labor. The total disbursements on account of the work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $10,365,676.81. At the close of the year the number of persons employed in the Census Office was 679. At present there are about 400. The whole number of volumes necessary to comprehend the eleventh census will be twenty-five, and they will contain 22,270 printed pages. The assurance is confidently made that before the close of the present calendar year the material still incomplete will be practically in hand, and the census can certainly be closed by the 4th of March, 1895. After that the revision and proof-reading necessary to bring out the volumes will still be required.

The text of the census volumes has been limited, as far as possible, to the analysis of the statistics presented. This method, which is in accordance with law, has caused more or less friction, and, in some instances, individual disappointment, for, when the Commissioner of Labor took charge of the work, he found much matter on hand which, according to this rule, he was compelled to discard. The census is being prepared according to the theory that it is designed to collect facts and certify them to the public—not to elaborate arguments or to present personal views.

The Department of Agriculture.

The Secretary of Agriculture in his report reviews the operations of his department for the last fiscal year, and makes recommendations for the further extension of its usefulness. He reports a saving in expenditures during the year of $600,000, which is covered back into the Treasury. This sum is 23 per cent. of the entire appropriation.

A special study has been made of the demand for American farm products in all foreign markets, especially Great Britain. That country received from the United States during the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1894, 305,910 live beef cattle, valued at $20,000,000, as against 182,611 cattle, valued at $16,634,000, during the same period for 1893.

During the first six months of 1894 the United Kingdom took also, 112,000,000 pounds of dressed beef from the United States, valued at nearly $10,000,000.

The report shows that during the nine months immediately preceding Sept. 30, 1894, the United States exported to Great Britain 222,676,000 pounds of pork; of apples 1,900,000 bushels, valued at $2,500,000, and of horses, 2,811, at an average value of $139 per head. There was a falling off in American wheat exports of 13,500,000 bushels, and the Secretary is inclined to believe that wheat may not, in the future, be the staple export cereal product of our country, but that corn will continue to advance in importance as an export on account of the new uses to which it is constantly being appropriated.

The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $628,303,038, being 72.28 per cent. of American exports of every description, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain took more than 54 per cent. of all farm products finding foreign markets.

The Department of Agriculture has undertaken during the year two new and important lines of research. The first relates to grasses and forage plants, with the purpose of instructing and familiarizing the people as to the distinctive grasses of the United States, and teaching them how to introduce valuable foreign forage plants which may be adapted to this country. The second relates to agricultural soils and crop production, involving the analyses of samples of soils from all sections of the American Union to demonstrate their adaptability to particular plants and crops. Mechanical analyses of soils may be of such inestimable utility that it is foremost in the new lines of agricultural research, and the Secretary, therefore, recommends that a division having it in charge be permanently established in the department.

The amount appropriated for the Weather Bureau was $951,100. Of that sum $138,500, or 14 per cent., has been saved and is returned to the Treasury.

As illustrating the usefulness of this service it may be here stated that the warnings which were very generally given of two tropical storms, occurring in September and October of the present year, resulted in detaining safely in port 2,305 vessels, valued at $36,283,913, laden with cargoes of probably still greater value. What is much more important and gratifying, many human lives on these ships were also undoubtedly saved.

The appropriation to the Bureau of Animal Industry was $850,000, and the expenditures for the year were only $495,429.24, thus leaving unexpended $354,570.76. The inspection of beef animals for export and inter-State trade has been continued, and 12,944,656 head were inspected during the year, at a cost of 1¾ cents per head, against 4¾ cents for 1893. The amount of pork microscopically examined was 35,437,937 pounds, against 20,677,410 pounds the preceding year. The cost of this inspection has been diminished from 8⅝ cents per head in 1893 to 6½ cents in 1894.

The expense of inspecting the pork sold in 1894 to Germany and France by the United States was $88,922.10. The quantity inspected was greater by 15,000,000 pounds than during the preceding year, when the cost of such inspection was $172,367.08. The Secretary of Agriculture recommends that the law providing for the microscopic inspection of export and inter-State meat be so amended as to compel owners of the meat inspected to pay the cost of such inspection, and I call attention to the arguments presented in his report in support of this recommendation.

The live beef cattle exported and tagged during the year numbered 363,335. This is an increase of 69,533 head over the previous year.

The sanitary inspection of cattle shipped to Europe has cost an average of 10¾ cents for each animal, and the cost of inspecting Southern cattle and the disinfection of cars and stockyards averages 2.7 cents per animal.

The scientific inquiries of the Bureau of Animal Industry have progressed steadily during the year. Much tuberculin and mallein have been furnished to State authorities for use in the agricultural colleges and experiment stations for the treatment of tuberculosis and glanders.

Quite recently this department has published the results of its investigations of bovine tuberculosis, and its researches will be vigorously continued. Certain herds in the District of Columbia will be thoroughly inspected and will probably supply adequate scope for the department intelligently to prosecute its scientific work and furnish sufficient material for purposes of illustration, description, and definition.

The sterilization of milk suspected of containing the bacilli of tuberculosis has been during the year very thoroughly explained in a leaflet by Dr. D. E. Salmon, the Chief of the bureau, and given general circulation throughout the country.

The office of experiment stations, which is a part of the United States Department of Agriculture, has during the past year engaged itself almost wholly in preparing for publication works based upon the reports of agricultural experiment stations and other institutions for agricultural inquiry in the United States and foreign countries.

Reform in Experiment Stations.

The Secretary, in his report for 1893, called attention to the fact that the appropriations made for the support of the experiment stations throughout the Union were the only moneys taken out of the National Treasury by act of Congress for which no accounting to Federal authorities was required. Responding to this suggestion the Fifty-third Congress, in making the appropriation for the department for the present fiscal year, provided that the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe the form of annual financial statement required by Section 3 of said act of March 2, 1887; shall ascertain whether the expenditures under the appropriation hereby made are in accordance with the provisions of said act, and shall make report thereon to Congress.

The best service of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture is the ascertainment, by diligent search and correct data, of real conditions favorable or unfavorable of the farmers and farms of the country, and to seek the causes which produce these conditions, to the end that the facts ascertained may guide their intelligent treatment.

In obedience to this law, the Department of Agriculture immediately sent out blank forms of expense accounts to each station, and proposes, in addition, to make, through trusted experts, systematic examination of the several stations during each year, for the purpose of acquiring, by personal investigation the detailed information necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make, as the statute provides, a satisfactory report to Congress. The boards of management of the several stations, with great alacrity and cordiality, have approved the amendment to the law providing this supervision of their expenditures, anticipating that it will increase the efficiency of the stations and protect their directors and managers from loose charges concerning their use of public funds, besides bringing the Department of Agriculture into closer and more confidential relations with the experimental stations, and through their joint service largely increasing their usefulness to the agriculture of the country.

Acting upon a recommendation contained in the report of 1893, Congress appropriated $10,000, "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report upon the nutritive value of the various articles and commodities used for human food, with special suggestion of such wholesome, and edible articles, less wasteful and more economical than those in common use."

Under this appropriation the department has prepared and now has nearly ready for distribution an elementary discussion of the nutritive value and pecuniary economy of food. When we consider that fully one-half of all the money earned by the wage earners of the civilized world is expended by them for food, the importance and utility of such an investigation is apparent.

The department expended, in the fiscal year 1892, $2,351,805.56; and out of that sum the total amount expended in scientific research was 45.6 per cent. But in the year ending June 30, 1894, out of a total expenditure of $1,948,988.38, the department applied 51.8 per cent. of that sum to scientific work and investigation. It is, therefore, plainly observable that the economies which have been practiced in the administration of the department have not been at the expense of scientific research.

Too Many Free Documents.

The recommendation contained in the report of the Secretary for 1893, that the vicious system of promiscuous free distribution of its departmental documents be abandoned, is again urged. These publications may well be furnished without cost to public libraries, educational institutions, and the officers and libraries of States and of the Federal Government. But from all individuals applying for them a price covering the cost of the document asked for should be required. Thus the publications and documents would be secured by those who really desire them for proper purposes. Half a million of copies of the report of the Secretary of Agriculture are printed for distribution, at an annual cost of about $300,000. Large numbers of them are cumbering storerooms at the Capitol and the shelves of second-hand book stores throughout the country. All this labor and waste might be avoided if the recommendations of the Secretary were adopted.

The Secretary also again recommends that the gratuitous distribution of seeds cease, and that no money be appropriated for that purpose, except to experiment stations. He reiterates the reasons given in his report for 1893 for discontinuing this unjustifiable gratuity, and I fully concur in the conclusions which he has reached.

A further important utility in agricultural statistics is found in their elucidation of the relation of the supply of farm products to the demand for them in the markets of the United States and of the world.

It is deemed possible that an agricultural census may be taken each year, through the agents of the statistical division of the department. Such a course is commended for trial by the chief of that division. Its scope would be:

1. The area under each of the more important crops.

2. The aggregate products of each of such crops.

3. The quantity of wheat and corn in the hands of farmers at a date after the Spring sowings and plantings and before the beginning of harvests; and also the quantity of cotton and tobacco remaining in the hands of planters, either at the same date or at some other designated time.

The cost of the work is estimated at $500,000.

Owing to the peculiar quality of the statistician's work and the natural and acquired fitness necessary to its successful prosecution, the Secretary of Agriculture expresses the opinion that persons employed in gathering statistics under the chief of that division should be admitted to that service only after a thorough, exhaustive, and successful examination at the hands of the United States Civil Service Commission. This has led him to call for such examination of candidates for the position of assistant statisticians, and also of candidates for chiefs of sections in that division.

The work done by the Department of Agriculture is very superficially dealt with in this communication, and I commend the report of the Secretary and the very important interests with which it deals to the careful attention of the Congress.

Civil Service Reform.

The advantages to the public service of an adherence to the principles of civil service reform are constantly more apparent, and nothing is so encouraging to those in official life who honestly desire good government as the increasing appreciation by our people of these advantages. A vast majority of the voters of the land are ready to insist that the time and attention of those they select to perform for them important public duties should not be distracted by doling out minor offices, and they are growing to be unanimous in regarding party organization as something that should be used in establishing party principles instead of dictating the distribution of public places as rewards of partisan activity.

Numerous additional offices and places have lately been brought within civil service rules and regulations, and some others will probably soon be included.

The report of the Commissioners will be submitted to the Congress, and I invite careful attention to the recommendations it contains.

A

HER DOWER RIGHT IN QUESTION

MRS. LIBBIE SPANNOCHIA BRINGS SUIT AGAINST EX-JUDGE LOEW

Seeking to Recover an Interest in the Estate of Her First Husband from Whom She Separated.

A handsome woman, dressed in the latest French fashion, was plaintiff yesterday before Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court in an action involving the dower right in an estate estimated at $900,000. She was Mrs. Libbie Spannocchia, formerly an office clerk in this city, but now residing permanently in Paris, having come to New-York simply to testify in the suit on trial.

Mrs. Spannochia is suing ex-Judge Frederick W. Loew, as executor, for her dower interest in the estate of her first husband, Jacob Vanderpoel, who died in 1884. Mr. Vanderpoel was at one time a Dock Commissioner, and well known as a man-about-town.

The suit brought yesterday is the second that has been undertaken by Mrs. Spannochia against Mr. Loew.

The plaintiff was married to Mr. Vanderpoel in 1873. They lived together for some years, when a separation took place, and she brought an action against him for a divorce. She succeeded in that action in 1883, one year before the death of Mr. Vanderpoel. Soon after she married again and went to France.

Her first action against ex-Judge Loew was brought in the Court of Common Pleas to recover $150,000 damages, which she claimed she had sustained by reason of his misrepresentations as to her first husband's property. Loew, she stated, had been her friend, adviser, and attorney in all her transactions, and she placed implicit faith in him. She said she had signed releases and agreements upon representations made by ex-Judge Loew that her husband's property was not worth more than $85,000, whereas, after his death, it was discovered to be valued at over $700,000, releasing all right of dower in her husband's property and all other claims for $20,000. She asserts that these releases were obtained from her by fraud. The first action, when brought to trial was settled, it is understood, upon the payment of $500. The action put on trial yesterday was then begun to recover her dower right in all of her husband's property, including many valuable pieces in this city, and also $30,000 damages for withholding it from her, upon the ground that the releases were obtained by fraud, and that she was not aware of the contents of the papers that she had signed, and believed that she was simply signing away her claim to alimony, upon the payment of $20,000, instead of her claim to dower. The releases which were signed by Mrs. Spannochia are set up as a bar to recovery in this action. She was called to the stand, but only a few questions were asked when the legal questions were brought up by Joseph H. Choate, the counsel for ex-Judge Loew. The discussion occupied the greater part of the day. Mr. Choate insists that an action of this character cannot be maintained until the releases of dower are removed, and in any event it cannot be maintained until Mrs. Spannochia returns what has been paid to her from the estate of her first husband. On this latter point Justice Andrews stated that there seemed to be some doubt, and he promised to examine it and decide as to it when the trial is resumed to-day.

John D. Townsend is the counsel for Mrs. Spannochia. He insisted that an action for dower could be brought at any time within twenty years, and that this action, being one where fraud was charged, was clearly maintainable under the recent rulings of the Court of Appeals.

Ex-Judge Loew was in court, and followed the case very closely, often whispering suggestions to Mr. Choate. Like Mrs. Spannochia, the ex-Judge makes his home in Paris.

EACH SAID HE WAS HER HUSBAND

Nurse Stevens's Estate Claimed by Bell and Stevens.

Surrogate Arnold yesterday heard a complicated contest over the estate of Mrs. Julia Stevens, who died Aug. 11 last. Mrs. Stevens was a professional nurse. She had been in the employ of prominent families in this city, and was supposed to have saved and invested considerable money.

She was employed last by a family in West Eighty-fourth Street, where she was taken ill, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where she died. A short time after Mrs. Stevens's death Patrick McCue, who said he was her cousin, applied for letters of administration, alleging that he was the only heir. When the proceedings came up before Surrogate Fitzgerald, a lawyer who was present said that Mrs. Stevens had a husband living at the time of her death who was an advertising agent for Forepaugh's circus, and was out West. The matter was then adjourned until Stevens could be notified.

McCue's lawyer produced George Bell, who said he married Mrs. Stevens on June 22, 1879, at the Five Points Mission Church. When Charles Stevens arrived in this city a few days ago he produced a marriage certificate which bore the date of September, 1888, in proof of his claim. It was alleged by Stevens's counsel that Bell had married a Catherine Rowan eighteen months before his alleged marriage to Mrs. Stevens.

Lawyers F. W. Lincoln and L. R. Beckwith produced both Bell and Stevens in court yesterday, and Mr. Beckwith said that Bell withdrew his claim. Lawyer Kingsley, for McCue, was not satisfied until Bell should testify under oath, and the matter was referred to Assistant Surrogate Underhill to take testimony. Mrs. Steven's estate is said to be worth several thousand dollars.

TO CARE FOR MRS. PEYTON'S ESTATE

Temporary Administrators Appointed by Surrogate Fitzgerald.

Edward P. Schell, Sylvester Pope, and William L. Condit were yesterday appointed temporary administrators of the estate of Mrs. Josephine L. Peyton by Surrogate Fitzgerald. They are the executors named by Mrs. Peyton and will act as administrators pending the issue of the contest instituted by Mrs. Peyton's husband, William K. Peyton, to set the will aside.

Mrs. Peyton died on Nov. 7 last, and left $3,000,000 of real property and a personal estate of the value of $100,000. She disinherited her husband from all participation in her fortune by the provisions of the last codicil, because, she alleged, of "conduct unbefitting a husband," and gave the greater part of her millions to her daughter by a prior husband. She made some provisions for a number of charitable institutions. The husband charges undue influence and mental incapacity. The temporary administrators are required to give $500,000 bonds.

MUST PAY HIS ICE BILL.

Or Civil Justice Bolte May Have to Go to Jail.

Civil Justice Bolte must pay his ice bill, or he may have to go to jail. The General Term of the Common Pleas Court handed down a decision yesterday affirming a judgment obtained in the City Court by Israel O. Blake for $73.90 against the Civil Justice for fice. Lawyer Philip Carpenter, shortly after the judgment was obtained, got an order from the City Court for Bolte's commitment for contempt and to compel him to pay the money. The Justice appealed after he had been examined in supplementary proceedings, and, though the General Term directed him to pay the judgment, the order of commitment was reversed.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—Judge Truax, in the Supreme Court yesterday, handed down a decision refusing to grant to Catherine Williams, whose stage name is Katie Emmett, an injunction to restrain her husband, Harry Williams, from producing the play "Waifs of New-York." Mrs. Williams alleges that she is the sole owner of the play, and that it is being produced without her consent. Judge Truax held that the license to produce the play previously given by the plaintiff was not revoked until after large sums of money had been expended by Williams to put the play on the stage for this season. Col. George H. Hart appeared for Williams.

—George W. Lederer, the theatrical manager, was not brought up in contempt proceedings yesterday in the City Court, because the court officers had been unable to serve him with the order.

—Otto Haas is suing his wife, Mary, for divorce before Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, Special Term. The case will go on to-day.

UNITED STATES COURTS

United States Supreme Court.

Present: The Chief Justice and all the Associate Justices, except Justice Jackson.

No. 637—Thomas Thompson, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Arkansas. Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

No. 60—John Habart Warren et al., appellants, vs. William J. Keep.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. Decree affirmed, with costs and interest.

No. 61—The steamship Breakwater, appellant, vs. The New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New-York. Decree affirmed, with costs.

No. 54—William Deering, appellant, vs. The Winona Harvester Works et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings.

No. 112—The Massachusetts and Southern Construction Company, appellants, vs. The Township of Cane Creek, Lancaster County, S. C.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina. Decree reversed at the cost of the appellant, and cause remanded with directions to sustain the plea to the jurisdiction and to dismiss the bill for want of jurisdiction.

No. 82—F. N. Deland, appellant, vs. The County of Platte.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Missouri. Dismissed, with costs.

No. 81—H. P. Lloyd, assignee, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Hattie A. Matthews et al.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 19—Arthur Origet, plaintiff in error, vs. Elizabeth C. Hedden, executrix, &c.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

No. 199—John D. Beardsley, appellant, vs. The Arkansas and Louisiana Railway Company.—Motion to vacate supersedeas granted, and supersedeas vacated accordingly.

No. 839—Clay Peters, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Motion for leave to prosecute in forma pauperis and for allowance of supersedeas denied.

No. 735—Charles Collins Buck et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Louisiana.—Motion for mandate denied.

No. 847—B. Frank Nealley et al., appellants, vs. The Steamship Michigan.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

In the matter of Famous Smith, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of habeas corpus denied.

In the matter of Lafayette Hudson, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus granted, returnable Jan. 7.

No. 69—George T. Emmons, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Theodore Haltern.—In error to the District Court for the District of Alaska. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

No. 667—Clyde Mattox, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Leave granted to file further briefs within ten days. The cause will then be taken on resubmission to the full bench on briefs if counsel so indicate.

No. 841—Hiram P. McKnight, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles C. James, warden, &c.—Advanced and assigned for argument on Dec. 17.

No. 622—The United States, appellant, vs. Johnson Blackfeather, principal chief.—Mandate granted for appellant.

No. 649—The Postal Telegraph Cable Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Wirt Adams, revenue agent of the State of Mississippi.—Briefs submitted in error.

No. 95—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, appellant, vs. The Inter-state Transportation Company.—Argued.

No. 30—The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Nebraska, ex rel. the Board of Transportation of the State of Nebraska.—Argued.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

The day call for Tuesday, Dec. 4, will be as follows: Nos. 30, 97, 100, 101, 102, 103, 693, 740, 741, 747.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The following cases were argued to-day in the Court of Appeals:

Lizzie Breil vs. The City of Buffalo, appellant.—Argued by Frank C. Laughlin for appellant. Wallace Thayer for respondent.

Ellen M. Cowhill, as administratrix, appellant, vs. Percival Roberts.—Argued by Hector M. Hitchings for appellant, George W. Wingate for respondent.

George W. Allen vs. The New-York Elevated Railroad Company and another, appellants.—Argued by Reuben Leslie Maynard for appellants, J. Aspinwall Hodges for respondent.

Valentine E. N. Cook, appellant, vs. The New-York Elevated Railway Company and another.—Argued by J. Aspinwall Hodges, Jr., for appellant, Reuben Leslie Maynard for respondents. Argument unfinished.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for to-morrow is Nos. 586, 597, 595, 598, 579, 694, 458, 568.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien and Parker, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

37—The People, &c., vs. Wiman. 38—Same vs. Gorman. 39—People ex rel. Morris vs. Martin. 42—O'Connor vs. Waldo. 44—E. De Brackeleer Company vs. Schwabeland. 48—Franklin Bank Note Company vs. Mackey. 50—William C. Oman & Co. vs. Robbins. 52—Flanagan vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railway Company. 53—Van Camp Packing Company vs. McGuire. 55—Murray vs. Nicolino. 64—McGuckin vs. Milbank. 66—Filas vs. Allentown Rolling Mills. 67—Starbuck vs. Housatonic Railroad Company. 73—Whiting vs. Standard Gas Light Company. 75—Andrews vs. Welling. 76—Blum vs. Dyer. 78—Kalp vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 79—McCurdy vs. New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company. 84—Van Tassel vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 85—Meiss vs. Doscher. 90—Southern Cotton Oil Company vs. Providential Fire Association. 91—New-York Bank Note Company vs. Hamilton Bank Note Company. 93—Dechert vs. Municipal Electric Light Company. 94—Butler vs. Townsend.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Tunnicliff vs. Hamilton Park Company.

Class II.—2—Loughran vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 3—Shreve Crump Label Company vs. Holbrook.

Class III.—4—Volkenning vs. Algie.

Class IV.—5—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Mehrbach. 6—Matter of Dixon.

Class VIII.—7—Sloan vs. Baird. 8—Wallack vs. Rosenthal. 9—Dickinson vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 10—Potter vs. United States National Bank. 11—Pierson vs. Van Doren. 12—Matter of Mead. 13—Patterson vs. Knapp. 14—Union Bank of Buffalo vs. Blair. 15—Sterne vs. Karcher. 16—Darragh vs. Usher. 17—Lavelle vs. College of St. Francis Xavier. 18—Matter of Automatic Phonograph Exhibition Company. 19—O'Beirne vs. Bullis. 20—Foglia vs. Robardey. 21—Matter of Higgins. 22—Reed vs. Tone. 23—Croshley vs. Press Publishing Company. 24—Dunn vs. Donald. 25—Gabriel vs. Schmidt. 26—People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank, (in re Chittenden.) 27—Guithene vs. Marschall. 28—Overton vs. Hanover National Bank.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term, Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Divorce.—2583—Davis vs. Davis.

Law and Fact.—1862—Fraser vs. Dress. 1654—David vs. Schiffer. 2457—Seaman vs. Seaman. 1652—McShane Company vs. Sullivan. 1831—Slater vs. Rogers. 1890—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company vs. Huntington. 1891—Rogers vs. McGuire. 1870—Pratt vs. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. 884—Webster vs. Pritchard. 1835—Blumenthal vs. Michel. 1522—McBurner vs. Lederle. 1534—Tedesco vs. Oppenheimer. 1820—Carpenter vs. Cornell. 68—First National Bank of Mystic Bridge vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company. 1018—Levy vs. Brooks. 164—Vietor vs. Hertzfield. 928—Farley vs. Alabama Gold Life Insurance Company. 1116—Chrimes vs. Squier. 1801—Graham vs. Graham. 2011—Doremus vs. Bull. 1872—Lorton vs. Mayor, &c. 952—Hedges vs. Sandifer. 360—Abegg vs. Rosenthal. 646—Henderson vs. Henderson. 995—Kyl vs. Rhodes.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1022.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned until Dec. 5.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2484½—Harmon vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 2492—Dunlap vs. Wilkes. 1941—Arthur vs. Dalton. 5425—Meyer vs. Lexow. 2376—Patterson vs. Ongley Electric Company. 2381—Reynolds vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2515—McLaughlin vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. 2291—Burkhard vs. Field. 1539—Kavinsky vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 2648—Wyeth vs. Stranchen. 2681—Garvin Machine Company vs. Hutchinson. 2739—Genova vs. Von Hafen. 5328—Lawrence vs The Mayor, &c. 1851—Sheehy vs. Haskin. 1763½—Grevel vs. Anchor Brewing Company. 2165—Graham vs. McLouchlin. 2266—C. A. Blanchard Company vs. Whiting. 2607—Siebing vs. Massachusetts Benefit Association. 2675—Killoran vs. Arnott. 2678—Tallman vs. Festelets. 2679—Same vs. Smith. 2680—Same vs. Kilduff. 2684—Callanan vs. Davis.

Highest number reached on regular call on Circuit calendar, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned to Dec. 5.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

3—Canavaa vs. The Mayor, &c. 70—Boyd vs. Boyd. 85—Bankwitz vs. Bankwitz. 101—Ring vs. Lyman. 102—Nickerson ys. Nickerson.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

4—Reitlinger vs. Reitlinger. 6.—Weeks vs. Weeks. 14—Hawk vs. American News Company. 15—Healy vs. Crimmins. 16—Moss vs. Cohen. 17—Same vs. same.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial.

1132—Hauck vs. Dunn. 1758—Mendelssohn vs. Bloch. 2366—Wahl vs. Wahl. 1206—Hedin vs. Long Island Railroad. 872—Nurick vs. Manhattan Railway. 1090—Levi vs. McCollum. 884—Frankfort vs. Manhattan Railway. 1234—Fielbig vs. Gall. 986—Bancker vs. Parkinson. 1104—Johnson vs. Dampskibsselskabel, &c. 684—Ryan vs. Fiss. 1203—Bristow vs. Barrett. 2535—Garvey vs. United States Horse and Cattle Show Company. 1247—Doyle vs. Ackerman. 1297—McElroy vs. Wronkow. 1298—Sokoloff vs. Fisher. 1699—Duck vs. The Mayor, &c. 1170—Helbig vs. The Mayor, &c. 1037—Lawrence vs. New-York Biscuit Company. 1185—Stapleton vs. Fargo. 914—Higgins vs. Eagleton. 1279—German Exchange Bank vs. Murray Hill Bank. 1222—Vogel vs. Twenty-third Street Railroad Company. 883—Michaelis vs. Gahren. 1204—Egers vs. The Mayor, &c. 1185—Steiner vs. Steiner. 1282—Coleman vs. Erie Transfer Company. 1141—Redfield vs. Harrison. 2457—Hall vs. Samuel. 1217—Foss vs. The Mayor, &c.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Dec. 17.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Freedman, P. J.—McAdam and Gildersleeve, JJ.

Appeals from judgments.—9—Higgins vs. Western Union Telegraph Company. 12—Bienenstock vs. Ammidown. 16—McClave vs Gibb. 17—Collins vs. Crimmins. 18—Solarz vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 19—Hughes vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Company. 20—Kryzwosyrski vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 21—Collins vs. Collins. 22—Zimmerman vs. German Lutheran E. C. Church. 23—McLarney vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 24—Hibbard vs. Commercial Alliance Insurance Company. 25—Scmidt vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 26—Same vs. same. 27—Roberts vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 29—Nealon vs. Frisbie.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Case on.

481—Smith vs. Thompson. 540—Breslauer vs. Lesch. 617—Smith vs. Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

897—Murphy vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1095—Grunlich vs. Rovnianek. 742—Carpenter vs. Ling.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1253.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers — Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

170—Estate of Bernard Toch, at 1:30 P. M. Will for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M., Benjamin De Forest, Thomas Smith, Christian Wetzel, John Meindel, Peter C. Tieman, Phillip Muller, William Watson, Ellen Kelly; at 2 P. M., Charles H. Basher, Eliza P. Garr.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

1000—Contested will of Hugh Tiernan.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 20 City Hall. Calendar clear.

2516—Hutkoff vs. Sexton. 682—Mendelson vs. Degeloli. 821—Gamble vs. Dieter. 198—Blen vs. Ten Eyck. 596—Schumber vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 853—Marks vs. Solomon. 2703—Walter vs. Schulz. 655—Meyer vs. Woolverton. 849—Loewenstein vs. Schipp. 865—Wiedermann vs. Greenwald. 875—Gleason vs. Thorn. 765—Thompson vs. Peissner. 585—Bellinger vs. Harris. 593—Moore vs. Kervan. 594—McMann vs. same. 579—Ehrlich vs. Turley. 1—Dempsey vs. Baldwin. 12—Edward Barr Company vs. Lockitt. 20—Cox vs. Burne. 1816—Marvin vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1817—Same vs. same. 135—Thalmesinger vs. Blen. 138—Abrahams vs. Frank. 140—Lee vs. Jehl. 146—Keep vs. Horner. 149—Dunn vs. McElroy. 152—Stein vs. Stemdler. 158—Duggan vs. McCarthy. 159—Young vs. New-York Steam Company. 1878—Bernstein vs. Lord.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 21 City Hall. Calendar clear.

1526—Lord vs. Van Gelder. 933—Tricarco vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 999—Hess vs. Martin. 1028—Pollock vs. Pennsylvania Iron Works. 256—Moriarty vs. Corn. 1031—Hawkins vs. Castlemair. 531—Reid vs. Weiveiter. 243—Wolf vs. Dean. 726—Bates vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1064—Lawrence vs. Hilgers. 477—Tarrant vs. Middleditch. 454—A. Kramer Brewing Company vs. Shaw. 716—Hughes vs. Robinson. 528—Sauerwein vs. Singer Manufacturing Company. 744—Killite vs. Williams. 1891—Davis vs. Palfrey. 113—Hogan vs. Obstbaum. 63—Marks vs. Sickles, as Sheriff. 68—American Hosiery Company vs. Woodruff. 276—Finelite vs. Cohen. 928—Gage vs. Peetsh. 331—Venable vs. Enholm. 692—Ganzfried vs. Steinberger. 124—Freund vs. Flack. 460—Chatham National Bank vs. Mott. 390—Housah vs. Kimbel. 472—Roessel vs. Rosenberg. 429—Feist vs. Harris. 482—Flack vs. Zerban. 109—Courtney vs. Devine. 110—Same vs. same. 111—Same vs. same. 112—Lewis vs. Flack. 114—Devine vs. Courtney. 115—Same vs. same. 116—Same vs. same. 117—Same vs. same. 222—Le Blanc vs. Pleasants. 230—Aaronson vs. Greif. 235—Broad Street National Bank vs. Sinclair. 242—Schofield vs. Schneider. 244—Dorman vs. Rorignisky. 246—Galligan vs. August. 251—Goldsmith vs. Cook. 252—Rosenbaum vs. Cohen. 254—Goodman vs. New-York County Co-operative Fire Insurance Company. 266—Le Boult vs. Von Raven. 275—Waite vs. Covell. 278—Covell vs. Stillwell. 537—Silverman vs. O'Meara.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 15 City Hall. Calendar clear.

1059—Morgan vs. Murtha. 1331—Hall vs. Taylor. 806—Remington vs. Whitcomb. 2570—McDougal vs. Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company. 1081—Wilson vs. Gilmour. 2356—Duffy vs. Gavin.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 19 City Hall. Calendar clear. All cases must be tried when reached.

Short Causes.—2842—Bogart vs. Heyer. 2512—Newman vs. Johnson. 1427—Werthelmer vs. Weill. 2602—Kerster vs. Mansfield. 2729—Loew vs. Cooley. 2569—Schweiger vs. Root. 2825—Mayer vs. Goldberg. 2558—Schmitt vs. Siebert. 1620—Sciano vs. Ketcham. 2703—Meyer vs. Loebenstein. 2809—Campbell vs. Tuke. 2797—Franklin National Bank vs. Kaye. 2817—Rosenbluth vs. Horton. 2732—Jacobs vs. McCarthy. 2180—Pearl vs. Solomon. 2806—Blumberg vs. Elsenberg. 2664—Halstead vs. Davidson.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1098.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Matter of Kimberly Diamond Company—William H. Ricketts. Pastor vs. Siebert—Franklin Bien. Toel vs. Haussmann—Thomas D. Rambaut. Truax, J.—Matter of Graham—William M. Hoes. Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Ebling—Eugene L. Bush, Matter of Tonnele—Franklin Bien. Grant vs. Scovil—L. W. Emerson.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Matter of Hermer Smith & Sons—Charles N. Morgan.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Sears vs. Sears—Louis C. Raegener. Ryan vs. Healy—James M. Varnum.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Matter of Kimberly Diamond Company—David J. Lees. Moses D. Lederman vs. Henry E. Schwarz—Julius E. Mosheim. Truax, J.—William Rankin vs. Harold Reid—George C. Coffin.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimmons, J.—Joseph P. Wessman vs. Carl Marwig—Daniel J. Early.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Brown, J.—Nos. 579, 645, 532, 533, 290, 291, 295, 1365, 712, 127, 642, 643, 353, 648, 646, 675, 1704½, 679, 681, 372½, 649, 389, 651, 635, 175, 582, 487½, 531, 614, 650, 713, 597, 25, 83½.

Highest number reached on regular call, 749.

FESSENDEN HEADS THE LIST

A Lively Contest for the Speakership of the Connecticut House—The Leading Candidates.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 3.—The Connecticut Legislature is overloaded with timber for the Speakership this year, half a dozen aspirants being in the field for the place. For years after the two Harrisons—H. Lynde, the most brilliant parliamentarian in the State, and ex-Gov. Henry B. of New-Haven—there was a notable deterioration in the House Speakership, the lowest level being reached during the dead-lock session of 1891. Two years ago there was an upward turn, and the trend has been followed with singular success, bringing half a dozen able and competent men into the House for the Speakership from the Republican side.

Three of the number—Gardner Greene, Jr., of Norwich, Henry G. Newton of New-Haven, and Edgar M. Warner of Putnam—are local candidates. Stiles Judson, Jr., of Stratford, was considered a candidate at the start, but has withdrawn. The four men have had legislative experience. Mr. Newton was the Republican leader on the floor of the House a few years ago, and Mr. Warner has occupied the House and Senate Clerkships. Mr. Greene was in the House in 1891 and was Chairman of the Republican "steering committee" that kept the Democrats out of office for two years.

The principal contestants, men who are supported outside of their own counties, are the State Attorneys of Fairfield and Middlesex Counties, Samuel Fessenden of Stamford and William T. Elmer of Middletown. Both gentlemen have been members of the General Assembly. Fessenden was one of the young Republican leaders in the House in 1879, and Elmer was a State Senator from the old Middletown district in 1865. Both were born out of the State, the Fairfield County candidate being a native of Rockford, Me. He is in the prime of life, being only forty-six years old. Judge Elmer is a native of Rome, N. Y., and fifty-nine years of age. He was Clerk of the House in 1864, under Lynde Harrison, who had just come home from the war, and became Senate Clerk in 1865.

Mr. Fessenden is the Connecticut member of the National Republican Committee and is one of the foremost leaders of the party in this State. Prominent Republicans from all parts of the State who have visited the Capitol since the November election have compared notes in favor of Mr. Fessenden's candidacy, and the best advices here show that he is far ahead in the race.

Judge Elmer has the backing of one faction of the Republican Party here, and Gardner Greene, Jr., is supported by The Post, which is owned and edited by John Addison Porter, one of Mr. Greene's associates on the old steering committee. Mr. Fessenden will carry the majority of the county, without doubt, as a competitor against Judge Elmer.

The contest for the Speakership began several weeks earlier than usual this year, and the result is practically assured at the present time. Every Republican of prominence who has been here during the last ten days has expressed complete confidence in the success of State Attorney Fessenden's candidacy. It is not believed that Gov. Coffin will take any part in the contest. Judge Elmer is his neighbor in the City of Middletown, and nominated him in the State Convention. The Judge's nominating speech contained some allusions to a "resurrected candidate" from New-Haven, meaning Gen. Merwin. This flippancy caused some trouble after the convention, and had to be explained as one of the Judge's witticisms. It has not been allowed to enter into the Speakership canvass, but the general view has been facilitated by it that Judge Elmer would not prove to be an entirely judicious man in the Speakership.

ACCUSSED OF PLANNING ROBBERY

David McAdams Tried in Elizabeth—Thieves Witnesses Against Him.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 3.—The entire time of the Union County Court was taken up to-day with the trial of David McAdams, a sporting man and manager of the Red Jacket Hotel, Elizabethport, who is accused of complicity in a robbery committed here April 2 last, by "Sheeney Mike" Kurtz, "Dutch Fred" Ryder, and Michael Malone.

Kurtz and Ryder are well-known New-York criminals, and Malone is an ex-policeman of Newark. The three men turned State's evidence and pleaded guilty. They swore that McAdams planned the robbery, and brought them here to do the work. The place to be robbed was Albert J. Knoll's saloon, on Jersey Street, where the thieves expected to secure $800. McAdams was to get one-fourth of the plunder.

McAdams entered a general denial. He swore he did not know the men. Their evidence was corroborated by that of George Van Pelt, a boatman, who swore McAdams hired him to row the three thieves to Staten Island after the robbery.

The case against McAdams looks very black. Richard V. Linderbury defends him. Both sides finished this evening, and the case will be given to the jury to-morrow.

December Coal Output Limited.

Sales agents of anthracite coal met yesterday and ratified the action recommended last week, by which the December output will be limited to 2,000,000 tons, one-half the June output.

Prices at tidewater will be $3.50 for broken, $3.60 for egg, and $3.75 for stove. The basis for Western sales is $4.40 per gross ton at Buffalo and $5.80 per gross ton and $5.25 per net ton at Chicago. Last year the Western prices were about $4.60 per gross ton on cars at Buffalo and $6 at Chicago.

By this agreement the railroad companies and individual operators will work again in harmony.

A Woman's Education, 1840.

It was the universal opinion that no gentlewoman could possibly earn money without derogating altogether from her rank, (unless indeed by card playing, as my grandmother did regularly!) and that housekeeping and needlework (of the most unartistic kind) were her only fitting pursuits. The one natural ambition of her life was supposed to be a "suitable" marriage, the phrase always referring to settlements rather than sentiments. Study of any serious kind was disapproved, and "accomplishments" only were cultivated.—Life of Francis Power Cobbe.

LEITCH MAY ESCAPE PRISON

Manufacturers' National Bank of Williamsburg Not Likely to Prosecute Men Who Robbed It.

The Manufacturers' National Bank of Williamsburg, it is said, will not prosecute E. Austin Leitch, its former bookkeeper, and Isaac S. Moog, a depositor, who together are charged with defrauding the bank out of $7,800.

Moog's father, Simon Moog, a wholesale horse dealer, living at Graham Avenue and Scholes Street, Brooklyn, is an elderly German. He has made every effort to have this affair settled to the satisfaction of the bank officials.

"To-day," said Mr. Moog to a reporter for The New-York Times, "I had a conference with President John Loughran, and I can state positively that by 10 o'clock Tuesday morning everything will be settled."

"Will the whole amount of the deficit be made good?" the reporter asked.

"I am not at liberty to answer that question," was Mr. Moog's reply.

"Is it true that your son has left the city?"

"No, Sir; he has been here all the time."

Mr. Moog declined to say anything further, but emphatically reiterated that the case would be dropped to-day.

E. Austin Leitch is at his home at 155 Washington Avenue Brooklyn, but reporters are not admitted.

Much attention is being directed to the similarity between the Shoe and Leather Bank theft and this one.

Leitch, according to his statement, is a counterpart of Seely. More than a year ago Moog, who was an intimate friend of Leitch, asked the latter to credit him with a larger amount than he had deposited, saying that he would make it good by a check the next day.

When he failed to keep his promise Leitch endeavored to compel him to do so. Moog, so Leitch says, threatened exposure if the peculations were not continued, and it was owing to this that Leitch had not confessed before. The system of theft was also the same as that pursued at the Shoe and Leather Bank. Owing to their method of bookkeeping Leitch was enabled to credit Moog with much more than he deposited.

Although Leitch was discharged in June, 1893, and was absent from the bank for several days, when he was reinstated the shortage was not discovered. Leitch was again discharged three months ago for inattention to his duties, but not until last week was the theft discovered.

No proceedings were taken by the bank authorities against either of the men, and it is understood that satisfaction will have been made when there is restitution.

Racial Differences.

No body of Englishmen strong enough to resist has ever been able to reconcile itself to live under foreign domination. Either it retreats as it did from Java, or it upsets the native authority as it did in Texas. The best proof that Americans are not foreigners is that the British immigration merges itself gently in the population, and is not even, like the Irish and the Germans, a separate voting power.—The Spectator.

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HENRY HALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 218 Greenwich Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the first day of November, 1894. ROBERT M. HALL, WILLIAM H. HALL, IRAD HAWLEY, Executors; MARTHA M. HALL, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Ex'ors and Ex'trix. o2-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUNIUS P. DRAKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, at the office of G. O. & L. S. Hulse, No. 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of September, 1894. LENNIE DRAKE, Administratrix. G. O. & L. S. HULSE, Attorneys for Administratrix, 52 Exchange Place, N. Y. City. s25-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HARRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of James R. Ely, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next. Dated New-York the 9th day of July, 1894. MARY DUNCAN HARRIS, Executrix. JAMES R. ELY, Attorney for Executrix, No. 15 Wall Street, New-York City. jy10-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SCHULTZE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of P. Nolan, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the

PLANS FOR THE NEW COLUMBIA

The College Trustees Assign Buildings to Their Places on the Site—Indiana Limestone Chosen as Material.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of Columbia College was held yesterday afternoon in Hamilton Hall. The following members of the board were present: Cornelius Vanderbilt, Seth Low, Dr. Wheelock, the Rev. De Vincent, R. C. Cameron, W. S. Schermerhorn, Stephen P. Nash, John Crosby Brown, Dr. W. H. Draper, and J. W. Harper.

The principal business of the meeting consisted in assigning buildings to those positions of the new site on Cathedral Heights which have not as yet been specially separated. The Schools of Arts, Engineering, Architecture, Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Natural Science will occupy these plots.

It was also decided to build the new library building of buff Indiana limestone. This building in design controls the plans of the cluster of college buildings to be built. So the other buildings will be built of this stone or a combination of it and brick.

The grading of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street is nearly completed. The work was done at the request of the college and the expense shared with St. Luke's Hospital. As soon as this work is done the south court, constituting the ground in front of the proposed library, will be graded.

President Low announced that money has been offered to build two of the Faculty buildings.

McKim, Mead, and White are preparing sketches of the remaining buildings. Some of these will be laid before the Trustees at their next meeting.

The plans and models of the new library are now on public exhibition.

NICARAGUA CANAL COMPANY

No Material Advance in Work Made for Two Years Past—Annual Report of the Organization.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The annual report of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, made to the Secretary of the Interior in pursuance of an act of Congress, and which will be transmitted to Congress, was made public to-day. The regular annual meeting of the company was held in New-York.

The report states that since the organization of the company, in 1889, 10,145 shares of the capital stock have been subscribed for at par, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $1,014,500, of which amount $1,007,840 has been paid into the Treasury in cash. From other sources there has been paid into the Treasury $62,117, making a total of $1,069,957. The expenditures since the organization for administration purposes were $844,882.63. It issued 180,000 shares in payment for concessionary rights, privileges, franchises, and other property. The liabilities of the company are $6,855,000 and cash liabilities not exceeding $50,000.

The unprecedented conditions of the money market have been the cause of serious embarrassment to all enterprises that depend upon the sale of securities for means to prosecute their undertakings. The result of this condition of affairs is that no material advancement in construction work has been accomplished since the report made by the company to the department in December, 1892. Hope is, however, held out for a vigorous prosecution of the work in the future.

THE BUFFALO DIAMOND THIEF

Gives the Name of Mrs. Rose Soper and Says Drink Ruined Her.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Mrs. Rose Slate, the shoplifter who stole diamonds valued at $2,000 from Agent Ketcham in Dickinson's jewelry store Saturday, and a two-hundred-and-seventy-five-dollar sealskin from Barnes, Hengerer & Co.'s store, has been held for the Grand Jury on a charge of grand larceny.

Her picture was taken to-day for the Rogues' Gallery. She then stated that her real name is Rose Soper, and claimed that her husband is at present living in Providence, R. I. She used to live in Chicago, where, she said, she led a respectable life until she met her first husband about ten years ago. She refused to give his name, but said he was a skillful thief, and well known to the police.

Drink, she said, had been the one great curse of her life, and got her into lots of trouble, the latest being her arrest here. Had she left liquor alone she would undoubtedly have escaped, and the loss of the jewels would have remained a profound mystery. Her trunk contains a number of costly dresses, which, she says, she bought and paid for, though the police think they were stolen.

She came here from Springfield, Mass., and had a ticket for Chicago when arrested. She took lodging Saturday at the hotel where Ketcham was staying, and it is quite probable she learned there that he was a jewelry agent, and planned the robbery then.

IRENE HOUSE IS DECLARED INSANE

The Inquest Formally Conducted by a Jury of Twenty-four Members.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 3.—Irene House, the woman who has had nine husbands, one of whom she shot and killed, was today adjudged insane by a jury of twenty-four men.

The proceedings were brought in the interest of William Anderson, the woman's only son, a child by her first husband, to prevent her from squandering property in which she has a life title, with an annual income of $2,000.

The woman is in jail charged by her eighth husband, Paul K. Redmond, with assault and battery, and also with improper relations with Harry Carson, her ninth and, as she claims, her legal husband. She was visited in her cell by the jury. She characterized the proceedings as part of a conspiracy against her. She has been in the asylum several times, once for a year immediately after killing House, her second husband, being acquitted of murder on the ground of insanity.

At to-day's hearing several persons testified that the woman was insane, and that she had frequently flourished a revolver and threatened to shoot different people. She was recently put in the asylum, but was released on a writ of habeas corpus because she had not been tried before a jury.

WATERBURY CONTRACTOR'S TROUBLE

His Hands Full with a Criminal Charge and a Divorce Suit.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 3.—Patrick E. Pierce, a prominent contractor, who has a city contract on his hands, was fined $200 and costs in the Police Court this morning and sent to jail for six months, for an assault upon his wife's sister, Mrs. Frank O'Brien, on Nov. 23.

Pierce and his wife have separated, and he went to her sister's house, ostensibly to see her. He then drew a knife and attempted to kill Mr. O'Brien. Failing in this, he hit Mrs. O'Brien, knocking out some of her teeth, spraining her arm, and throwing her down stairs. The case was appealed. Mrs. Pierce has applied for divorce, and Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien have brought civil suits for $5,000 damages each.

Hirschfield Refuses to Compromise.

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 3.—Millionaire Aaron Hirschfield, who Saturday lost his suit for annullment of his marriage to Belle Hogan, has refused a proposition to pay the defendant $35,000, and will appeal the case.

BROOKLYN'S NEW LICENSE FEES

Clubs Must Pay $200, and They Do Not Like It—Six Classes at Schieren's Suggestion.

There was an important conference in the Brooklyn Mayor's office yesterday morning on the question of liquor licenses, and there were present Mayor Schieren, Police Commissioner Welles, and Excise Commissioners Hacker and Forrester. The meeting was a secret session, but subsequently Mayor Schieren made public the statement that the Police and Excise Commissioners were in perfect accord with his policy, and that, after a long talk, they had come to an agreement by which there would be six classes of licenses—hotel, club, liquor saloon, grocery store, beer saloon, and drug store.

The clubs in Brooklyn do not now pay a license fee, but under the new arrangement of things they will be charged a fee of $200 each. The hotel license will exceed that amount, but the fee has not yet been decided upon. The other rates will be: Liquor saloons, $200; grocers, $150; beer saloons, $75, and druggists, $20.

No Brooklyn druggists are now allowed to sell liquor over the counter.

The new rates, Mayor Schieren said, would go into effect about the first of the new year.

The clubs will make a strong protest against being charged $200 for a license. They claim that it is not proper to charge them for a license, as they do not sell liquor for revenue, but only for the accommodation of members.

FOREIGN NAVIES.

A very fast and powerful cruiser is being constructed in England at the works of Sir W. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co. The craft is of a similar type to the Blanco Encalada, which was purchased by the Chilean Government. According to The Naval and Military Record, (British,) the new vessel has not been sold, but the paper says that several Governments are negotiating with the builders with a view to purchase her. In speed she will be far superior to any vessel of her class in the English Navy, as with an indicated forced-draught horse power of 14,500, she is expected to attain a speed of at least 23 knots. Her engines and boilers, together with the auxiliary machinery, are all on board, so that when launched she will, after adjustment of her under-water fittings, be ready for steam trials. Her dimensions are: Length, 370 feet; beam, 46 feet 6 inches; draught of water, 18 feet 6 inches; coal capacity, 900 tons. Her armament will consist of two eight-inch breech-loading guns, ten six-inch, twelve three-pounder, twelve one-pounder quick-firing guns, and five Whitehead torpedo tubes. She is protected from stem to stern by a steel deck from about 2 inches thick on the horizontal portion to 4 inches thick on the slopes. The armor of the conning tower is made of six-inch steel. She is a twin-screw vessel, and has been supplied with engines of the triple-expansion type.

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The United Service Gazette (British) announces that preparations are now well-nigh complete for the building programme for the royal dockyards during the ensuing financial year. It is understood, the paper says, that at Chatham a new first-class battle ship of a similar type to the Barfleur will be laid down, together with a first-class cruiser. The latter will be something after the type of the Edgar, but considerably larger. The Edgar is of 7,350 tons, while the new vessel will have a displacement of 8,500 tons. She will be fitted with engines of 13,000 horse power, as against the 12,000 horse power of the Edgar's engines. As three first-class battle ships of the Magnificent class and a second-class cruiser will also be in course of construction, there will be ample work to maintain the staff at its present strength. Another fleet of torpedo-boat destroyers will also probably be given out in the course of the year.

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In a recent trial of the French submarine torpedo boat Gustave Zede, which took place at Toulon, the vessel moved about the roadstead for three hours, never, however, as far as could be seen by those who were watching her from the shore, going beneath the surface. She attained a speed first and last of 9 knots, and subsequently of about 8 knots, with the 300 new accumulators with which she has been recently fitted. Her turning circle was found to be 700 feet, or thereabout.

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According to a British service journal, the Admiralty recently directed that an additional yard be fitted on board each of the second-class cruisers, in order that greater facilities might be afforded, when with a squadron, for receiving and making signal messages by flags. When the alteration is made, each ship will be able to make four clear yard-arm hoists of flags more than has hitherto been possible, and will be enabled to hoist at one time ten distinct sets of flags.

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The two first-class Russian battle ships which were recently launched on the Neva have 15.8-inch belts, and on each of their two principal turrets 10-inch armor. Each turret has a couple of twelve-inch guns. There are four other turrets, each with 4.7-inch armor and a pair of eight-inch guns, and there are twenty-four smaller guns. The expected maximum speed is 17.5 knots. The vessels are named the Poltava and the Petropaulovsk. They are of 10,960 tons' displacement, and will have 10,600 horse power.

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The Swedish naval manoeuvres of 1894 have enabled a conclusion to be formed as to the value of the fortifications at Vaxholm, to the south of Stockholm. The fortifications of the island in question are intended to serve as the basis of the operations of any squadron which may be called upon to defend Stockholm; and it is now stated that the experience acquired in connection with the manoeuvres induces the Swedish Government to apply to the Swedish Legislature for additional credits.

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Important alterations, says The United Service Gazette, are to be effected in the new French battle ship Brennus, which was built at Lorient, and has made several trial trips at Brest. When the armament was completed, it was found that she was overweighted to the extent of about 400 tons, which disturbed her balance even more than was the case with the battle ship Magenta, which was the subject of so much criticism and controversy. This disagreeable discovery has increased the unfavorable impression produced by the disclosures respecting the Magenta, and some very sharp comments have been the result. The Minister of Marine has issued instructions for a searching investigation into the causes of this mishap, and has asked that suggestions shall be made with the view of remedying this very unsatisfactory state of things. It has now been decided that some of the more or less superfluous superstructure shall be removed, together with one of the masts.

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The Austrian naval budget for 1895 exhibits a total estimated expenditure of £1,203,126, showing an increase of £50,358, as compared with 1894. The estimates for 1895 comprise the construction of six torpedo boats, as well as the continuation of work on the Maria Theresa and two vessels known at present as B and C.

Enforcers of Law in Brooklyn.

The Law Enforcement League of Brooklyn will open its headquarters in the Arbuckle Building, opposite the City Hall, this week, and will begin active work to see that the law is enforced in that city. One of the leaders in the new league is the Rev. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, who is now busy preparing an address to the people.

The following committees have been appointed: Tenements and Lodging Houses, the Rev. Lewis A. Banks, D. D.; Finance, Theodore M. Banta; Excise, the Rev. A. C. Dixon; Gambling and Legislation Affecting the Gambling Interests, George F. Elliott; Co-operation with Other Societies, the Rev. C. E. Nash, D. D.; Education, the Rev. J. F. Carson.

Two Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 3.—The boiler in John A. Brown's sawmill at Greene exploded to-day, killing Brown and Lyman Scott and seriously injuring N. Gladding, William Cushman, and a boy named Remington.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several Large Sales of City Realty Concluded.

OTHERS ALSO NEARLY COMPLETED

A Corner on Broadway Resold—A Number of Voluntary Offerings at Auction Set Down for To-day.

Several large sales of realty in this city were reported yesterday as having been completed, but the parties interested were averse to making them public. Several others, also, are about to be completed.

The Sacred Heart Convent property at Manhattanville, bounded by One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Streets and St. Nicholas and Convent Avenues, is said to have been sold at a price averaging about $4,000 per city lot.

The northeast corner of Broadway and Howard Street, recently purchased by the New-York Realty Company, is also reported sold by the latter to a well-known builder. One reason alleged for this property not having been in greater demand was an uncertainty as to its fitness as a site for a large building. Several other pieces of property in the neighborhood have not been in good repute among builders because of the supposed unstable nature of the ground. The purchasers of the Howard Street corner are said to have satisfied themselves on this point by means of deep soundings.

Mr. William Picken has sold to Simon Hosch, at $16,000, another of his three-story and basement dwellings on West One Hundren and Thirteenth Street. This one is numbered 73, and measures 16 by 50 by 100.11.

Mr. Henry Morganthau has sold to Louise Niver, at $6,250, the three-story frame dwelling 520 West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 16 by 50.

Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold under foreclosure, at 111 Broadway, yesterday, the three-story frame building, with lot, on the east side of Arthur Strteet, 46 feet north of Jacob Street, 29 by 87.6, to the plaintiff, the West End Co-operative Building and Loar Association, at $2,700.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold under foreclosure, at $15,350, to Ernest J. Gehben, the plaintiff, the three-story brownstone dwelling 124 West Ninety-seventh Street south side, 554.11 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17.3 by 100.11.

The auction sales for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' sale, 91 and 93 Division Street, south side, between Market and Pike Streets, 29 by 65, five-story brick and stone tenements, with stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 435 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 357.10 feet east of First Avenue, 16.8¾ by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,340.

By William Kennelly, executors' sale, 30 East Third Street, south side, 92.1 feet west of Second Avenue, 22.11 by 59.4 by 23 by 58.8, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Lloyd McKim Garrison, referee, 433 East Eighteenth Street, north side, 165 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 92, four-story brick double tenement.

At 59 Liberty Street—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, viz., junction of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Columbus Avenue and Hancock Place, 150 by 52.10 by 169 by 130.8, six five-story brick and terra cotta flats, with stores, to be sold in one parcel; also three building plots on Rhode Island and Red Cross Avenues, Newport, R. I., two of 22,725 square feet each, and one of 6,000 square feet, covered with choice shade trees.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed for Alterations to be Made.

North side of Rockfield Street, 325 feet east of Anthony Avenue, by Eliza Hall, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $100.

No. 2,082 Third Avenue, by Oliver H. B. Archer, three-story frame store; cost, $100.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. Jacob Cole sold, to the Friends' Academy, plaintiff, at $5,000, the three-story brick dwelling, 354 Quincy Street, 16.6 by 95.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Twelfth Avenue, east side, 40 feet north of Sixty-seventh Street, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 24 by 30, $3,000; John A. Swenson, owner.

North Eighth Street, 226, three-story frame flat, for six families, 20 by 62, $4,000; Franz Kohlbecker, owner.

Hart Street, south side, 101 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, two-story two-family frame dwelling, 20 by 43, $2,800; W. Fisdermann, owner.

McDougal Street, 2,215, near Rockaway Avenue, three-story flat, (two stores and six families,) 25 by 67.6, $4,500; G. Weyhrauch, owner.

North Henry Street, southwest corner of Herbert Street, six three-story flats, (five for three families, one dwelling and store,) five 20 by 54, one 39.3 by 54, $3,800 each; John Glennin's Sons, owners.

Kent Avenue, east side, 52.2 feet south of Kosciusko Place, four-story brick flat, for eight families, 25 by 96.6, $6,000; Charles Fasnan, owner.

Kosciusko Place, 15, east of Kent Avenue, two four-story brick flats, for eight families each, 23.3 by 52 each, $5,000 each; John Holler, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Dec. 3.

11TH ST, n s, 133.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x110.10; the Yonkers Park Association to Charles Enders, Jr.. $6,150

LENOX AV, s e corner of 131st St, 25x 85; Jacob Mahler and wife to Herman Masemann..... 40,000

121ST ST, s s, 180 ft w of Mount Morris Av, 20x100.11; Arthur D. Williams, referee, to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company..... 35,000

132D ST, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Samuel H. Post to Alfred Q. Elgar..... 1

100TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Robert J. Blake and wife to Judson S. Todd..... 1

101ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100.11; Anna E. Lyon to same..... 1,000

128TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 18.3x99.11; Ella M. McClatchy to Peter Caffrey..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 101st St, 25x59.8 e s of old Bloomingdale Road; Edward J. Moloughney and wife to David Christie..... 11,500

101ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Judson S. Todd to Romulus R. Colgate..... 1

118TH ST, n w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 27.6x119.2x32.3x102.3; Philip Braender and wife to Joseph Lehman and another..... 1

HAMILTON PLACE, s e s, 22 ft s of 142d St, 15.9x55.8; Jennie V. Kennedy to Joseph Flatter..... 10

131ST ST, s s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 25 x99.11; William F. Hueston to Sarah H. Hueston..... 1

8TH AV, w s, 409.8 ft s of 133d St., 79.11x120; John C. Barth and wife to Emanuel Frankfield..... 1

114TH ST, n w corner of 8th Av, 50.5 x100; William C. G. Wilson to Thomas K. Lemon..... 100

118TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Louisa Frank to Isabelle Gosenheimer..... 25,500

8TH AV, 2,200; William E. Burkhard and wife to August Keune..... 25,700

CENTRE LINE BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, at intersection of 101st and 102d Sts, 25x75.11; Julia B. Hicks and others to David Christie..... 400

185TH ST, 561 West, Isabelle M. Leo to Mary A. Fawcett..... 8,500

LOT 25, Map of North Melrose, 23d Ward; Henry McGough and wife to William Temschild..... 4,150

139TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Alexander Av, 75x100; John Demarest to Harry Overington..... 60,000

145TH ST, s s, 178.4 ft e of 3d Av, 25 x100; Mary E. Sproson to Mary A. Sproson..... 1

BROOK AV, e s, 75 ft s of 142d St, 25 x100; John Weinrich and wife to Matilda Remlein..... 4,247

WILLIS Av, e s, 75 ft n of 134th St, 25x160; Edward H. Pirsson to Christian Hauser..... 19,000

ROBBINS AV, e s, 80 ft n of Division Av, 20x80; Mary I. Brennan to Julia A. Donovan..... 5,000

WESTCHESTER AV, n w corner of Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company's land, 43.9xirregular; Mary S. Hoe to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company..... 5,250

UNION AV, w s, 70 ft s of Home St, irregular; Ann Pennington to Henry Weyhausen and another..... 1,675

BATHGATE AV, n w corner of 174th St, 50x120; Gottlieb and others to Henry Brinkman..... 1,308

LOTS 427 and 428, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 23d Ward Land Improvement Company to Cornelius M. Sullivan..... 1,600

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 521 ft n of 7th St, 45x211; Mary E. Bostwick to Annie M. L. Spitzer..... 1

BATHGATE AV, n w corner of 174th St, 50x120; Louise M. Koenig and others to Henry Brinkman..... 821

ADAMS AV, s e s, Lot 8, map of Belmont, 24th Ward; Fernando Wood and wife to Margaret Stonebridge..... 3,000

BATHGATE AV, n w corner of 174th St, 50x120; Louise M. Koenig and others to Henry Brinkman..... 2,940

JEROME AV, e s, 225 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; James J. Logan to Cecelia Logan..... 1

49TH ST, s s, 207.4 ft e of 6th Av, 42.8x100.5; Thomas S. Williams and wife to Thomas G. Dodworth..... 88,000

66TH ST, s s, 231.3 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100.5; Jacob Steinmuller and wife to Margaretha Herdt..... 1

49TH ST, 12 and 14 East; Charles F. Homer to Thomas S. Williams..... 1

132D ST, n s, 135 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Susan C. Steers to Theodore Dieterlen..... 8,000

3D AV, e s, 70.5 ft n of 123d St, 20.5x irregular; Aaron J. Bach and others to Theodore Sattler..... 27,000

BAXTER ST, e s, 100 ft s of Hester St, 25.2x100.8x25x100.8; John Maggi and others to Angelina Maggi..... 1

COENTIES SLIP, 31 and 23; Mary N. Cowdan to Clara A. Chandler.. 150

FLETCHER ST, 9; James P. Kernochan and another, trustees, to Eliza G. Board..... 8,100

HENRY ST, n s, 69 ft w of Montgomery St, 23x80; Louis Furman and wife to Abraham Sprung..... 17,000

4TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 96.2; George Hornberger to Albert Geiseler..... 42,000

13TH ST, 519 East, ½ part; Robert J. Dugan to Mary Fisse..... 1

5TH ST, s s, 121.6 ft e of 2d Av, 21.6x 96.2; John Elsele to John Drucker.. 18,500

GODFREY ST, e s, 75 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; William McCormick and wife to Balthaser Diehl..... 10,250

ALLEN ST, n w s, 25x87.6, Lot 795, map of estate of James Delancey, ½ part; Eva Liberman to Ida Solinger..... 1

JONES ST, 13 and 15; Henry Meinken and wife to Rosina Vollhart.. 1

BROOME ST, s w corner of Forsyth St, 32x50, and other property; Mary A. Pringle to James W. Pringle.... 51,000

GORE LOT on n s of alley between Varick and Hudson Sts, 156.10 ft e of Hudson St, and 89 ft n of Watts St, 154x irregular; Catherine Covell to Ernest Harvier..... 1

126TH ST, 112 East; Lewis Harding to Andrew Soher..... 10

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 66th St, 102.2x67.3; John Theall and another, exrs of Richard Theall, to the Cass Realty Corporation..... 59,000

75TH ST, 171 East; Rachel Radelsheimer to Josephine Bandman..... 1

EAST END AV, w s, 25.8 ft s of 90th St, 25x90; Conrad R. Gross and wife et al to Frank Hertel..... 24,000

89TH ST, n s, 35.1 ft w of West End Av, 22x75.8; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to William Bloodgood..... 1

45TH ST, n s, 117.6 ft e of 7th Av; Henry Altman and wife to Margaret Churchill..... 20,000

42D ST, 522 and 524 West; Samuel D. Folsom to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Raphael..... 1

44TH ST, 462 West; Solomon H. Schiff and Lena Schiff..... 21,500

49TH ST, 12 and 14 East, one-third part; Charles F. Homer, exr of Zelle M. Homer, to Thomas S. Williams..... 28,333

85TH ST, s s, 223 ft e of Av A, 25x 102.2; Jacob Pries to Antonia Wenzel..... 1

49TH ST, 12 and 14 East, two-thirds part; Charles Solellac et al to Thomas S. Williams..... 56,667

30TH ST, 106 East; Mary E. Man to James B. Townsend..... 24,000

40TH ST, s s, 262.6 ft e of 9th Av, 39.6x98.9; Jacob Korn to John D. Karst, Jr..... 29,800

9TH AV, 143; Harris Aronson and another to Albert Cappelle..... 1

38TH ST, 418 West; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, to Emerald and Phoenix Brewing Company.... 9,100

34TH ST, 39 West; George C. McKesson, executor of Maria McKesson, to John M. Lathrop..... 9,500

39TH ST, 453 West; Edwin B. Woods and wife to Richard Stapoole.... 1

40TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of 8th Av, 50x98.9; Samuel G. Stewart to the Longacre Realty Company..... 1

34TH ST, 31 and 33 West; Romulus R. Colgate and wife to Judson S. Todd..... 1

35TH ST, s s, 628 ft w of 9th Av, 22x98.9; Laura J. Clark and others to Bernard Duffy..... 10,000

26TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100 and other property; Philip Samuel to Thomas J. McLaughlin.. 1

34TH ST, 39 West; John M. Lathrop to George H. B. Hill..... 10

34TH ST, 31 and 33 West; Judson S. Todd to Robert J. Blake..... 1

59TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.5; Rosina Vollhart to Henry Meinken..... 1

79TH ST, 218 West; William W. Hall to Harriet H. Smith..... 1

82D ST, s s, 281 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x102.2; Embury McLean to Clarissa Bebro..... 20,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ADRIAN, John S., and wife to Morris Kahn; n s of Boston Av, 145.9 ft e of Suburban Place, 3 years..... $2,000

ARONSON, Harris, and wife to Newman Cowen; 143 9th Av, 2 years.... 3,000

ALDHOUS, Frederick, and wife to Simon Rothschild; n s of 75th St, 159 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 3,000

BLAKE, Robert J., to Judson S. Todd; 31 and 33 West 24th St, 1 year..... 39,700

BRINKMAN, Henry, to Louise M. Koenig; n w corner of Bathgate Av and 174th St, 3 years..... 2,000

BOHLEN, Carsten H., and wife to E. C. Bell; s s of 127th St, 151 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 6,000

BONDY, Sarah, to Solomon Frankel and another; 36 Hester St, 3 years. 2,000

CROSBY, Louise G., to E. M. Crosby; s s of 97th St, 311 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 14,250

CHRISTIE, David, and wife to E. J. Moloughney; w s of Amsterdam Av, 75.11 ft n of 101st St, 1 year..... 9,940

COLLINS, John P., and wife to The Daily News Savings and Building Loan Association; s e corner of Aqueduct Av and Evelyn Place, installments..... 1,700

CHURCHILL, Margaret, to Henry Altman; n s of 45th St, 117.5 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years..... 2,500

COHEN, Harris, and others to Isaac Shuman; 82 Essex St, 5 years..... 25,000

CUDEN, Sarah A., and others to Charles A. Peabody, Jr., as trustee; n s of 11th St, 22 ft w of Washington Av, 5 years..... 18,500

CONLIN, Peter, and wife to Moses Goodman; n s of 120th St, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 2,000

CASS REALTY CORPORATION to John Theall and others, executors; s w corner of Lexington Av and 86th St, 3 years..... 44,000

DIEHL, Balthaser, to William McCormick; e s of Goerck St, 75 ft s of Houston St, 1 year..... 5,800

DRUCKER, John, to John Eisele; s s of 5th St, 121.6 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 10,000

DOWORTH, Thomas G., to Sara D. Roosevelt; s s of 49th St, 207.4 ft e of 5th Av, installments..... 18,000

SAME to Sara D. Roosevelt; 12 and 14 East 49th St, 5 years..... 57,000

DOYLE, William, to Charles Strauss; n w corner of 10th St and Dry Dock St and other property, 3 years. 7,000

SAME to Margaret Doyle; same property, 5 years..... 7,000

DUFFY, Bernard, and wife to Catharine Lehrtier and another, executors; n s of 35th St, 628 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years..... 5,000

ENDERS, Charles J., to Thomas S. Ollive, committee; n s of 110th St, 133.4 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 5,500

ERTHEILER, James, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 139 Maden Lane and 17 Fletcher St, 5 years..... 15,000

FISTERE, Joseph, to Jennie V. Kennedy; s e s of Hamilton Place, 22.10 ft s of 142d St, 3 years..... 1,500

FAWCETT, Mary A., to Isabelle N. Leo; n s of 185th St, 170.3 ft e of 11th Av, 2 years..... 2,300

FICKEN, Martin, to George Ehret; n e corner of 4th Av and 102d St, 1 year..... 22,000

FRE[illegible], Isabelle, to Mary M. Sullivan; s s of 34th St, 138.4 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year..... 500

GIESELER, Albert, to George Hornberger; s s of 4th St, 100 ft w of 1st Av, installments..... 8,700

GRAY, George C., and others to Catherine E. Rennert; n s of 146th St, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 12,000

GOSE[illegible]EIMER, Isabelle, to Louisa Frank; n s of 118th St, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 3,000

HOE, Olivia P., to William F. Cochran; s s of 86th St, 350 e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 25,000

HÜLER, Herman, and wife to Thomas S. Marion; e s of 1st Av, 90.11 ft s of 121st St, 2 years..... 7,000

HATTON, Elizabeth, to Martha Foggin; w s of Forest Av, 123.9 ft n of 165th St, 2 years..... 500

HAUSER, Christian, to Edward H. Pirsson; e s of Willis Av, 75 ft n of 134th St, 2 years..... 2,500

HOFFING, Emma L. F., to S. M. Montague; s s of 93d St, 171 ft e of West End Av, 5 years..... 7,000

KEHOE, John, and wife to A. A. Asher; s s of 71st St, 171 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 3,000

KING, Henrietta L., to Edward J. Knapp; 130 to 148 West Houston St and 74 to 86 Macdougal St and other property, one-fifth part, 1 year..... 4,000

KNOP, John, and wife to Elizabeth Weber; w s of Robbins Av, 45 ft s of passage to Terrace Place, 3 years..... 1,600

KARST, John D., Jr., and wife to Jacob Korn; s s of 40th St, 262.6 ft e of 8th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 30,800

LEIX, Minna, and another to the German Savings Bank of the City of New-York; w s of Avenue C, 151 ft n of 12th St, 1 year..... 3,000

LEVY, Frances, and another to Maurice Levy; n s of 57th St, 163.5 ft w of Avenue A, 2 years..... 4,000

LANGER, Oscar, and others to Herman Joseph and another; 150 Clinton St, 5 years, (two mortgages).. 33,000

LATHROP, John M., to George C. McKesson, executor; n s of 34th St, 262.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years.. 22,500

MOSS, Rebecca, and another to Louis Jerkowski and others, executors; s s of 91st St, 139.10 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years..... 2,500

MELA, Ferdinand H., and wife to the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; 603 Broadway, 3 years..... 140,000

OVERINGTON, Harry, to John Demarest; 139th St, s s, 75 ft w of Alexander Av, 10 years, (four mortgages)..... 40,000

SAME to J. P. Smith; same property, 3 years..... 5,500

O'BRIEN, Mary, to United States Trust Company; 438 Lenox Av, 5 years..... 1

PHINNY, Fidelia S., to Annie S. Coveney; s e s of King's Bridge Av, 146.2 ft s w of Terrace View Av, 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 6,000

PATCHIN, Abbie H., individually and as executrix, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of 6th Av, 9.6 ft s of 11th St, 1 year.... 5,000

PRIOR, James, and wife to I. D. K. Crook and another; 486 and 486½ Pearl St, (security)..... 15,000

REMLEIN, Matilda, to John Wennerich; e s of Brook Av, 75 ft s of 142d St, 2 years..... ..

REDMAN, William H., and wife to J. H. Redman and others; 3d Av, s w corner of 50th St, 3 years.... 1,000

STONEBRIDGE, Margaret, to Sarah A. Williamson; n s of Columbia Av, 25 ft e of Adams Av, 1 year.... 3,000

SPITZER, Annie M., L., to Mary Elizabeth Bostwick; w s of Franklin Av, 521.6 ft n of 7th St, 1 year.. 3,200

SEELY, Washington W., and wife to Mary J. Kimberly; Tompkins Av, w s —, of Washington St, 1 year.. 4,000

STERN, Joseph, and another to L. W. Churchill and others, trustees; e s of Chrystie St, 224.3 ft s of Houston St, 5 years, (two mortgages)..... 700

SIEFKE, Henry, and wife to the Manhattan Savings Institution; n e corner of 6th Av and West Washington Place, 1 year..... 30,000

SPROUL, Mary, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 72 West 49th St, 1 year..... 12,000

SATTLER, Theodore, to A. J. Bach and another; e s of 3d Av, 70.5 ft n of 123d St, 3 years..... 20,000

STEINBERG, Bennett, and wife to the East River Savings Institution; 247 East Broadway, 5 years..... 5,000

TODD, Judson S., to Robert J. Blake; n s of 100th St, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 15,000

TOWNSEND, James B., to Mary E. Man; s s of 30th St, 100 ft e of 4th Av, 2 years..... 6,700

UNGER, C. Emil, and wife to Union Trust Company of New-York; n s of Houston St, 44.2 ft e of Mulberry St, 5 years..... 5,000

WADDINGTON, Mary A., to Edward J. Knapp; 130 to 148 West Houston St and 74 to 86 West Houston St, and other property, (1-5 part) 1 year..... 30,000

WILLIAMS, Jessie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of Waverley Place, 106.10 ft n of Perry St, 3 years..... 4,000

WENZEL, Antonia, to Jacob Pries, and another..... 11,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

COLUMBIA ST, 72; Schnatz & Massoth against Morris Margovitz, owner; Henry Arlt, contractor..... 6,000

118TH ST and Morningside Av, s e corner; William Nelson against William H. Luth, owner and contractor..... $460

2D AV and 65th St, s e corner; J. Bernard against J. Bohlen, owner and contractor..... 75

72D ST, n s, 445 ft e of Avenue A, 100 ft front; Andrew Byrne against Harold Reid, contractor..... 44

115TH ST, East, 9 and 11; Otto A. Loehr against Emma Krug, owner; Louis Krug, contractor..... 355

Same property; D. Goldschmidt against same..... 73

76TH ST, East, 185; Samuel Rosengarten against Frederic Titreau, owner; William Morin, contractor.. 31

WARREN ST, 36; Schnatz & Massoth against Joshua Hall, owner; Hall & Bradford, contractors..... 144

103D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 75 ft front; Arthur D. Campbell against Lewis H. Cohen, owner and contractor..... 180

124TH ST, East, 210 and 212; Tiernan & Carle against Frederick B. Cole, owner and contractor..... 656

89TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 75 ft front; James Graham against Elizabeth R. Wellwood, owner; John H. Wellwood, agent.. 282

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 122 ft s of 177th St, 80x100; William A. Soles against H. Lewis Cohen, owner and and contractor..... 151

LEROY ST, 134; Thomas G. Patterson against Michael Donnelly, owner and contractor..... 467

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Berlin, from Southampton.

B.—Mr. Bilheimer, Mrs. Bilheimer, Hesketh Bell.—C.—A. C. Clapp, Lewis M. Crawford, Mrs. J. E. Coates, R. J. Craig.—D.—C. Dambmann, Miss Laura Daintree.—F.—H. J. Franklin.—G.—Edward L. Greene.—H.—Dr. Carl Hagelstam, C. E. Hartwell, Mrs. Hartwell.—M.—T. McCaleb, Miss B. Meyers.—P.—A. H. Parsons.—R.—Miss D. Rodney.—S.—Mrs. E. N. Smith, Dr. Belle H. Smith.—T.—Mrs. Tucker, Miss Agnes Tucker.—V.—G. N. Vail.—W.—Victor Walker, Mrs. Walker.

On the Persia, from Hamburg.

A.—Miss Wieke Anthony.—B.—Miss Carola Bodenhausen,

WORKING FOR REFORMS

Sub-Committees of the Seventy to Consider Local Questions.

TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF THE PEOPLE

Reports to be Made to Incoming Government on Street Cleaning, Garbage Disposal, Schools, and Other Reforms.

In order to carry out the great work of municipal reform so well begun at the last election, the Committee of Seventy appointed a special committee to select sub-committees to study and present for the special consideration of the incoming municipal administration the subjects of street cleaning, garbage disposal, improvement of the water front, public schools, civil service, public baths and lavatories, small parks, tenement-house reform, and pay rolls.

This special committee, which is made up of A. C. Bernheim, J. Kennedy Tod, John P. Faure, Gustav H. Schwab, and James P. Archibald, made a very careful selection of men to go upon the various sub-committees, securing the best that could be named as experts in the line of work they will be called upon to perform. Selections were made from men not members of the Seventy, as well as from members.

The names of the members of the sub-committee were announced yesterday afternoon under the head of "Expert Groups to Study Municipal Betterment."

A descriptive list of the members of the various sub-committees, as issued by the special committee, follows:

Street Cleaning—Dr. Richard H. Derby, Chairman, member of the Committee of Seventy, prominent physician, member of the last Committee on Street Cleaning; Prof. C. F. Chandler, Columbia College, member of the last Committee on Street Cleaning; W. F. Bridge, member of the Committee of Twenty-one that, in 1881, drafted legislation separating the Street-Cleaning Department from the Police Department, best informed man in New-York on street cleaning; A. C. Bakewell, out of business, interested in public matters; J. Kennedy Tod, banker, Treasurer of the Committee of Seventy.

Garbage Disposal—Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman, of Jelrichs & Co., North German Lloyd Steamship Company, engaged in the shipping business, member of the Committee of Seventy; Lieut. Commander D. Delehanty, United States Navy, Supervisor of the Harbor, member of the commission appointed by the Mayor for the purpose of devising plans for the proper disposal of garbage and refuse; William Fahnestock, banker, member of the City Club, and active in efforts to reform the system of garbage disposal.

Improvement of the Water Front—Henry F. Hitchcock, Chairman, Metropolitan Steamship Line to Boston, was Dock Commissioner for six years, very well informed on water-front questions; Charles H. Marshall, formerly in shipping business, ex-Dock Commissioner, well informed on dock questions; C. Sumner, Sumner Line of steamers, representing the interests of the Produce Exchange; L. T. Romaine, representing the interests of the Maritime Association; Richard Deeves, well-known builder, member of the Committee of Seventy; Jacob W. Mould, Providence and Stonington Steamboat Company; Prof. W. H. Burr, civil engineer, professor in Columbia College; Gustav H. Schwab.

Public Schools— Stephen H. Olin, Chairman, Chairman of special committee appointed to revise laws pertaining to public schools; Henry L. Sprague, ex-School Commissioner; William Ware Locke, Secretary of Good Government Club E; Nicholas Murray Butler, Dean of the School of Philosophy, Columbia College, and editor of The Journal of Education; John B. Pine, Trustee of Columbia College.

Civil Service—Everett P. Wheeler, Chairman; E. L. Godkin, Edward Cary, E. Randolph Robinson, all well known; George McAneny, Assistant Secretary of Civil Service Reform Association; Samuel H. Ordway, lawyer, member of Civil Service Reform Association.

Public Baths and Lavatories—William Gaston Hamilton, Chairman, civil engineer, Vice-President of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, built the model bath in Centre Market Place; Dr. Moreau Morris, Sanitary Inspector Board of Health; William H. Tolman, Ph. D., Secretary of City Vigilance League, has studied the question of public baths closely and is possessed of full information on the subject; John P. Faure, Secretary of the Committee of Seventy and Secretary of St. John's Guild, Chairman of Floating Hospital Committee, has given this matter his careful attention for many years; James B. Archibald, member of the Committee of Seventy and Secretary of the Central Labor Union; David H. King, Jr., a well-known builder.

Small Parks—H. H. Cammann, Chairman, ex-President of Real Estate Exchange; J. A. Ris, author of "How the Other Half Live"; Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews, writer of articles on city government; James B. Reynolds, head worker of the University Settlement Society; Gifford Pinchot, authority on forestry; Charles S. Brown, real estate.

Tenement-House Reform—Richard Watson Gilder, Chairman, editor of The Century Magazine, President of the Tenement House Commission now sitting; Prof. Felix Adler, President of the Society of Ethical Culture; Edward Marshall, Secretary of the Tenement House Commission; A. C. Bernheim, member of the Committee of Seventy, lecturer in Columbia College, and interested in practical tenement house reform; James P. Archibald; Prof. Seligman, professor in Columbia College, interested in practical tenement house reform, and R. Fulton Cutting, philanthropist, President of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Investigation of Pay-Rolls.—A. C. Bernheim, Chairman and Prof. Goodnow of Columbia College, Professor of Administrative Law.

The last-named sub-committee will also consist of as many others as the committee sees fit to add.

In concluding its report naming these gentlemen, the special committee says:

It is believed that the operations of these sub-committees will result in the development of an increased public interest in the reforms advocated by the Committee of Seventy. Suggestions from the public will be gladly welcomed by the committee, and may be sent to the Secretary, James B. Reynolds, 26 Delancey Street, New-York City, by whom they will be appropriately referred.

The sub-committees will lose no time in getting to work. Some of them are already hard at it.

John P. Faure, who is Secretary of the Committee of Seventy, was asked yesterday if the committee would frame bills for presentation to the Legislature. He said that he did not know that it would, but that of course it would suggest measures.

"The object is," said Mr. Faure, "to give full force and effect to the result of the last election, to aid in bringing about the reforms in our City Government which the people have demanded at the polls. The mere election of candidates is not enough. It will not do after an election for people who have fought for reform to go home and put on their slippers and take things easy. The work must be carried on to completion."

COLLECTED FOUR MILLIONS IN TAXES

Brooklyn Officials Beat the Record of a Year Ago by More Than $200,000.

Tax Collector Appleton of Brooklyn reported yesterday that he had turned over to the City Treasurer $4,209,466.58, the amount of taxes received by him Saturday, the first day of the collection this year.

He believes that if it had not been a stormy day a great many more taxpayers would have canceled their indebtedness. As it is, however, the amount exceeds that for the first day last year by $202,894.

A graduated rebate will be allowed to taxpayers until Dec. 31, and on Jan. 1 they will be compelled to pay their taxes and interest at the rate of 9 per cent.

Fell into the Cellar.

John F. Behrens, sixty-two years old, a wholesale druggist at 100 Pearl Street, who lives at 42 Emory Street, Jersey City, stepped into an open hatchway in front of his store yesterday afternoon. He fell twelve feet to the cellar, and sustained injuries to his left side and hand. Surgeon Grandy of the Hudson Street Hospital attended to him, and he was taken home.

PASKOLA ONCE AGAIN IN COURT

Proceedings Now Taken Under the Drug Law of Ohio—A Druggist's Clerk Made the Defendant.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 3.—The State Food and Dairy Commission to-day resumed operations against Paskola. G. G. Luebbing, the Assistant Commissioner, appeared in Justice Winkler's court this morning and swore out a warrant for the arrest of John Oesper, a clerk for Druggist Dow of 552 West Fifth Street. Oesper, it is alleged, sold a package of Paskola to Mr. Luebbing on Oct. 4. The defendant was notified to appear before Justice Winkler to-morrow to plead to the charge against him.

The affidavit on which the warrant was sworn out shows that the commission has sought a new ground for its action. In the case which recently kept a jury in Justice Tyrrell's court busy for a week, the charge was a violation of the food law. The result of the long and hard-fought trial was a verdict that the defendant, Milton Franken, a clerk for Druggist W. J. Hall, was not guilty. In the present proceedings, the affidavit, after the usual preliminaries, declares that:

John Oesper sold to G. G. Luebbing a drug, to wit, a medicine for internal use, under a name not recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia nor in any other standard work on materia medica, to wit, the name of Paskola, which fell below the professed standard under which it was sold in quality, in that, first, it was represented as containing a sufficient percentage of albumen to take the place of meats, and contained no albumen; second, it was represented as a cure for wasting diseases, contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Ohio.

Although Oesper is to plead to-morrow, it is hardly likely that the case will actually get to trial for some days.

As The New-York Times has told, there has been a good deal of speculation since the close of the recent trial as to the further intentions of the commission in regard to Paskola. Dr. McNeal, the Commissioner, declared that he was not through with his campaign, and it was common talk that the department had secured additional samples of the preparation. Until to-day, however, no active move was made by the commission. As the present case is brought on a new charge, nobody can tell how long the fight in the courts will be. The recent trial before Justice Tyrrell, as has been said, occupied a week. That was brought under the food section of the law; the present case is begun under the drug section.

MANY WOULD LIKE TO BE DEPUTIES

Not Likely, However, that Sheriff-Elect Tamsen Will at Once Get Rid of Men Familiar with the Office.

When Sheriff-elect Tamsen takes office he will have no end of applications from men who want places as Deputy Sheriffs or clerks. But it is not very probable that an immediate clearing out of the office will be the result, for the Sheriff's office is a peculiar one in many respects. Under a recent law all its records must be turned over by the outgoing Sheriff to his successor. Under the old law the outgoing Sheriff turned over no records whatever to his successor, but carted them all off to his private office.

While for many years Sheriffs have changed, the working force in the office has remained practically the same under the rule of Tammany.

Every paper that any of the twelve Deputy Sheriffs may have in process of action will have to be turned over to the new Sheriff, and this fact leads some of the deputies to believe that the process of removal will be slow and that consequently they will be able to draw salaries for some time, as they alone are familiar with the history of the various cases represented by the papers.

The Sheriff's personal responsibility is fixed by the Constitution. Mr. Tamsen will be the first Sheriff to get no fees. His income will be confined to his salary of $20,000 a year. It is not yet known who Sheriff Tamsen's Under Sheriff will be or when he will be appointed. In the last quarter of a century there have been very few Under Sheriffs. The late Joel A. Stevens was Under Sheriff eighteen years in all. He served under Sheriffs Kelly, O'Brien, Brennan, Bowe and Davidson. He remained a deputy from 1880 to January, 1894, when he died at his desk.

John T. Cummings was Under Sheriff six years under Sheriffs Connor and Reilly. John B. Sexton, the present Sheriff, was Under Sheriff eight years under Sheriffs Flack, Sickles, Gorman, and Clancy, excepting the first four months of 1889, when Thomas F. Gilroy, the present Mayor, was Under Sheriff. When Mr. Sexton was appointed Sheriff in February to succeed Mr. Clancy, William H. McDonough, who had previously had long experience in the office as Order of Arrest Clerk, was appointed Under Sheriff, and is now in that place. The place is said to have been offered by Sheriff-elect Tamsen to John Fennel and declined by him.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, slightly warmer, north winds, becoming variable. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE, ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, variable winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds, becoming south. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, fair, variable winds, becoming south.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, slightly warmer, south winds. VIRGINIA, fair, warmer in western portion, variable winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, east winds. GEORGIA, fair Tuesday, except showers in northern portion in the early morning, east winds. ALABAMA, fair, except showers in southern portion, northeast winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, variable winds, becoming south. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, except showers in southern portion, slightly warmer, variable winds, becoming south. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, except showers near the coast, warmer, north winds, becoming south.

OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, south winds. ARKANSAS, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds, becoming south.

WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer, south winds. OHIO and INDIANA, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming south. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, south winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, slightly warmer, north winds, becoming variable. ILLINOIS, fair, warmer, south winds. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, fair, south winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in northern portion, south winds. IOWA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, south winds. MISSOURI, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming south.

NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, south winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming south. COLORADO, fair, warmer in northern portion, south winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer in southern portion, southwest winds.

The area of high pressure covering the country remains nearly stationary, diminishing in energy. A storm centre has appeared north of Montana. The barometer has risen on the Atlantic coast and fallen in the central valleys and on the Rocky Mountain slope.

The temperature has fallen slightly generally on the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf States. It has risen in the Upper Mississippi Valley and in Montana. Local snows have occurred in New-England and rain has fallen in the Gulf States.

Rain will continue in the southern portions of the Gulf States, but the weather will be generally fair in all other districts. The temperature will remain nearly stationary on the Atlantic coast, and will rise slowly in the central valleys and on the Rocky Mountain slope.

An Important Witness Murdered.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Dec. 3.—Samuel Leggett, the man who was murdered Saturday night, was an important witness in the Franklin murder trial next week. It is suspected that he was murdered to prevent him from testifying in the trial of James Taylor, who shot Franklin.

BILLS OUT FOR NORDICA

Advertised by Seidl Society, but Will Not Sing.

OPERA PREFERABLE TO CONCERT

Members of the Brooklyn Organization Think the Singer Is Taking Unfair Advantage of Their Advertisement.

Mme. Nordica, the opera singer, has stirred up unpleasantness in Brooklyn by her refusal to fulfill her contract to sing next Monday night at the second concert of the Seidl Society in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Her refusal was not generally known until yesterday.

The Seidl Society is composed of prominent and energetic Brooklyn women, who have devoted themselves for several years to the spread of Wagner's music. They have sent more than 40,000 circulars all over the City of Churches, announcing Mme. Nordica as the soloist of next Monday's concert, and indignation as well as disappointment was yesterday expressed by the members of the society at the declination of the singer to appear at the concert.

Mme. Nordica has been advertised to sing in "Otello," in the Brooklyn Academy of Music Thursday night of next week, and there was a disposition yesterday among the members of the Seidl Society to charge that Mme. Nordica's managers had not only broken her contract, but were preparing to profit by the advertising the Seidl Society had given her by appearing in opera in Brooklyn the week she was announced to sing in concert.

Mme. Nordica was engaged for the concert early last Fall through Henry Wolfsohn, a dramatic agent in East Fourteenth Street, this city. The engagement was made in behalf of the Seidl Society by Mrs. Laura C. Langford, one of the leading members, and Wolfsohn at the same time arranged for the singer to appear during the Winter at a Philharmonic concert in New-York. Sept. 27 Mme. Nordica cabled to Wolfsohn from Paris: "Can accept concerts."

It was then generally understood that Mme. Nordica would not sing in grand opera this year, but would make a concert tour, and the Seidl Society went ahead confidently to prepare for the concert, Dec. 10. Mme. Nordica changed her mind, however, and signed a contract with Maurice Grau to appear in this country in grand opera. It is claimed by her representatives that the contract with Mr. Grau was signed six days before the contract with Wolfsohn.

As time passed on, and the grand opera season came to be arranged, it grew evident that Mme. Nordica would sing in opera "all around" the chosen concert night of Dec. 10, and some of the members of the Seidl Society began to grow uneasy.

Conductor Seidl saw Maurice Grau and afterward sent word to Mrs. Langford that Mme. Nordica would not sing in opera the night of Dec. 10. The Seidl Society then scattered broadcast over Brooklyn circulars announcing the concert.

Mme. Nordica reached America last Thursday, and Mr. Wolfsohn and Mr. Grau both met her at the wharf. Mr. Wolfsohn claimed the singer for the Seidl concert, but Mr. Grau said she was cast to sing in opera that night. Thereupon Mr. Wolfsohn wrote to Mrs. Langford, acquainting her with the unpleasant news, saying that Mme. Nordica had admitted to him that the concert contract antedated the contract with Mr. Grau. Mr. Seidl wrote to Mrs. Langford Saturday confirming what Mr. Grau had said—that Mme. Nordica was cast for opera on the night set for the concert. She was to have appeared a week earlier, but her steamer was several days late.

Mrs. Langford sent the following message to Mme. Nordica Sunday:

Dec. 2, 1894.

Dear Mme. Nordica: It seems impossible to believe that you will consent to break a contract with the Seidl Society made before your opera engagement, and until you tell me so yourself I will not withdraw the announcement contained in advertisements for a concert for Dec. 10, as your failure to sing will place the society in an awkward position before the public, and naturally, as its chief officer, I want to have a clear understanding with you before action is taken in the matter. If you will send reply by bearer of this note you will oblige, yours very sincerely,

LAURA C. LANGFORD.

Mme. Nordica did not herself reply, but her secretary, Dr. Carlotta, answered by writing for her that the delay in the arrival of the steamer had caused the change in date of her appearance in opera, and that her contract with Mr. Seidl for the concert contained the reservation that its fulfillment should in no wise interfere with her performance in opera.

Mr. Seidl said yesterday that Mme. Nordica was willing to sing at the concert, but her manager, Mr. Grau, insisted that he had no one to cast in her place that night for the opera, and must consequently claim her. It was always understood, Mr. Seidl said, that opera engagements had the first demand on a singer in all contracts.

The Executive Committee of the Seidl Society met yesterday and decided to hold its concert on the date announced, with a Wagner programme and a largely-increased orchestra.

The committee decided further to retain ex-Corporation Counsel W. C. De Witt to act for the society in relation to Mme. Nordica's alleged violation of her contract to sing at the concert.

TO FOUND A HISTORICAL MUSEUM

Albany Society Raising a Fund by Giving a Series of Tableaus.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—Albany society is indulging this week in a historical pageant in Harmanus Bleeker Hall, consisting of a series of tableaus of historical events in Albany from 1553, when Hiawatha was received by the Mohawks in the Vale of Tawasentha on the Normanskill, to 1865, when scenes from the civil war are presented. In thes tableaus nearly 1,000 persons take part, most of whom are descendants of persons who participated in the original events. The proceeds are to be used for the founding of a historical museum.

Some of the principal scenes are the landing of Henry Hudson, the Jesuit missionary, Father Jogue; the first grand wedding in Albany, in 1650; the installation of the first Mayor in 1686, the meeting of the Colonial Congress in 1754, the reception to Washington in 1783, and the Lafayette ball in 1825.

Within Two Years of a Hundred.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 3.—The oldest woman of this city is dead. She was Mrs. Ann Beal, widow of John Beal of Jersey City. After living for ninety-eight years, she died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Ashmore. Death was due to old age. Mrs. Beal was born in England, and came to this country about fifty years ago, and for years resided in New-York City and Jersey City. She leaves four children, Mrs. Emma J. Hart and Mrs. George Hunt of New-York City, James Beal of Jersey City, and Mrs. Henry Ashmore of this city.

Sessions Opened with Prayer.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 3.—The session of the Board of Supervisors to-day was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Fields Hermance. The practice will be continued. Different clergymen will officiate each day, without pay.

IT WANTS A PERMANENT HOME

New-York State Branch of the Sons of the Revolution Are in Prosperous Condition—Officers Elected.

In the same room in which Gen. Washington bade adieu to his officers in Fraunces's Tavern, Broad and Pearl Streets, the New-York State branch of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon. The following were elected officers: President—Frederick Samuel Tallmadge; Vice President—William Gaston Hamilton; Secretary—Thomas E. Vermilye Smith; Treasurer—Arthur Melvin Hatch; Registrar—Charles Isham; Chaplain—The Rev. Brockholst Morgan; Board of Managers—John Lawrence, Benjamin Douglas Silliman, Charles Angus Schermerhorn, Asa Bird Gardiner, Charles Augustus Peabody, Jr., Henry Wyckoff Le Roy, John Hone, Charles Hornblower Woodruff, William Gaynor Dominick, Frederick Clarkson, John Taylor Terry, Jr.

A Press Committee, consisting of Frederick H. Brooks, Daniel F. Kellogg, R. N. Hyde, J. C. Hyde, and George W. Olney, who were not on the regular ballot was also elected.

The committee which was appointed at a previous meeting to arrange for the establishment of a permanent home for the society made no report, and another one, consisting of President Tallmadge, ex officio; Messrs. Olyphant, Chauncey, Barton, Smith, Draper, Hedden, Cable, Drum, and Belknap, was appointed. This committee was instructed to meet as early as possible, and to make its report at a special meeting to be held Feb. 24.

The Treasurer's report showed the society to be in a prosperous condition. The society has no liabilities; its assets amount to $14,956.31, a gain over last year of $2,431.83. The State branch has a membership of about 1,500, and there are branches in twenty-four other States. There is a total membership of over 15,000.

President Tallmadge urged that the New-York branch secure permanent quarters as soon as possible. Speeches in the same vein were made by Vice President-elect Hamilton and Marcius D. Raymond of Tarrytown.

After the meeting a collation was served to the 150 members present, among whom were Mgr. Seton of Seton Hall, the Rev. Dr. E. O. Flagg, W. G. Dominick, James H. Montgomery, John G. Marshall, Lieut. W. A. Cable, Joseph Parson, Major Asa Bird Gardiner, Albert Delafield, A. V. W. Van Vecter, A. F. Schermerhorn, Dr. Curtis, P. F. Macdonald.

Lewis N. Morris, Samuel Requa, Major Henry Chauncey, Major W. L. Haskins, W. L. Woodruff, F. A. Lainbeer, E. L. Taris, W. G. Bates, L. Holbrook, M. L. Delafield, Jr., Frank C. Loveland, Charles C. Carpender, John V. Wheeler, Charles A. Cole, Henry C. Smith, Elliott Sanford, and Philip Ruston.

SOROSIS REACHES A DECISION

SPIRITUAL CHARACTER OF THE CHIEF FORCE IN CIVILIZATION.

Many Women Thought Education and War Were the Chief Factors, but Mrs. Lozier Decided Otherwise.

Sorosis held a meeting yesterday which was a memorable one in its history. It debated an important question long and earnestly and then reached a positive decision.

There were all the usual accesories of a Sorosis day—a dainty luncheon, flowers, soft lights, pretty gowns, and fair women, and then the debate.

"Has education been the most important factor in the development of the world and the elevation of the human race?"

That was the question the women discussed, and their papers showed much research. Naturally they had to study the course of events during the last 6,000 years.

The great work of the day fell upon Mrs. Jennie de la M. Lozier, for to her was given the summing up. She rewarded Sorosis with a decision.

"You have all proved the same thing," she said, "and the decision is emphatically in the negative. It is the spiritual character that is powerful; it is the one soul, the altruism, the other ism which has been the important factor in the development of the world and the elevation of the human race."

Mrs. Stella Goodrich Russell, who presented the question, suggested that there had been wise men in England, even when the signers of the Magna Charta had been able to affix only their mark to that document.

Mrs. Dimies T. S. Dennison said education is the mother of all inventions, and Miss Mary Helena Jachos affirmed that if only education and training were given, inspiration would surely follow.

"But look at Rome in the first four centuries of the Christian era," said Miss Agnes Warnier. "With plenty of books, the first edition of Martial's poems selling at 80 cents and later copies at 22 cents, and many schools, her citizens sank into unquestionable debauchery."

Dr. Harriette Keatinge affirmed that genius is the ruling power, and Mrs. Sydney Rosenfeld urged that war was the unpleasant force inducing civilization.

There were other remarks by Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Scudder, and then the summing up.

Mrs. Elizabeth Starbuck, President of the Nantucket Sorosis, read an original Thanksgiving poem.

Music and recitations entertained the gathering before the opening of the discussion, and Mrs. Helmuth had to call the listeners to order in the midst of it. She reminded them of the Golden Rule in the first place. "Now," she said, "if it is absolutely necessary for you to carry on a conversation in the midst of the entertainment, I shall have to ask you to occupy one of the outer rooms." Her remarks were seconded with hearty applause.

Some of the women's clubs in the country have been considering the subject of setting apart a day on which children can be admitted to their meetings. A small boy sat in his mother's lap, in the front row of chairs yesterday at Sorosis. He eyed the proceedings with apparent disdain, and haughtily refused to smile at even the funniest recitation. He commented unhesitatingly in very audible tones, and was finally removed, evidently unconverted to the joys of a woman's club.

Disappearing Gun Carriage Tested.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Dec. 3.—In the presence of the Assistant Secretary of War, the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, and representatives of the Morgan Engineering Company, the Gordon disappearing carriage for a ten inch rifle was tested to-day for time and rapidity. The carriage is somewhat different from the one tested some time ago, as it is worked by electric motors, one for pumping air and the other for the movement of the carriage. Thirty-two shots were fired inside of one hour, and the carriage proved a perfect success. It was built by the Morgan Engineering Company of Alliance, Ohio. The designer and builders get a bonus of $44,000, exclusive of contract price.

Hudson County Freeholders.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 3.—The new Board of Freeholders of Hudson County organized to-day by the election of these officers: Director—William Heller; Clerk—John Boyd; Assistant Clerk—John P. Noonan; Superintendent of Public Buildings—Christopher P. Smith.

REGISTER LEVY'S REFORM ZEAL

Every Man in His Office Must Be on Time—Five Discharged for Violating the Rule.

The reform wave has reached Register Ferdinand Levy. His term lasts until Jan. 1, 1896, and his successor will be elected at the next election.

Mr. Levy has dismissed five men from his office for neglect of duty. They are Bernard F. Fitzpatrick, record clerk, salary, $1,200; Thomas E. Stripp, custodian, $1,000; J. C. Starin, index clerk, $1,200; Henry Driscoll, recording clerk, $1,000, and P. H. Sullivan, recording clerk, $1,000.

Orders were recently issued by Mr. Levy that his men report for duty promptly at 9 o'clock. The men who were discharged are said to have violated this and other rules. Mr. Levy says that there will be no more shirking of duty in his office.

Some of the politicians thought it strange that this strict observance of duty did not cause the dismissals before election. Fitzpatrick was discharged once before by Mr. Levy, and then re-employed. Starin was employed by the Register after he had been dismissed from a place in the Finance Department by Controller Myers.

A Library for South Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 3.—Eugene V. Connett, President of the South Orange Board of Village Trustees, has given a valuable plot of land at Taylor Place and Scotland Street to the South Orange Free Library Association as a site for a handsome library building. Henry A. Page of Montrose has pledged himself to give $1,000 toward the erection of the building provided enough more money is subscribed, so that the structure may be built without making necessary the placing of a mortgage upon it.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 8 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Lahn";) at 7 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Eiffel Tower; at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Corean, from Philadelphia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alvena";) at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Foxhall, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown; at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton, (letters must be directed "per Berlin";) at 8:30 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, Colombia, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 1 PM for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Perrier; at *5 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Cienfuegos.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for France, Gibraltar, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 10 AM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Welhaven, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Welhaven";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Jeremie, Aux Cayes, and Jacmel, per steamship Alps; at 10 AM (supplementary 12 M) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 11:30 AM for Italy and British India, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Naples, (letters must be directed "per F. Bismarck";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *8 at 6:30 PM, or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 9, and up to 6:30 PM Dec. *9. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily on Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Dec. 8, 1:30 PM. | Lucania, Dec. 29, 6:30 AM.
Campania, Dec. 15, 7 AM. | Etruria, Jan. 5, noon
Umbria, Dec. 22, 2 P. M. | Campania, Jan. 12, 6 AM.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Majestic, D'c 5, 10:30 AM | *Majestic, Jan. 2, 9 A.M.
*Adriatic, Dec. 12, 8 AM. | *Adriatic, Jan. 9, 7 A.M.
*Teutonic, Dec. 19, 10 AM. | *Teutonic, Jan. 16, 10 AM.
Britannic, Dec. 26, 8 A.M. | Britannic, Jan. 23, 7 AM.
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic, Adriatic, Germanic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf, Sat., Dec. 8, 11 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent, Sat., Dec. 15, 4 P.M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot, Sat., Dec. 22, 11½ A.M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO . . . Dec. 13, 3 P. M.
GAELIC . . . Dec. 24, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING . . . Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu . . . Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
BELGIC . . . Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, Dec. 10; March 4; May 13.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Jan. 7; April 1; June 3.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Feb. 4; April 22; June 24.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
WARRIMOO, Dec. 16. | MIOWERA, Jan. 16.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN . . . Wednesday, Dec. 5
SEMINOLE . . . Friday, Dec. 7
IROQUOIS . . . Monday, Dec. 10
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Lahn, Tu., Dec. 4, 9 A.M. | Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15, 9 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Dec. 11, 7 A.M. | Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 A.M.
Elbe, Tu., Dec. 18, 9 A.M. | Ems, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 A.M.
Havel, Thu., Jn. 3, 10 A.M. | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.